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THE

LITERARY

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR

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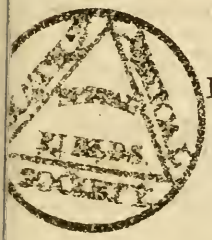
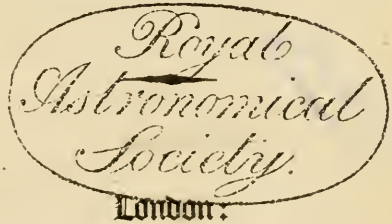


DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

CHARLES TAYLOR, JUNIOR, EDITOR,

VOL. II. FOR 1808.



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1808.

ADDRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Work are requested to accept the sincere Thanks of the Proprietor, for their liberal and steady Support; he takes this *last* opportunity of thus expressing his acknowledgments; as, by recent arrangements, the principal Contents of this Publication will be transferred to a Department in the LITERARY PANORAMA. The annexed detail of the Plan of that Popular Periodical Publication, will enable our Readers to judge of the Objects, Variety, and Extent of that Work.

This Day is published, (continued Monthly) Price 2s. 6d.

No. XXX.* (for DECEMBER)

OF THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

BEING A

REVIEW OF BOOKS, A MAGAZINE OF VARIETIES,

AND

AN ANNUAL REGISTER.

London, December 1, 1808.

THE Proprietors of the LITERARY PANORAMA take occasion to address the Public in respectful acknowledgement of that DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE with which they have been honoured during more than two years, while their work has been in a course of Publication: but, they are more especially impelled by a sense of gratitude to that augmented favour which they have lately experienced, by which the opinion of the Public has been declared in a manner too honourable and too decisive to be mistaken.

During the publication of the Volume recently closed, the sale of their Monthly Numbers has increased in the proportion of ONE THIRD ABOVE WHAT IT WAS AT THE BEGINNING OF THAT VOLUME.

This fact they consider as completely DECISIVE; and they presume that it cannot be too extensively made known. It is the most unequivocal proof of the satisfaction of the Public, and, together with the necessity for reprinting the first Volume, not only demands an open avowal of gratitude by the Proprietors, but justifies their solicitation of still more extensive patronage. This fact sufficiently marks the merit of the publication: it has stimulated, and will continue to stimulate to exertions, which, if prudence might have hesitated at them formerly, now their work is COMPLETELY and PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED, the Proprietors with infinite pleasure contemplate as within their power.

When the present publication was originally established, there was no Magazine in circulation which was conducted on such a plan, as to make it a fair and respectable collection of permanently valuable materials. The proprietors of the LITERARY PANORAMA had been for many years (which they suffered to glide away unimproved, as to the Public) in possession of peculiar advantages; they had access to the Primary Sources of Information; they knew their strength, and were resolved to try it.

They have made the trial; and they dare assert, that they have made it with pre-eminent success. It was their object not merely to compile a work of casual,

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* Published by C. Taylor, 108, Hatton Garden, where any former numbers may be had, as well as of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom. A number is regularly published the 1st of every month, price 2s. 6d.; it contains six large sheets and a half of letter-press, double columns, on extra royal 8vo., and is carefully sewed, which renders it as compact as a bound book, and the cheapest as well as the handsomest of periodical works.

entertainment, the yawning companion of a postchaise, or the listless refuge of a rainy day, but to form a Compendium of lasting value, a Book of Reference to which the Statesman, the Scholar, the Merchant, or the General Reader, might, not only now, but at a future period, resort for information, for materials, for rational gratification—certainly they meant the *solid* to predominate, but they made effectual arrangements for the introduction of an ample portion of the *amusing*. They have never affected to say, that *as yet* their wishes have been *completely* fulfilled, not owing to any remissness in themselves, but to impediments designed by our inveterate enemy to destroy the vital interests of the Nation (were he able); nevertheless, they have constantly obtained from their Foreign Correspondence, a distinguishingly copious collection of interesting intelligence.—— Their PRIORITY is generally admitted by their Contemporaries; as would be most obvious to the Public, did they honestly mark the pages of the LITERARY PANORAMA, from whence they have been accustomed to borrow.

It would be equally imprudent and unbecoming in the Editors to advert too explicitly to the sources which have favoured them with communications. The confidence with which they have been honoured, obliges them to answerable discretion. Nevertheless, it is but justice to themselves and to their Correspondents, to remark, that a work void of Character could never have been distinguished by the Patronage and Sanction of the Highest Authorities of the Realm, as well of the Church as of the State.

The title "PANORAMA" imports a *Survey of the whole Circle of interesting Information*; and the advantages attending a REVIEW OF BOOKS, combined with those of a MAGAZINE OF VARIETIES, have enabled the conductors to include an unlimited diversity of subjects in every department of Literature.

The PANORAMA also forms a most valuable REGISTER OF EVENTS, the history of which deserves either immediate perusal, or preservation for future reference. It is of NO PARTY, Political, Theological, Commercial, Philosophical, or Theatrical:—and it may boast, as of one of its chief commendations, that although the public Journals in *France* did not disdain to announce it by its title, *before its appearance*, yet, FINDING IT COMPLETELY ADVERSE TO THE ARROGANT PRETENSIONS OF THEIR DESPOT, *they have hazarded attempts to refute some of its articles, but have not dared to quote it openly by name.*

The REVIEW has been conducted on a plan somewhat different from the prevailing system; it has been made subservient—not to the caprice or to the dogmatism of the Critic, but to the instruction or amusement of the Reader: and it has been a principal object of this Department, while enabling readers to form a fair judgement of the merits and defects of the book reviewed, to select such extracts as should contain new, entertaining, or concentrated information.

The MISCELLANEOUS Department of the PANORAMA contains such a variety of interesting and important matter, as, it might be boldly asserted, was never before comprised within an equal compass. Neither trouble nor expence have been spared to obtain whatever has been deemed valuable,—from authorities ample, direct, and peculiar—by researches extensive, and indefatigable—with assistance of the first order. The Treasures of the Antiquary, the Libraries and MS. Collections of the Curious—the Records of the State have enriched this Repository; includ-

ing—" the pith and substance" of many a tedious volume, baffling ordinary perseverance, and containing, perhaps, in the wide range of its contents, nothing worthy of retention, but the portion here preserved —By extra size of paper and closeness and clearness of type, the PANORAMA has been enabled to insert at length many important documents, which in other publications have been shrunk into meagre abstracts.

The Commerce, the Domestic Concerns, and the Statistics of the UNITED KINGDOM, have met with ample illustration; and extensive arrangements have been made for the vigorous prosecution of these eminently useful inquiries.

It has been customary with periodical publications when desirous of engaging attention to make great promises of what they WILL DO: but, well knowing that the Public clearly distinguishes pompous *annunciation of intention* from efficient performance, and what really HAS BEEN DONE, the Proprietors of the LITERARY PANORAMA beg leave, instead of enlarging on these topics, to submit a very concise Abstract of the principal Heads into which the Contents of their Volumes may be divided. Concise it must be, when UPWARDS OF FOUR THOUSAND ARTICLES are in question: yet it may enable the judicious reader to form an opinion, and determine his patronage of a Work, distinguished by RELIGION and LOYALTY, by Attachment to the WELFARE OF OUR COUNTRY, and by a liberal Zeal for the best Interests of TASTE, LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, and RATIONAL INFORMATION, in all their branches.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

There are annually presented to the Legislature, as Results from the Labours of its most distinguished Members, a variety of Documents relating to Subjects of the first importance, or the greatest curiosity: they interest the Public at large; yet the Public at large never profit by the perusal of them: and so little care is taken to preserve them, that a single copy is often *the only one known to exist:* (we have been favoured with the use of several such *uniques:)* and when, in a course of time, the same subject has been revived, we have known *twenty guineas* offered, and refused, for a set of former communications. The PANORAMA has been a Repository for complete transcripts, or abstracts so copious, as to supply the place of transcripts, of the most interesting of these papers. A mere enumeration of a part of them will shew their importance.

The FINANCES of the Empire have been regularly stated from Official Documents: the *Receipts* and *Expences* in the principal Departments of the State, the Army, the Navy, &c. — the Financial Propositions of Lord Henry Petty were not only distinctly stated, but were illustrated with Tables:—The latest Report on the Administration of the Public Finances by the Committee of Hon. House of Commons is given at length: with the List of Members holding Places.—The Report on the Mutual Advantages of the Bank of England and of the Public derived from that Institution: to these may be added a variety of incidental Illustrations, on a multitude of Occasions.—The Report on the HIGHWAYS OF THE KINGDOM, the Construction of Carriages, the Usage of Horses, &c. occupy many pages of our Work; also—sundry Reports on the State of the WOOL TRADE and Manufacture; the Mode of conducting it, the use of Machinery, &c. &c. and under this particular may be added the attention paid to the Wool Trade of FRANCE, and (very lately) of HOLLAND: articles which may in vain be sought in any other work.

We have also presented Extracts, so far as Duty to our Country permitted, of *Papers compiled by Order of Authority* from the Records of the Kingdom, but never communicated beyond the Chief Officers of State,—such as—MILITARY MEMOIRS on Defence of the Coast—Spanish Armada Papers, containing the Distribution made by Queen Elizabeth, when threatened by Spain—Disquisitions on the *Balance of Trade*—History of the *Union with Scotland*—Description of Border Manners, previous to the Union—We may add, under this head, Tables of Population of Great Britain—Report on the Evils of Lotteries—Diminution of Enormous Offences—State of the Protestant Church in Ireland—also, of the Catholics; with the Report on Maynooth College.—In Scotland, the History of the Caledonian Canal; Improvements in the Roads, &c. *with a Map, by Mr. Arrowsmith, after the Original in His Majesty's Library.* To add the private Articles on public subjects would be tedious: such as—Lord Liverpool on the Coinage—Mr. Rose on the Revenue—Mr. Chalmers's Caledonia, &c. &c. &c.

The ARMY and NAVY have also been sedulously attended to: the various Plans for increasing the Army, the Militia, the Volunteers; together with comparisons of them; and a variety of other interesting intelligence.—The Reports of the Commissioners on Navy Affairs;—Important Papers on Navigation and Trade;—Derrick's History of the Royal Navy, with Sir F. M. Eden's Maritime Rights of Great Britain, may be adduced as a specimen.

EAST INDIES.

The national importance of our Establishments in the East Indies is acknowledged to be very great; yet the Public is in possession of very few materials from which to form a judgment of the relative Consequence, the Productions, or the actual State of those extensive Countries; this deficiency we have endeavoured to supply, as will appear from the following articles.

Reports on the Company's Affairs, as delivered to Parliament; also Account of the same from 1798 to 1806, with Tables of Receipts and Expences. The question of Free Trade with India—Description of articles of Indian Produce, desirable in Europe, in several Papers—Domestic Moral Character of the Hindoos—Address to the Inhabitants of India on Prospect of Famine—Vindication of British Character on a former occasion of a like kind—Explanation of Hindoostance Plays, with Songs—Indian Trade with Arabia—History of the Tea Trade, *from authentic records*—Cultivation of Hemp and Sunn—Dangers in Indian Seas—Shoals, Rocks, &c. not before noticed—Calcutta Bank—College at Fort William—at Hertford—Invasion of India, as projected by Buonaparte, with a Map of the Country, *neatly coloured*—On the Communication of Christianity to India—Letter from Rev. Mr. Nares to Major Scott Waring; and Major Scott Waring's answer—*For many of these articles we have been obliged to the highest sources of authenticity:* others are given in our Review department; as, Barrow's Voyage to China—Colebrooke on Commerce of Bengal, &c. &c.—with a multitude of Articles derived immediately from India, scarcely a month passing without furnishing several.

WEST INDIES.

Our West India Islands are not only of consequence as affording an extensive Market, arising from their own Consumption for the Manufactures of Britain; but they are becoming Places of *Dépôt* for British Goods, destined for Foreign Supply. Of late the attention of the Public has been called to their unprofitable condition; and the Papers which we have inserted, will mark our sensibility to these circumstances, they comprise the

Reports of House of Commons on Distillation from Sugar, &c.—*First,*

Second, Third, and Fourth Reports—Proportionate Consumption and Exportation of Sugar, &c. &c.—with many other Articles: and among the works reviewed on this subject, are Spence's Cause of Distresses of the Planters—Bishop of London's Letter on the Negroes, *entire*—Sir William Young's West India Common-place Book—Bosanquet's Letter on the Islands—Lowe's State of West Indies—also, Extracts from Colonel de Charmilly on St. Domingo—Connections with Spanish Colonies, and a multitude of others from the best Authorities.

The BRITISH COLONIES *in other parts*, have not been overlooked; witness our articles relating to Canada, New Holland, South Sea Islands, &c.

ARTICLES OF AMUSEMENT.

Our Articles of Amusement amount to many hundreds, and are of such different descriptions, as renders an arrangement of them impossible. The following notice of a few does not amount even to a Specimen.

M. de la Harpe's Account of M. Cazotte's Prophecy of the personal Fates of several conspicuous Actors in the French Revolution: with illustrations confirming its Complete Accomplishment, many of them drawn from our Personal Acquaintance with the Parties: others from the Lives of the principal Actors in that bloody Tragedy; and from the Memoirs of the French Literati during half a Century, given in the Copious Memoirs of M. de la Harpe, himself: containing the History of his Connexion with the Philosophers and *Economistes*, and the Particulars of his Retrogression to the Christian Religion, occasioned by the Horrors of the Revolution.—N. B. Many Anecdotes are derived from our own Knowledge on this subject.—M. de la Harpe's Eulogium on Fenelon, Racine, &c.—French Preparations for invading England, with the Reports and Discourses on both sides, in the time of Edward III.—Description of the Public Entry of Queen Isabella into Paris.—Manners and Dress of the Court of France under Henry IV.—Bargain and Sale Marriages in France.—Breakfasts of Nobility in 16th century.—Heinault's Eulogy on Silence.—Variations of Instinct in Domestic Animals.—Hindoostanee Dancing Girls, with specimens of their Songs.—Lapland Manners and Courtship, with a Sonnet.—History of Dancing in the West.—Customs of Church Ale, and Bride Ale.—Christmas Festivities in Britain.—On Fashions and Dress.—With an immense variety on different subjects.

AGRICULTURE.

Under the article AGRICULTURE, we must content ourselves with specifying—Communications to the Board of Agriculture.—History of the Merino Breed of Sheep—Premiums offered—Meetings held—State of Markets—Fairs, &c. &c. with Reviews of several works relating to the Arts, and a variety of useful and important intelligence, besides MONTHLY REPORTS on this subject.

THE FINE ARTS:

Besides reviewing several works on this subject, such as—

Prince Hoare's State of the Arts.—Noble's Continuation of Granger.—Fabricia Nunnez to the Royal Academicians.—Britton's Corsham House, and Catalogue of Marquis of Stafford's Pictures, the Reader will find Original Critiques on the Annual Exhibitions—with an Original History *from Authentic Papers*, of the Progress of Exhibitions; also, of Painting and Engraving, in England; and many incidental Notices of the most conspicuous Productions of Art, abroad and at home.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

The ANTIQUITIES *of our Country* have furnished us with several Papers replete with amusement and information: we presume that we are the first in our language who have endeavoured with any success, to exhibit the Domestic Manners of the Ancient Britons, their Tribes, Families, and other Distinctions (in a series of papers). Our Paper on the Early Introduction of Chris-

tianity into the Island, has engaged particular attention. The Manners of our Ancestors, on the subject of Parliamentary Influence;—the illustrations of the Tyranny of George Duke of Clarence (murdered by Richard III)—the Character and Conduct of Queen Elizabeth, &c. Our Reviews of Smith's Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel—King's Munimenta Antiqua—Britton's Ancient Architecture of Great Britain—Brayley's Lambeth Palace—Local Histories of—Malmesbury, Ely, Pontefract, &c. &c. witness our attention to this liberal study.

Nor less has been our investigation of CUSTOMS AND MANNERS: among the Ancients, — those of the Monks, &c.—their Bells, Uses and Application—Cursings, by Bell, Book, and Candle, with form of the Curse, and various others—in later times, those of the Miners in Cornwall, &c. &c. and of Foreign Parts—as Germany, Hungary, Sweden, &c.—those of the Russians, in relation to Marriage; and many other concerns,—those of the Wilder Tribes in relation to Worship, Domestic Arrangements, &c. &c. of the Hindoos, Chinese, South American Indians; also in Africa, Sierra Leone, at the Cape, &c. by far too numerous to be distinctly noticed.

As articles of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, we instance, Châteaubriand's Journey to Mount Vesuvius; with several other Letters on the Subject of Volcanoes—A very curious paper on the Comparative Degrees of Heat in Britain, July 1808, and those on the Continent, July 1807, &c. &c. In NATURAL HISTORY,—that of the Elk, translated on purpose for our Work, from the Swedish—Instances of Animal Instinct; in several papers—Tiger-fascination—Several wonderful and *unique* Trees—Journey to Frozen Sea, and Discovery of a Mammoth—Stones, fallen from the Atmosphere—Storms, Tempests, Earthquakes, &c. in various parts of the World. Accounts of various MUSEUMS, the BRITISH—the Russian, at Moscow—the French, at Paris; Borgianum, at Rome, &c. &c.

POETRY has ever enrolled us among its most zealous votaries: every Number witnesses this: but we shall only appeal to our Reviews of Mr. Scott's Marmion—Mr. Sotheby's Saul, &c. and to our Original Communications.

In THEOLOGY we may enumerate, as declarative of our Sentiments,

The Bishop of London's Beneficial Effects of Christianity,—also *(entire)* his Lordships' Letter to the West India Planters:—Life of Mr. Usko—Bishop of London's Letter containing his Reasons for presenting Mr. Usko to the Living of Orsett *(entire)*—Chancellor of Exchequer's Letter on Curates' Bill, *(entire)*—Dr. Graves on the Pentateuch—Dr. Stark on Acts of Apostles—also Brewster——Collyer's Lectures on Scripture Facts—State of Protestant Church in Ireland, with Tables—State of Religious Sects in various Parts of the World—Official Report on Christians of Cochin and Travancore—of the Syrian Churches in India, with their copies of Holy Scripture—Missionary Societies, &c. &c.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Our Volumes contain also, REPORTS of the principal TRANSACTIONS of the Royal Society,—Antiquarian Society,—Society for promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce—Royal Institution, &c.—MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED—Interesting Decisions of Law and Equity—Gazette Accounts——and in every monthly Number, sundry REPORTS of the State of

those BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, that do so great Honour to our Age and Nation: from their number, it is impossible to particularize them.

Every Month also contains a succinct but clear Statement of PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINDS, Estimates, and National Business——of the STATE OF POLITICS at Home and Abroad, in papers written expressly, and from the highest Authorities——of the THEATRE, on which subject we boast of COMPLETE IMPARTIALITY, *with the strictest Integrity, and Frankness of Speech*——of the STATE OF TRADE, Premiums of Insurance, &c. by an eminent Merchant and Insurer, at Lloyd's——the STATE OF THE MARKETS——PRICE CURRENT——TABLE OF THE PRICES OF STOCKS——Account of the principal Imports——with whatever is necessary to direct the Conduct of the Agriculturist, Merchant, Manufacturer, as well as to gratify the Man of Letters, and the General Reader.

Such are the spirited Views we have taken of the Concerns of Britain: THAT THEY MANIFEST OUR HEARTY DESIRE FOR HER WELFARE, IS OUR GLORY: and we may honestly say that, whatever be our Defects, we are not deficient in genuine and ardent Patriotism.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FRANCE.

But, with whatever affection we may contemplate the spirited improvements of Britain, or, how earnestly so ever we may desire her unrivalled superiority, yet we are not blind to the efforts of her competitors, nor dare we flatter ourselves that her past reputation will ensure the future stability of her resources. We have therefore closely watched the courses pursued and the steps taken by her rivals. We say *rivals*, because there are other views besides those of politics, in which France is an object of serious consideration to Britain.

Till we had paid particular attention to the subject of the FINANCES and COMMERCE of France very little of an authentic description was accessible to the Public: the efforts making by that kingdom to reinstate her Manufactures, to obtain within herself the Raw Materials of some of them, that hitherto have been foreign to her soil, have passed unnoticed, except in the LITERARY PANORAMA.

We have inserted——Comparative Views of the Strength of the French Army——Official Statements of the Bank of France——Present State of Manufactures in sundry Departments——Commerce of France on the Mediterranean ——Trade in Broad Cloth——Wines, their Natures, and Sale——Lace——the Culture of Cotton—and of Indigo——Report on the Consumption and State of Animal Food——the Opinion of French Writers, as Raynel, &c. on French Commerce. We may add, Descriptions of France, and of the Manners of the People; Tours, &c. of Business, and of Amusement, &c. &c.

The same attention has been paid to the Statistics, Commerce, and Incidents of HOLLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, and wherever our inquiries could obtain an answer.

From RUSSIA we have procured, by favour of an Official Character,

The State of Literature and Reading in that Empire:——Trade between Russia and China——also, composed on purpose for our Work, six Letters on the Ukraine the Country, the People, and their Manners, by a Russian Gentleman, Native of that Country——with many Anecdotes—of Menzikow the Statesman (with very copious Memoirs of his Life by M de la Harpe)—Admiral Ribas—Lomonossove, the Poet: and a variety of information as to the Revenues, Facilities, Natural Productions, and Resources of that vast Empire.

SPAIN has particularly excited our notice, and we have happily obtained a Manuscript, which has already furnished Six very interesting VIEWS of the Country, People, Government, and Manners of that Country: and it will continue to furnish others for some months to come—besides which,

A Description of Biscay and the Biscayans——of Spain, and Spaniards, in a Letter to Marmontel——and Reviews of several Works, of which Spain is the Subject. PATRIOTIC PAPERS, &c. and during the present Struggle of that Country and Portugal for their Liberties, we have had more immediate Access to the Representatives of those Governments, and to other Natives, than any other work can boast.

We are not ignorant of the importance attached by many of our countrymen to the concerns of the PAPACY; we have, we trust, done justice to this subject, in sundry papers. Of NAPLES, ROME, VENICE, ETRURIA, and other parts, our Work contains very interesting notices.

From NORTH AMERICA we have stated not only the Political Concerns of that Country, as Finances, &c. but we have watched the Progress of the Catholics among the People; and that of Civilization among the Indians—— We have given articles of Literary Intelligence, History, Agriculture, &c. as well in our Miscellaneous Department, as in our Review.—SOUTH AMERICA, also, has furnished several Articles: some of them of uncommon interest.

To the foregoing we may add, the information and amusement derived from

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:

as, Dr. Buchanan's in Mysore—Thornton's in Turkey—Eton *versus* Thornton—Heriot's in Canada—Janson's in America—Russian Embassy to Pekin—Archbishop Eugenius's Picture of Georgia—Account of Potosi—Mexico—Egypt—Greece—Memorial to Buonaparte on the Greeks—Chateaubriand's Present State of Athens, Sparta, Jerusalem, &c.——Description of Constantinople, its Military Facilities of Attack and Defence, with a Map on the page——Description of Caucasus—Sketches of Vienna, in several papers *(continued)*—— African Scenery, &c. in short, this Article has reference to all Parts of the World.

We presume, that in stating the unlimited variety comprized in our Work, we have sufficiently explained the causes of that success which has attended it, and which has been more evident as the Public has become better acquainted with it. A gradual, but permanent, increase of popularity, may always be taken as the surest, and the severest, test of excellence, as it is in its very nature the most powerful stimulant to exertion. We have never declined appearing as the zealous and determined Votaries of our Holy Faith: we consider Private Virtue as the Basis of Public Prosperity; and while we studiously adapt the different portions of our Work to the various Classes of Society, while we endeavour to render it a fit Companion for the Library, the Counting-House, the Parlour, and the Breakfast Table, (into all which apartments it is received in the HIGHEST and MOST ILLUSTRIOUS CIRCLES,) it is our *fixed* Resolution that no Head of a Firm, no Principal of a Seminary, no Guide of a Family, shall ever be able to detect the slightest Deviation from Morals or Delicacy, or to regret the perusal by any Member of the Family, any Dependent, or any Individual, of the Numbers or the Volumes of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

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GENERAL LIST

OF

WORKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN,

During the Year 1808.

With their Authors, Number of Volumes, Sizes and Prices, classed under their respective Sciences.

Agriculture and Rural Economy

	£	s.	d.
AGRICULTURE of Cheshire. Holland. 8vo.	0	10	0
Agriculture of the county of Inverness. Robertson.	0	14	0
Agriculture of Sussex. Young. 8vo.	0	14	0
Communications to the Board of Agriculture. Vol. V. Part 2. 4to.	0	10	0
Communications to the Board of Agriculture. Vol. VI. Part 1. 4to.	0	15	0
Complete Grazier. 3d. edit. 8vo.	0	12	0
Complete Farmer, Baldwin. 5th edit. 2 vols. 4to.	6	6	0
Crosby's Farmer's Pocket Book. Annual	0	3	6
Discourses explanatory of the object of the course of Lectures on Agriculture. Andrew Coventry. 8vo.	0	4	0
Farmer's Account Book for 1808. Folio	1	1	0
Forest Pruner and Timber Owner's Assistant. Pontey. 2d edit. 8vo.	0	12	0
Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionry, by Philip Miller, edited and improved by Thomas Martyn, B. D. F.R.S. Folio. 4 vols.	14	14	0
Hints to Planters. Astley. 8vo.	0	3	6
Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. Vol. 2. 8vo.	0	7	6
Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. Repton. New edit.	5	5	0
Observations on the Influence of Climate on Wool. Bakewell, with Notes by Lord Somerville. 8vo.	0	7	0
Pocket Farrier. Bell. New edit. improved.	0	1	0
Practical observations on Gypsum. Parkinson. 8vo.	0	3	6
Profitable Planter. Pontey. 8vo.	0	6	0
Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture. Marshall. 8vo.	0	12	0

	£	s.	d.
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Thoughts on Tillage and the Corn Laws.	0	2	0
Treatise on Hemp. Wisset. 4to.	1	5	0
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Antiquities.

Ancient Alphabets and Hieroglyphics explained, in Arabic by Ahmad Bin Washit; in English by Joseph Hammer. 4to.	1	1	0
Antiquities of Shropshire. Pearson. 4to.	2	12	6
Archælogia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. 15. 4to.	2	2	0
Architectural Reliques. Cooper. Part 1. 4to. 8 plates.	0	10	6
Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. Britton. Part 2.	0	10	6
Jewish Antiquities; or, a Course of Lectures on the first three Books of Godwyn's Moses and Aaron. Jennings. 2 vols. 8vo.	0	14	0
Munimenta Antiqua, or Observations on Ancient Castles. King. Vol. 4.	5	15	6

Architecture.

Collection of Designs for Modern Embellishments. Busby. 24 plates. 4to.	1	11	6
Designs for Villas and other Rural Buildings. Aikin. 4to. Plates.	1	11	6
Essays of the London Architectural Society. 8vo. Plates	0	7	0
Series of Designs for Villas and Country Houses. Busby. 24 plates. 4to.	1	5	0

Bibliography.

Introduction to the Knowlege of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, &c. Dibdin. 2 vols. 8vo.	0	18	0

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Previously to entering upon this statement it may be necessary to say a few words tending to elucidate our plan, and to convey to our readers some information, not, we trust, wholly useless or uninteresting, relative to the origin of the use of money, and the difference which exists between *real* and *imaginary* currency.

In the earliest ages the ordinary way of traffic, no doubt, was by exchanging one commodity for another; but in process of time it was found necessary to have some common standard, according to which all other things should be estimated. The first account we have of money, is in the time of Abraham, who paid four hundred shekels for a burying place. Money being a common measure for reducing merchandize to a balance, the Greeks called it νομισμα, (whence the term *Numismatics*) as being established by *law*—(νομος); it was called *pecunia* by the Latins, either because the wealth of those days consisted in cattle, (*pecus*) or, according to Pliny, that their first coin was stamped with the figure of a *cow;* they also called it *moneta*, because, when the Romans wanted money, Juno *admonished* them to use justice, and there should be no want of money; hence she received the title of Juno Moneta, and money was coined in her temple. In process of time, money was made a goddess, called *Dea Pecunia*, under the figure of a woman holding a balance in one hand and a cornucopia in the other. Numa Pompilius made money of wood and of leather. The first silver money coined by the Romans was in the year of Rome 484, and their first golden coinage in 546. Among the Ancient Britons iron rings or iron plates were used for money: among the Lacedemonians iron bars quenched in vinegar. Seneca observes that anciently stamped leather was current as money; a circumstance which occurred in England in the time of the barons' wars; and the Hollanders coined great quantities of pasteboard in 1574.

The impression on coins has been various in different ages and countries.

As to the figure of the coin, it is either round, as in England, multangular or irregular, as in Spain—square, as in some parts of the East Indies, or nearly globular, as in others.

Money, at present, is either *real* or *imaginary*. Real money includes all coins, whether of gold, silver, copper, or the like; such as guineas, pistoles, ducats, &c. &c. Imaginary money, or money of account, is that which never existed, or at least, which does not exist in real specie, but is a denomination invented or retained to facilitate the stating of accounts, by keeping them still on a permanent basis, not to be changed like currency, which the authority of the sovereign sometimes raises or depresses according to the exigences of the state; of this kind are pounds, livres, marks, &c.

With regard to the imaginary or

nominal monies hereafter quoted, their *actual* value in *British Sterling* is placed opposite to them, uninfluenced by the fluctuations which are the result of a favourable or unfavourable state of commercial exchange between one country and another; and it is therefore to be remembered, in perusing the following tables, that, in bill transactions, where, for example, a sum of money is to be remitted to or received from a foreign country, the said sum must not be calculated according to the *actual* value of the currency, but by the course of exchange of the day.

We think it necessary to observe that formerly in Scotland there was a currency peculiar to that country, which of late years being entirely done away, we have not noticed; the same may be said of Holland, &c. &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imaginary Money.

	£	s.	d.
Pound	0	20	0

Real Money.

GOLD.

Carolus or Laureate (obsolete)	1	10	0
Jacobus (obsolete)	1	5	0
Guinea	1	1	0
Half Guinea	0	10	6
Seven Shilling Piece	0	7	0

SILVER.

Dollar	0	5	0
Crown	0	5	0
Half Crown	0	2	6
Shilling	0	0	12
Six-pence	0	0	6

COPPER.

Two-pence	0	0	2
Penny	0	0	1
Halfpenny	0	0	0 ½
Farthing	0	0	0 ¼

IRELAND.

Imaginary Money, as in England.

Real Money.

GOLD.

Guinea	1	2	9

SILVER.

Shilling	0	1	

And so of the Rest.

EAST INDIES.

Imaginary Money.

Budgrook	0	0	0 $\frac{17}{100}$
Ree	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{400}$

Real Money.

GOLD.

Rupee, at Goa, Malabar Coast, &c.	1	16	0
Do. at Guzurat, Surat, &c.	1	15	0
Do. at Bombay, &c.	1	13	9
Paru	0	18	0
Pagoda, at Madras, Coromandel, &c.	0	9	0
Do. at Bombay, &c.	0	7	10 ½
Do. at Bengal, Calcutta, &c.	0	8	9

SILVER.

English Crown	0	5	0
French Ecu	0	5	0
Rial	0	5	0
Tangu	0	4	6
Dollar	0	4	6
Rupee, at Bengal, &c.	0	2	6
Do. at Bombay, Dabul, &c.	0	2	3
Fiano	0	1	6 ¾
Xeraphim	0	1	4 ½
Futal	0	2	6
Sooco	0	1	3
Fanam, at Madras, Pondicherry, &c.	0	0	3
Do. at Guzurat, Cambay, &c.	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Pical	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ana, at Guzurat, &c.	0	0	7 ½
Do. at Bengal, Calicut, &c.	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Quarter	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Viz	0	0	2 $\frac{11}{32}$
Vintin	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{20}$
Laree	0	0	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
Sataleer	0	0	7 ½

COPPER.

Pice, at Bengal, Calcutta, &c.	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{32}$
Do. at Bombay, Malabar Coast	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{160}$

	£	s.	d.
Do. at Madras, Coromandel Coast	0	0	0 3/8
Do. at Guzurat, Cambay, &c.	0	0	0 15/32
Fanam	0	0	0 3/8
Viz, at Bengal, Calcutta, &c.	0	0	0 15/16
Do. at Madras, Pondicherry, &c.	0	0	0 3/16
Cash	0	0	0 3/80
Pecka, at Goa, Visapoor, &c.	0	0	0 27/100
Do. at Guzurat, &c.	0	0	0 15/64
Fettee	0	0	0 3/80
Cori	0	0	0 3/400

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Imaginary Money.

Pound	0	14	3
Shilling	0	0	8 17/20
Penny	0	0	0 7/80
Halfpenny	0	0	0 57/160

Real Money.

GOLD.

Guinea	1	1	0
Pistole	0	16	9

SILVER.

Crown	0	5	0
Dollar	0	4	6
Bit	0	0	5 3/8

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Real Money.

Eagle	2	4	0
Half Eagle	1	2	0
Quarter Eagle	0	11	0

SILVER.

Dollar, in Georgia and South Carolina	0	4	6
Do. in New-England and Virginia	0	6	0
Do. in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania	0	7	0
Do. at New York and North Carolina	0	8	0
Half Dollar, Quarter Dollar	In each State proportionable to the Value in which the Dollar is held.		
Disme, equal to the tenth part of a Dollar's Value.			
Half Disme, do. twentieth do.			

COPPER.

Cent, equal to the hundredth part of a Dollar.

FRANCE.

Imaginary Money.

Livre	0	0	10
Franc	0	0	10
Decime	0	0	1
Centime	0	0	0 1/5
Florin	0	1	0 1/2
Pistole	0	8	4
Piette	0	0	0 5/8

Real Money.

GOLD.

Louis	1	0	0
Guinea	1	1	0
Moidore	1	7	0

SILVER.

Ducat	0	8	9
Six-Livre Piece	0	5	0
Ecu	0	5	0
Five-Franc Piece	0	4	2
Three-Livre do.	0	2	6
Thirty-Sol do.	0	1	3
Twenty-four-Sol do.	0	1	0
Fifteen-Sol do.	0	0	7 1/2
Twelve-Sol do.	0	0	6
Six-Sol do.	0	0	3

COPPER.

Double Sol Piece	0	0	1
Six-Liard do.	0	0	0 1/4
Sol	0	0	0 1/2
Two-Liard	0	0	0 1/4
Liard	0	0	0 1/8
Denier	0	0	0 1/24
Dardene	0	0	0 1/8

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Imaginary Money.

Livre	0	0	7 5/16
Half Sol	0	0	0 117/640

Real Money.

GOLD.

Louis d'Or	1	0	0
Pistole	0	16	9

SILVER.

Ecu	0	4	10 1/2
Dollar	0	4	6
Scalin	0	0	5 1/2
Half Scalin	0	0	2 1/16

	£.	s.	d.
COPPER.			
Sol	0	0	$0\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{0}$

NETHERLANDS.

Imaginary Money.

Pound, Flemish	0	9	0
Florin	0	1	6
Scalin	0	0	$5\frac{2}{5}$
Grote	0	0	$0\frac{9}{2\,0}$

Real Money.

GOLD.			
Ducat	0	9	3
SILVER.			
Scalin	0	0	$6\frac{3}{1\,0}$
COPPER.			
Petard	0	0	$0\frac{9}{1\,0}$
Urcle	0	0	$0\frac{9}{4\,0}$
Peningen	0	0	$0\frac{9}{1\,6\,0}$

HOLLAND.

Imaginary Money.

Flemish Pound	0	10	6
Penningen	0	0	$0\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$

Real Money.

GOLD.			
Reyer	1	4	6
Half Reyer	0	12	3
Ducatoon	0	7	6
Florin	0	2	$5\frac{1}{1\,0}$
SILVER.			
Rix Dollar	0	4	$4\frac{1}{1\,0}$
Dry Guilder	0	5	3
Guilder	0	1	9
Schilling	0	0	$6\frac{3}{1\,0}$
Stiver	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2\,0}$
COPPER.			
Grot	0	0	$0\frac{2}{4\,0}\frac{1}{0}$

POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

Imaginary Money.

Rix Dollar	0	3	6
Ducat	0	9	4

Real Money.

GOLD.			
Golden Frederic	0	17	6
SILVER.			
Florin	0	1	2
Ort	0	0	$8\frac{2}{5}$
Tinse	0	0	7
Coustic	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$

	£.	s.	d.
COPPER.			
Grosh	0	0	$0\frac{7}{1\,5}$
Shelon	0	0	$0\frac{7}{4\,5}$

SWITZERLAND.

Imaginary Money.

Livre at St. Gall, Appenzel, &c.	0	2	6
Do. at Bern, Neufchatel, &c.	0	2	0
Sol Do.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Do. St. Gall, do.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{5}$

Real Money.

SILVER.			
Crown	0	4	6
Rix Dollar, at Basil, Zurich, &c.	0	4	6
Do. at St. Gall, &c.	0	4	3
Gulden	0	2	6
Gould	0	2	6
Fine Batzen, at St. Gall, &c.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Do. at Basil, &c.	0	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Coarse Batzen, at St. Gall. &c.	0	0	2
Do. at Basil, &c.	0	0	$1\frac{7}{8}$
Batzen	0	0	$2\frac{2}{5}$
Gros	0	0	2
Plaperct	0	0	$1\frac{3}{5}$
COPPER.			
Creutzer	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Fening	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$
Heller	0	0	$0\frac{1}{1\,6}$
Denier	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4\,0}\frac{1}{0}$
Rapen	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2\,4}\frac{1}{0}$

GERMANY.

Imaginary Money.

Flemish Pound	0	11	3
Rix Dollar	0	3	6
Marc, at Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	0	1	6
Do. at Berlin, Stettin, &c.	0	0	$9\frac{1}{3}$
Fening, at Hanover, Zell, &c.	0	0	$0\frac{7}{4\,8}$
Do. at Frankfort, Nuremberg, &c.	0	0	$0\frac{7}{6\,0}$
Heller	0	0	$0\frac{7}{9\,6}$
Sexling	0	0	$0\frac{9}{6\,4}$
Denier	0	0	$0\frac{7}{2\,7\,0}$
Tryling	0	0	$0\frac{9}{1\,2\,8}$

	£.	s.	d.
Real Money.			
GOLD.			
Ducat, at Hamburgh, Lubec, &c.	0	9	4 1/2
Do. at Frankfort, Dettingen, &c.	0	9	4
SILVER.			
Hard Dollar	0	4	8
Rix Dollar	0	4	6
Slet Dollar	0	3	0
Double Guelden	0	4	8
Guelden	0	2	4
Half Guelden	0	1	2
Albertus	0	4	2
Gould	0	2	4
Florin	0	1	2
Copstach	0	0	8 2/5
Ort Gould	0	0	7
Guilder	0	0	2 1/4
Groshen	0	0	1 3/4
Grosh	0	0	1 9/30
Batzen	0	0	1 3/15
Keyser Gros	0	0	1 2/5
Schilling Lub	0	0	1 1/8
Plapeck	0	0	2 1/10
Stiver	0	0	0 7/10
COPPER.			
Marien	0	0	1 1/6
Abras	0	0	0 7/10
Groshen	0	0	0 7/15
Polchen	0	0	0 7/30
Creutzer, at Frankfort, &c.	0	0	0 7/15
Do. at Cologn, Liege, &c.	0	0	0 21/80
Fenning	0	0	0 7/18
Dreyer, at Prague, Hungary, &c.	0	0	0 3/30
Do. at Dresden, Leipsic, &c.	0	0	0 7/16
Do. at Vienna, Augsburg, &c.	0	0	0 7/30
Grosh	0	0	0 7/20
White Grosh	0	0	0 14/15
Phennig	0	0	0 3/32
Dutes	0	0	0 7/80
Albus	0	0	0 21/40

SWEDEN AND LAPLAND.

	£.	s.	d.
Imaginary Money.			
Runstic	0	0	0 7/36

	£.	s.	d.
Real Money.			
GOLD.			
Ducat	0	9	4
SILVER.			
Rix Dollar	0	4	8
Silver do.	0	1	6 2/3
Caroline	0	1	2
Silver Marc	0	0	4 2/3
COPPER.			
Dollar	0	0	6 2/3
Marc	0	0	1 5/6
Stiver	0	0	0 7/18

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

	£.	s.	d.
Imaginary Money.			
Crown	0	1	3
Rix Ort	0	0	4 1/2
Schilling	0	0	0 1/32
Real Money.			
SILVER.			
Ducat	0	5	10 7/8
Hat Ducat	0	9	0
Rix Dollar	0	3	11 1/4
COPPER.			
Rix Marc	0	0	0 3/4
Slet Marc	0	0	0 3/8
Duggen	0	0	0 1/16

RUSSIA.

	£.	s.	d.
Imaginary Money.			
Copeck	0	0	0 27/50
Polusca	0	0	0 27/200
Real Money.			
GOLD.			
Xervonitz	0	10	1 1/2
Imperial do.	1	2	6
Double do.	2	5	0
SILVER.			
Rouble	0	4	6
Poltin	0	2	3
Polpotin	0	1	1 1/2
Grivener	0	0	5 1/2
COPPER.			
Altin	0	0	1 3/10
Denusca	0	0	0 27/100

LIVONIA.

	£.	s.	d.
Imaginary Money.			
Albertus	0	4	2 6/15
Rix Dollar	0	3	6
Real Money.			
SILVER.			
Florin	0	1	2
Marc	0	0	2 1/2

	£.	t.	d.
COPPER.			
Plate Dollar	0	5	0
Whiten	0	0	0 $\frac{14}{15}$
Vording	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{10}$
Grosh	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{15}$
Blacken	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{90}$

ITALY.

Imaginary Money.

Ounce	0	7	8 $\frac{4}{13}$
Stamped Crown	0	6	0
Ducat of Exchange, at Venice, &c.	0	4	4
Do. do. Naples, &c.	0	3	4
Scudi of do.	0	4	3
Lire, at Turin, Sardinia, &c.	0	1	3
Do. at Bologna, &c.	0	1	0
Do. at Leghorn, Florence, &c.	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
Do. at Genoa, Corsica, &c.	0	0	8 $\frac{3}{5}$
Do. at Venice, &c.	0	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Do. at Milan, Parma, Modena, &c.	0	0	8 $\frac{32}{41}$
Pezzo	0	4	2
Florin of Exchange	0	1	6 $\frac{6}{13}$
Florin	0	0	9
Gros	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{6}$

Real Money.

GOLD.

Pistole, at Milan, &c.	0	16	0
Do. at Bologna, &c.	0	15	6
Do. at Sicily, Malta, &c.	0	15	4
Do. at Turin, Sardinia, &c.	0	16	3
Do. at Genoa, Corsica, &c.	0	14	4
Chequin, at Venice, &c.	0	9	2
Do. at Rome, &c.	0	9	0
Genouine	0	6	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
Ducat, at Leghorn, &c.	0	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Sicily, Malta, &c.	0	3	4
Piastre	0	4	2

SILVER.

Ducatoon	0	5	3
Crown	0	5	0
Scudi	0	4	3
Do. at Milan, Parma, &c.	0	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£.	s.	d.
Do. at Turin, &c.	0	4	6
Philip	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Croisade	0	3	7
Ducat, at Venice, &c.	0	3	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Testoon, at Rome, Ancona, &c.	0	1	6
Do. at Naples, Capua, &c.	0	1	4
Quito	0	0	5 $\frac{5}{9}$
Julio	0	0	6
Stamped do.	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chevolet	0	0	1 $\frac{18}{25}$
Carlin, at Sicily, Palermo, &c.	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{13}$
Do. at Naples, &c.	0	0	4
Tarin, do.	0	0	8
Tarin, at Sicily, Malta, Palermo, &c.	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{13}$
Paulo	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{3}$

COPPER.

Denari	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{84}$
Quatrini	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{82}$
Soldi	0	0	0 $\frac{18}{41}$
Picoli	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{39}$
Grain	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{13}$
Pouli	0	0	0 $\frac{8}{39}$
Bayoc, at Rome, Civita Vecchia	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. at Bologna, Ravenna, &c.	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{5}$

SPAIN.

Imaginary Money.

Pistole	0	14	4
Ducat at Barcelona, Saragossa, &c.	0	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do. do.	0	6	9
Do. do.	0	5	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
Do. at Madrid, Cadiz, &c.	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Piastre	0	3	7
Maravedie	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{2}\frac{3}{7}\frac{3}{2}$
Rial Vellon	0	0	2 $\frac{7}{8}$

Real Money.

GOLD.

Piece of four Pistoles	3	7	3
Double Pistole	1	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pistole	0	16	9

SILVER.

Dollar	0	4	6
Piastre	0	3	7
Piastrine	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.
Rial, at Barcelona, Saragossa, &c.	0	0	6 3/4
Do. Madrid, Cadiz, &c.	0	0	5 3/8
Soldo	0	0	3 5/8
COPPER.			
Quartil	0	0	0 2 3 6 8
Ochavo	0	0	0 2 3 1 3 6
Maravedie	0	0	0 4 3 2 7 2

It must be observed that in Spain they have new money and old: the old, current in Seville, Cadiz, Andalusia, &c. is worth £25 per cent. more than the new, current at Madrid, Bilboa, &c. This difference is owing to their King Charles II. who, to prevent the exportation of money raised it £25 per cent. which, however, he was only able to effect in part, several provinces still retaining the ancient rate.

PORTUGAL.

Imaginary Money.

Crusade	0	0	10
Testoon	0	0	7 1/2
Vintim	0	0	0 5/8

Real Money.

GOLD.

Joanese	1	7	0
Moidore	1	1	0
Milrea	1	0	0

SILVER.

New Crusada	0	2	6

COPPER.

Vintim	0	0	0 1/2
Ree, Rez, or Reis	0	0	0 1/24

TURKEY.

Imaginary Money.

Asper	0	0	0 5/8
Piastre	0	4	0

Real Money.

GOLD.

Xeriff	0	10	0

SILVER.

Caragrouch	0	5	0
Solota	0	1	0
Ostic	0	0	6
Bestic	0	0	3
Parac	0	0	1 4/5

COPPER.

Mangou	0	0	0 3/40

	£.	s.	d.
ARABIA.			
Imaginary Money.			
Tomond	3	7	6
Piastre	0	4	6
Real Money.			
SILVER.			
Sequin	0	7	6
Dollar	0	4	6
Abyss	0	1	4 1/5
Larin	0	0	10 1/8
COPPER,			
Comashee	0	0	0 3/10
Caveer	0	0	0 27/40
Carret	0	0	0 1/8

PERSIA.

Imaginary Money.

Tomond	3	6	8

Real Money.

GOLD.

Bavello	0	16	0
Or	0	6	8

SILVER.

Abashee	0	1	4
Larin	0	0	10
Mamoda	0	0	8
Shahee	0	0	4

COPPER.

Bisti	0	0	1 3/5
Cos	0	0	0 2/3

EGYPT.

Imaginary Money.

Pargo Dollar	0	10	6
Piastre	0	4	0

Real Money.

GOLD.

Sultanin	0	10	0

SILVER.

Crown	0	5	0
Ecu	0	5	0
Dollar	0	4	6
Italian Ducat	0	3	4
Medin	0	0	1 2/3

COPPER.

Asper	0	0	0 5/9

BARBARY.

Real Money.

GOLD.

Pistole	0	16	10 1/2
Chequin	0	8	4

	£.	s.	d.
SILVER.			
Dollar	0	4	2
Chequin	0	3	4
Dollar	0	4	6
Double	0	1	1 ½
Rial	0	0	6 ¾
Medin	0	0	1 ⅔
COPPER.			
Asper	0	0	0 5/9
MOROCCO.			
Real Money.			
GOLD.			
Pistole	0	16	8
Xequin	0	9	0
SILVER.			
Dollar	0	4	8
Medio	0	4	8
Quarto	0	2	4
Octavo	0	1	2
Ounce	0	0	8
Blanquil	0	0	2
COPPER.			
Fluce	0	0	0 1/12
CHINA.			
Imaginary Money.			
Talc	0	6	8
Caxa	0	0	0 2/25
Real Money.			
SILVER.			
English Crown	0	5	0
French Ecu	0	5	0
Dollar	0	4	6
Rix Dollar	0	4	4 ½
Rupee	0	2	6
Mace	0	0	8
COPPER.			
Candareen	0	0	0 4/5
JAPAN.			
Imaginary Money.			
Cattee	65	19	6
Real Money.			
GOLD.			
Double	12	11	4
Japanese	6	5	8
Ounce	3	2	10
Ingot	0	9	8
SILVER.			
Talc	0	6	8
Ounce	0	4	10
Mace	0	0	4
COPPER.			
Piti	0	0	0 1/8

In addition to the Monies already quoted, there are Fruits and Shells of different Descriptions, which pass current as Money in various Parts of the World.

The Shells current for coins are, 1st. Cowries, brought from the Maldives, and which pass for 1/1360 of a penny sterling. The natives of the Coast of Africa call them Bouges. 2dly. Porcelaine, in America, a shell nearly on the same footing with the Cowrie. 3dly. Zimbi, current particularly in the kingdoms of Angola and Congo, in Africa.

The Fruits current for coins are, 1st. Cacoa, among the Americans, fifteen of which are esteemed equivalent to a Spanish rial. 2dly. Maize; but this has ceased to be current, since the discovery of America by the Europeans. 3dly. Almonds, used in the East Indies where Cowries are not current. The value of these is higher or lower according as the year is more or less favourable to this fruit; in a common year an Almond is worth 1/240 of a farthing.

For real utility, the following very short table will answer almost all practical purposes with regard to *real money*, as far as relates to Europe.

	FRENCH MONEY. fr. cts.	ENGLISH MONEY. s.	d.
Florin of Germany.	2 20	1	10
Do. of Austria	2 65	2	2
Rix Dollar, Prussia	4 0	3	4
Dollar, N. America	5 40	4	6
Guinea of England	25 0	21	0
Rix Dollar of Denmark	5 70	4	9
Piastre of Spain	5 30	4	5
Lira of Italy	0 85	0	8 ½
Scudi of Rome	5 53	4	7
Ducat of Naples	4 30	3	7
Rouble of Russia	4 5	3	4
Rix Dollar of Sweden	5 80	4	10 ½

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

January, 1808.

Architecture.

Mr. Edmund Aiken, Architect, will publish in the course of the present month, Designs for Villas and Rural Buildings.

Mr. J. L. Bond, Architect, has translated the Latin work of Vitruvius, and intends to publish it as soon as the necessary plates can be engraved to accompany the same. These plates will be very different in their subjects and manner of treatment from any that have appeared either in this country or on the continent, as explanatory of the text of the author, and are calculated to gratify the eye of the connoisseur, as well as to inform the mind of the professed architect. The work will form one handsome volume in quarto, with notes historical, critical, and descriptive.

Astronomy.

Mr. Frend's Evening Amusements for the year 1808, make their appearance this month, in pursuance of his general plan. Mr. Frend gives the appearances in the heavens, for every hour of the night, by which any object that strikes an observer, may, by consulting this volume, be known. The subjects discussed by way of exciting the attention of young people, and teaching them to form true notions of the Planetary System, are, for this year, the motion of the planets in their orbits, and the paths of comets, to which latter, the appearance of the comet this year gave rise.

Bibliography.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just completed the printing of his third edition of an Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics; which will be published in the course of next month, in two crown octavo volumes. This third edition contains thirteen additional ancient Classical Authors, viz. M. A. Antoninus, Apollodorus, Apuleius, Aristides, Aurelius, Victor, Ausonius, Herodian, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Oppian, Orpheus, Photius, and Theophrastus, with biographical notices of some of the most eminent English and foreign editors of the classics: these biographical memoranda are thrown into the notes, and relate chiefly to our own editors. The Greek bibles and testaments, as well as the lexicons and grammars, have been considerably enlarged; and of the authors common to both editions, many errors have been corrected, and omissions supplied, as well as the more recent editions inserted.

Chemistry.

Mr. William Nicholson has just completed a New Chemical Dictionary, which also includes Mineralogy, and the Application of Chemistry to the Useful Arts.

Chronology.

The Rev. Mr. Howes of Norwich, will shortly publish his Continuation of Criti-

cal Observations on Ancient and Modern Books, containing the true State of the History and Chronology of the Empire of the Medes, from the Dissolution of the Assyrian Empire down to the Persian Kingdom, founded by Cyrus, amounting to two hundred and fifty-six years; and proving from the contemporary existence, coincidence of date, reigns and other circumstances, that the six Assyrian kings mentioned in Scripture were the very same persons with the first six kings of the Medes enumerated by Ctesias, although under different names, as given to them by the Persians, on the east of Babylon, from these ascribed to them by the Syrians and Jews on the West of that country, agreeably to a hint given by Prideaux, as appears by the harmonious testimonies of Polyhistor, Herodotus, the Æra of Nabonassar, Eusebius, and Scripture, when compared with the account of Ctesias, as abridged by Diodorus.

On this day is published, in four handsome volumes, 8vo. a new and improved edition, being the sixteenth, of that valuable and standard work, Dr. Prideaux's Old and New Testaments Connected in the History of the Jews and neighbouring Nations, to the Time of Christ. To which is now, for the first time, added, a full and interesting Life of the Author, which contains his own defence and illustrations of certain passages in the Connections. The whole embellished with a new and correct map, and a fine portrait of the author.

Very shortly will be published, to complete the above work, "Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World," connected with his Creation and Fall of Man; with notes, and revised and corrected by Adam Clarke, A. M. embellished with new and correct maps, in four handsome vols. 8vo. uniform with Prideaux's Connections. This work was nearly completed some months ago, but entirely consumed in the fire in Fleet Street in August last, together with Farmer's Observations, enlarged by Adam Clarke, A. M. which work was also just completed. That also is now reprinting, and it is hoped the public will encourage these valuable works, on account of the great loss sustained by the editor and publisher by the occurrence before alluded to.

Classical Literature.

The Strabo of the late Mr. Falconer is nearly ready for publication at Oxford. It forms two volumes in folio, with fine maps.

Commerce.

Mr. James Gartland has in the press a work entitled the Commercial Mirror, comprising a great number of highly interesting and useful subjects.

A new work on the Policy of Great-Britain in respect to the Foreign Corn Trade, is expected shortly to appear.

Drama.

The author of the theatrical criticisms in the weekly paper called the News, has nearly ready for publication, a volume of Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres, including Remarks on the Practice and Genius of the Stage.

A farce in two acts, called Antiquity, is in the press, written upon the dramatic principles inculcated by the author of the theatrical criticisms in the weekly paper called the News, to whom it is dedicated.

Education.

Mr. William Perry, author of the Synonimous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary, has a very useful work in hand for schools, called the Scientific Tutor; containing Elements, or First Principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, or Doctrine of Air, with an Introduction to Elocution.

Fine Arts.

Mr. Britton has in the press a Catalogue Raissonnée of the noble Collection of Pictures belonging to the Marquis of Stafford at Cleveland House.

In the first volume of the Register, p. 100, we gave a brief sketch of the plan of the following work: we now present a more detailed account of its plan, &c.

The British Gallery of Pictures, in two Series, dedicated to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, Patron; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Vice Patron; the Earl of Dartmouth, President; and the rest of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, Governors of the British Institu-

tion for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, commences with this Year.

No. 1. of the First Series; containing Two Plates, representing Ten Pictures in the Marquis of Stafford's Collection, with their Descriptions.

No. 1. of the Second Series: containing "The Woman taken in Adultery," by Rubens, in the Collection of Henry Hope, Esq.

The Historical Part is by William Young Ottley, Esq. F. S. A. the Descriptive Part by Henry Tresham, Esq. R. A. and W. Y. Ottley, Esq.

The Engravings by Mr. P. W. Tomkins, Historical Engraver to Her Majesty, who has the Management of the executive Part of the Work; Mr. L. Schiavonetti, Mr. A. Cardon, and other eminent Engravers.

The Drawings of the First Series, by M. W. M. Craig, and of the Second Series by Messrs. Tomkins, Uwins, Violet, Hodgson, Ansel, Satchwell, &c.

The whole under the superintendence of Henry Tresham, Esq. R A.

This publication will consist of two parts.

I. A Description of the Cabinets and Galleries of Pictures in the United Kingdoms. This portion of the work will comprise, on a smaller scale, engravings from all the best and most intresting paintings in the different collections; and each collection of magnitude will be distinctly illustrated by a concise history of its formation, and a description of its contents. The whole is intended to form an instructive catalogue, partly similar in plan, but superior in arrangement, to those which have been published at Parma, Modena, Turin, and Dusseldorff.

Conditions of the First Series.—I. The numbers will be of the following descriptions and prices: 1. On elephan paper, quarto, price 10s. 6d. 2. On atlas paper, quarto, with proof impressions on India paper, price 1l. 1s. 3. On atlas paper, quarto, with the prints slightly coloured, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

2. Every number will contain two plates, each including several subjects, with their descriptions.

3. Directions for arranging the plates and general title-pages will be given at the conclusion of the work.

4. The pictures which occupy one plate will be selected from the same school, and from the same collection; so that the prints and letter-press may be bound up in a series of schools or a series of collections.

5. Each collection of magnitude will be distinctly illustrated by a concise history of its formation, and a description of its contents.

6. A number will be published alternately with a number of the Second Series, on the first day of every month, until a monthly delivery of a number of both series can be regularly accomplished.

Conditions of the Second Series.—I. The numbers will be of the following descriptions: 1. On atlas paper, quarto, price from 6s. to 1l. 1s. 2. On colombier paper, folio, with proof impressions of the plates on India paper, price from 12s. to 2l. 2s. 3. On colombier paper, folio, with the prints highly finished in colours, in imitation of the original pictures. In consequence of the very great time and attention which will necessarily be required to perfect the coloured impressions, so as to make them in every respect correct resemblances of the original picture, and as in some cases the time and attention required will be greater than in others, the prices of each will be regulated accordingly when published.

2. Each number will contain one highly finished print, on a large size, with descriptive illustrations, and anecdotes of the pictures.

3. Directions for arranging the prints, together with general title-pages for the work, will be given at its conclusion.

The History of Painting and its professors will be published as early as possible. It will include, independently of the highly-finished prints which are intended to be introduced into this work, some very choice and valuable Specimens, in the possession of Mr. Ottley, of the Frescoes of the Ancient Masters, whose works form no part of British Collection, but which are calculated to complete the Chronological Series.

5. A number will be published alternately with a number of the First Series, on the first day of every month, until a monthly delivery of a number of both series can be regularly accomplished.

The proprietors thus express their ideas

of the utility, importance, and value of this undertaking.——

"A connected, well-digested History of Painting, and the most distinguished professors of the Italian, Flemish, French, Dutch, and English Schools, is indeed, a desideratum in our language. Such a work, illustrated by observations drawn from the valuble materials with which the cabinets and galleries of the nobility and gentry abound, is calculated to promote and diffuse a scientific knowledge of painting; and certainly, at no period in the British annals, have the national feelings been so exquisitely alive to the pleasures that result from the admiration and culture of those arts which appeal directly to the imagination, and by their extended influence shed elegance and beauty on many valuable articles of commerce.

Sensible of the importance of the task, Mr. Ottley, who entirely devoted himself to the study of the Fine Arts during a residence of eight years in Italy, and there collected materials illustrative of the progress of painting, has undertaken the historical department.

In the delicate and arduous duties of the descriptive part, the work will derive further advantage from the acknowledged judgment and professional talents of Mr. Tresham: we may therefore expect to find speculating reasoning combined with practical experience; a thorough knowledge of the History of Painting; candour of opinion, and perspecuity of language.

In exhibiting this prospectus no uncertain lights are held out, nor is the votary of taste solicited to embark on a voyage of Discovery. The pictures to be selected have long been distinguished among the master-pieces of the pencil.

Depending on the intrinsic merit and originality of their design, the proprietors cheerfully enter the field of emulation; and are emboldened to hope that the public encouragement will animate them to persevere with unabating zeal to the completion of an undertaking which, they flatter themselves, will merit the approbation of every lover and judge of the Fine Arts.

Some highly-finished drawings are already made from the collections of The Marquis of Lansdown, Marquis of Stafford, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Radnor, Earl Grosvenor, Earl Darnley, Lord Northwick, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Radstock, the Right Hon. C. F. Greville Henry Hope, Esq. William Smith, Esq. M. P. William Morland, Esq. Alex. Champernowne, Esq. The Rev. Wm. Holwell Carr, Richard P. Knight, Esq. J. P. Anderson, Esq.

Geology.

Mr. Parkinson, of Hoxton, has nearly ready for publication, the second volume of his elaborate, scientific, valuable, and interesting work, On the Organic Remains of a Former World.

History.

Mr. Hervey Morris, has in a state or great forwardness for the press, a Historical and Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, which will make two large volumes in quarto, and will be illustrated by maps and plates. This work will contain the history of cities, towns, manors, castles, and monasteries; of sieges and battles; biographical sketches, and an account of the natural and artificial curiosities of Ireland.

The History of the House of Stuart, by the late Charles James Fox, in the unfinished state in which he left it, will shortly be published; also his interesting and extensive Correspondence with the most Distinguished Characters of the present Reign.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is now preparing for the press, and will be shortly published. It will comprehend the whole of the period from the departure of General Beresford from the Cape of Good Hope, to the final evacuation of South America by the British forces; and will include accounts of the civil and political state of the country, the nature of the soil, trade, and produce; the manners, customs, and character of the people: illustrated with maps, plates, &c. together with sketches of the costume of the inhabitants. The whole drawn up on the spot, and derived, with considerble labour and expence, from original documents, and from various sources of information, hitherto deemed inaccessiole to strangers, by Philip Keating Roche, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Major of Brigade to the Forces.

Dr. William Burney, Master of the Naval Academy, Gosport, intends, in the course of the winter, to publish The Naval Memoirs of Great Britain, extracted from the best Authorities; with occasional Remarks. It is intended to be a similar volume to Thompson's Military Memoirs.

An English gentleman, left in a diplomatic capacity by the commander of the forces at Buenos Ayres, intends giving to the public an historical work, of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America. To assist him in this undertaking, he has had access to libraries in Buenos Ayres, containing documents which have never yet been consulted by those who have hitherto written on the subject; and he has met with no little aid from some liberal and well enlightened clergymen, in possession of manuscripts from the different missionaries employed over the continent. If the author has adequately employed his unusual opportunities, it cannot be doubted but that the intended publication will be the most complete respecting South America which has yet met the public eye.

Jurisprudence.

On the 25th of the current month will be published, with a Letter addressed to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. the Articles of Impeachment exhibited in the late Indictment against the Marquis of Wellesley, by James Paull, Esq.

Mathematics.

Dr. William Burney, Master of the Naval Academy, Gosport, is preparing for the press an extensive Course of Mathematical Education for Young Gentlemen intended for the Navy.

Mr. John Sabine will speedily publish a work, entitled the Practical Mathematician, containing Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Spherics, and Natural Philosophy; illustrated by a number of engravings.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

Dr. Richard Reece, author of th Domestic Medical Guide, &c. will shortly publish, in one volume royal octavo, a Practical Dictionary of Medicine, exhibiting a Comprehensive View of the late important Discoveries relating to the Causes, Treatment, and Prevention of the following Subjects, so far as they regard the Health of Man, the well Being of Society, and the general Cure of Maladies; viz. Anatomy, Botany, Casualties, Chemistry, Cloathing, Dietetics, Pharmacy, Physic, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery, Therapeutics, &c. the whole comprising a regular View of the present improved State of Medical Science, (divested of all technical obscurities) adapted equally for the information of domestic life, and the regulation of the conduct of individuals according to their various circumstances and situations, as well as for professional reference.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Southey is preparing, as part of his Series of Ancient Romances, of which Amadis of Gaul and Palmerin of England have already appeared, an edition of Mort Arthur, with an introduction and notes.

An interesting literary discovery of unpublished works of the late Robert Burns, has been made by Mr. Cromek, in his late tour through Scotland. The papers alluded to are numerous, and give a more particular account of the writings of the poet, and of his private life and concerns than have yet been laid before the public In this collection is found a number of letters addressed to his friends, written with that enthusiasm and energy which so particularly characterised his genius. Several original poems have been rescued from oblivion in the same manner; and also some valuable observations on Scotish Songs and Music.

A translation of Meiner's History of the Female Sex, by Mr. Shoberl, will shortly make its appearance in four volumes, small octavo.

Part I. of a New British Encyclopedia, to be completed in the course of the present year, will be published on Monday, February 1, price 10s. 6d. entitled the British Encyclopedia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; comprising an accurate and popular view of the present improved state of human knowledge. By William Nicholson, Author and Proprie-

tor of the Philosophical Journal, and various other chemical, philosophical, and mathematical works.

I. The work will be printed by Whittingham, on fine yellow wove demy paper, in octavo, with double columns, and a beautiful new brevier type, in a superior style.

II. The publication will be completed in twelve monthly parts, commencing on the first of February, 1808, price 10s. 6d. each: the whole forming six large octavo volumes, illustrated by about two hundred elegant engravings by Lowry and Scott.

It is designed to be a New Dictionary, appropriated exclusively to the Arts and Sciences, and containing such a dense, accurate, and ample exhibition of our whole knowledge respecting them, as might with the greatest advantage be comprehended in the limits of six large octavo volumes. Having employed the present year in digesting the plan, establishing correspondences, investigating the various sources of information, and settling the order and disposition of the materials, already in forwardness, the proprietors address the public with the full confidence of encouragement.

It is not possible, in a short prospectus, say they, to give any other than a rapid and concise sketch of a plan which shall comprehend all the sciences and their external relations. The leading articles will be discussed in distinct treatises; original, in every instance, where the subjects demand originality, but at the same time the works of authors will not be altered by a fastidious affectation of novelty, when their own clear and forcible language shall have entitled them to be correctly quoted or abridged. The method will be popular, without departing from strictness and precision; and the smaller articles will take their respective places in the alphabet with no other classing than may arise from their relative importance, and the usual reference from one to the other. The discussion of sensible objects will embrace mechanics and chemistry, taken in their most extended sense; and from these, amidst numerous ramifications, will spring trades, manufactures, the mixed arts of agriculture, natural history, anatomy, medicine, the fine arts, commerce, statistics, and political economy. Rational Science will comprehend metaphysics, ideology, languages, logic, mathematics, astronomy, geography, navigation, optics, phonics, statics, &c. And under the relations to the immediate conduct and happiness of man we shall be led to morals, laws, religion, and theology.

The practical arts, machinery, processes and methods of manufacture, will, in particular, be the subjects of unusual diligence, and will be elucidated by drawings, which no expence will be spared to procure.

The select biography of eminent scientific men will form part of our plan, and will be executed in such a manner, as shall display not only the ordinary course of their lives, but their peculiar characters and talents, as well as the nature and value of the works to which they are indebted for their celebrity.

Philology.

Mr. Jones, the author of an approved Greek Grammar, has for some time devoted his attention to the composition of a Greek and English Lexicon, as a desideratum in literature. In order to execute this arduous undertaking, upon principles that shall ensure credit to himself and benefit to the public, he has employed considerable time in studying the oriental tongues. Having thus explored the Greek roots where they are most likely to be found, his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses; and he hopes by this method to reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. In the course of the winter he will publish a Dissertition on the Origin and Properties of the Greek Tongue, with Specimens of the Plan pursued in the Construction of his Lexicon. Some learned men have asserted, that the Greek has an intimate connection with the Shanscrit, both in its terms and in its structure; and it will certainly be a matter of much curiosity to ascertain how far the immortal language of Greece bears any resemblance to what the pride of the Brahmins styles "The language of the Gods."

Poetry.

Mr. W. Savage, will publish in the course of the present month, a small vo-

lume of Descriptive Poetry, selected from the best modern authors, and principally having reference to subjects in Natural History.

Mr. Walter Scott's new poem, entitled, "Marmion, or Flodden Field," is printing at Edinburgh, and is in considerable forwardness.

The Historical and Romantic Ballads, edited by Mr. Findlay, are now ready for publication, in two volumes octavo. The greater number of these ancient poems have never before been published. Prefixed are some Remarks on the early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland.

Political Economy.

A new work on the Policy of Great Britain in respect to the Foreign Corn Trade, is expected shortly to make its appearance.

Politics.

Speedily will be published, a new edition of "The Dangers of the Country."

Theology.

The publication of Dr. Gregory's Bible has been deferred until May or June next.

The tenth and last volume of Bishop Hall's Works, edited by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, is in the press, and will be ready for the subscribers and the public in the course of the present month, when the separate edition of the Contemplations, Practical and Devotional, will be published.

Topography.

A gentleman, who resided some years in the West Indies, has just put to press an Account of the Island of Jamaica and its Inhabitants, principally drawn up from personal knowledge and observation.

Voyages and Travels.

On the first of March, 1808, will be published, in quarto, to be continued monthly, Part I. price 10s. 6d. of a general Collection of Voyages and Travels: forming a complete history of the origin and progress of discovery, by sea and land, from the earliest ages to the present time, preceded by an historical introduction, and critical catalogue of books of voyages and travels, and illustrated with a number of engravings. By John Pinkerton, author of modern geography, &c.

This work will be printed in demy quarto, and it is expected will be completed in ten or twelve volumes.

A part, or quarter of a volume, price 10s. 6d. will be published on the first day of every month.

Each part will contain twenty-five sheets of letter-press, besides engravings.

The relations of voyages and travels have universally been regarded among the most valuable and interesting products of literature. More captivating than the best contrived works of fiction, on account of the personal adventures with which they are filled, and the objects of wonder and admiration which they present to the fancy; they are not less fertile of solid instruction than the most profound investigations of philosophy. They have brought to light many circumstances, as well of human polity as of the economy of nature, of which no conception could have been formed from the limited view of a few contiguous regions; and a great portion of the superior knowledge possessed by the moderns above the ancients, must be attributed to the enlarged prospects of the world we inhabit, afforded by exploratory enterprise.

To gratify the curiosity which works of this description have ever been found to excite, has been the object of numerous compilations. From the first collection published by Grynæus, at Basil, early in the sixteenth century, to the most recent, the number has been so great, that a bare catalogue of them would extend to a considerable length. Not a few of these have even aspired to the consequence of General Histories of this branch of knowledge. Among the latter, the superiority of the French "Histoire General des Voyages," is universally allowed. But this superiority is wholly founded upon English ground, the work having been originally published at London in 1745, &c. under the title of a New General Collection of Voyages and Travels, printed for Thomas

Astley; whence this work is called Astley's Collection. The Abbé Prevost, who executed the French translation, was, and remains, a writer of considerable fame; and, above any duplicity, frankly avowing the translation in the prefaces to the several volumes, while he regrets, at the same time, that he is constrained to follow the defects of the original plan. He only imparted to the work a title more popular, and more adapted to the taste and curiosity of his countrymen.

The booksellers of Paris induced La Harpe to give a more popular abridgment; but as he rather lent his name than his talents, had never studied the subject, and forgets to quote the original authorities, his book has fallen into neglect. It is indeed insipid; for he, as well as his predecessor, seems to forget that what may be deeply impressive in the first person, and in the unstudied expression of the original traveller, may lose its principal attractions when narrated in the uniform language, and studied colours of style, of the general historian.

It is unnecessary to mention two voluminous compilations of this description, which have recently appeared in Germany and in Spain; but while other nations evince a kind of emulation in this department, it becomes more and more worthy of this great commercial country, whose discoveries are boundless, and whose power encircles the globe, as she gave the first pattern of a reputable work of this nature, to afford the example of proportional superiority in a new publication, in which a truly scientific plan shall be combined with a merit of execution conformable to the literary taste and splendor of the present age.

Impressed with these considerations, and animated by the hope of liberal encouragement from a discerning and enlightened public, the editors of this work long revolved the design of such a collection. The novelty and merit of the arrangement pursued by Mr. Pinkerton, in his System of Modern Geography, induced them to think of that Gentleman, as his geographical pursuits seemed particularly to qualify him for such an undertaking, and his known habits of literary industry to conduct it with great labour and perseverance. Even while detained in France, they knew that he was occupied with researches of this very description for a new edition of his Geography; nor were they surprised upon his return to learn that he had even digested the plan of a grand work of this nature.

The chief object of such a collection should be to preserve what is most important and interesting in the numerous books of voyages and travels which at any time appeared. A general chronological distribution would be highly objectionable, as by distracting the reader's attention to various and remote regions, he would only find confusion instead of order. The arrangement must therefore be such, that sometimes one single volume sometimes two, may be allotted to particular countries and portions of the world, and form, as it were, complete edifices in themselves. In the present publication it is proposed that Europe should assume the first rank; and the first volumes will present the most curious and interesting Voyages and Travels to the remote parts of that division of the globe, as Iceland, Lapland, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, &c. Some short narratives of travels still remain in manuscript in various libraries; these, when really interesting, shall be inserted, or extracts of them introduced.

It is proposed to pass uninteresting details, and those which are superseded by further discovery and the progress of knowledge; and to form a selection only of such works and parts as will ever interest the general reader, from the intrinsic value of the narrative, as forming an epoch in the progress of discovery, as being remarkable for fidelity or animation; and, in some few and short instances, from their great rarity. An introductory volume, which will however be the last in the order of publication, is reserved for an historical introduction and general descriptive catalogue of the works omitted in the present collection, which is intended to be so constructed as not only to embrace every interesting production to be found in the former large compilations, but also a great number which have escaped the researches of the editors.

The prints will be select and well engraved. It will not be accompanied by an atlas; yet small maps will be occasionally inserted for the more complete intelligence of the text. It is hoped that the whole may be comprised in ten or twelve volumes.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The Forest Pruner, and Timber Owner's Assistant. By William Pontey, Nursery-man, Planter, and Pruner, to the Duke of Bedford. 2nd and improved edition. 8vo. 8 plates. 12s. Harding.

A treatise on the training and management of British Timber Trees, whether intended for shelter, use, or ornament; It comprehends an explanation of the causes of their diseases and defects, with the means of prevention, and remedies, where practicable.

It includes also an examination of the properties of English Fir Timber; and also contains remarks on the old system, and outlines of a new one, for the management of Oak Woods.

The Profitable Planter. By William Pontey, Nursery-man, Planter, and Pruner, to the Duke of Bedford. New edition. 8vo. Plates. pr. 6s. Harding.

A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Planting, in various descriptions of soil and situation; more particularly those which are most difficult, such as *elevated sites—barren heaths—rocky soils, &c.*

The work includes hints on shelter and ornament; and is illustrated with a plate of Implements for Planting, invented by the author.

The Complete Farmer; or General Dictionary of Agriculture and Husbandry: the fifth edition, wholly re-written and enlarged. 2 vol. 4to. pr. 6l. 6s. R. Baldwin, &c.

"It has been the particular aim of the editor to present a full explanation of the numerous terms of the art, and at the same time to afford a view of modern or improved practical Husbandry, so arranged and methodized as to be capable of ready reference.

It comprehends the most improved methods of cultivation, the different modes of raising Timber, Fruit, and other Trees, and the modern management of Live Stock: with descriptions of the most improved Implements, Machinery, and Farm Buildings."

It is illustrated by one hundred and nine plates.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. v. part 2. 4to. 10s.

The five volumes may be had complete, price 4l. 19s. in boards.

Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss: the particular Qualities of the Substance; the Means of improving it as a Soil; the Methods of converting it into Manure, and other economical Purposes to which it may be subservient. By the Rev. Robert Rennie, Kilsyth. 8vo.

Antiquities.

Architectural Reliques; or, the Present State of the most celebrated Remains of Ancient British Architecture, and Sculpture. By George Cooper, Architect. Part I. large 4to. pp. 14. plates 8. pr. 10s. 6d. Gardiner.

This work is intended to supply a series of faithful specimens, which may serve as records of the present state of the existing remains of Gothic sculpture, and Gothic or ancient Architecture in Great Britain, in its various states of preservation or decay.

The Author has been of opinion, that fidelity of delineation and accuracy of description, are the first essentials to a work which proposes to make the graver the historian of the arts, to say nothing which is false, to omit nothing which is true and worthy of being known. *Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat* is the great canon of historical composition; to delineate faithfully, is the law which this author imposes upon himself. For this purpose, he is determined to publish nothing but what he

can vouch for: to see with no eyes but his own; and to draw and to etch with no auxiliary hand.

In architectural prints various styles of engraving have been employed. Some men have contented themselves with mere outlines, others have occasionally exercised all the elaborate skill of the stroke engraver. The author has adopted that of etching and aquatint, which, while they give to his plates the effect of drawings, are capable of being executed with much beauty and lightness of style, and have yet enough of force not to be deficient in a due character of firmness and of finishing. By adopting this style, which he can execute with his own hand, he will attain the following advantages which others, who rely not entirely upon themselves, will seek in vain. He will procure the most faithful representation of each subject, which will be the more accurate, because the hand which takes the first draught will transfer it to the copper, and the etchings will have the freedom and the accuracy of an original drawing; above all, the public may rely upon his plates being executed by one who having, from long professional study, attained an adequate skill in practical architecture, in all its branches, is enabled to select what is best and most useful to be delineated, and how to fix attention with most advantage. The merit of his plates also will be equal, and their appearance uniform. On the form and character of his drawings, it is necessary to say, that he has preferred perspective views, accompanied with plans, and occasionally also with geometrical drawings; because perspective views alone can represent the effect and character of a beautiful pile of building, while plans of another description afford the most accurate memorials of the dimensions and mode of structure, for the guidance of the artist. For the reasons before stated, preferring accuracy above all things, he will sacrifice but little to the object of making his views what Artists call *good pictures*; he will endeavour rather to make them solemn records, accurate, but not inelegant or rude memorials of the relics of time. *Preface.*

The above is the author's own account of his proposed labours. The present number contains a historic Description of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, in Glamorgan-shire, South Wales.

The plates are—

I. *The West Front of Llandaff Cathedral.*

II. *The Interior of do.*

III. *The South Entrance of do.*

And five plates of *Capitals, Ornaments, &c.*

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. By John Britton, F. S. A. Part II, being the third Part of Vol 2. Royal 4to. 16s. Demy 4to. 10s. 6d. Taylor.

This part contains six engravings of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster; representing,

A highly finished Ground Plan;
An Elevation of the East End;
A Turret and Buttress restored;
An enlarged View of the Lower Window at the East End;
Ditto of the Upper Window;
And the great Brass Doors.

In the next part, which will be published on the first of April, the author promises to finish the illustrations, with a copious history of this magnificent chapel.

In the three parts of this work which are devoted to that structure, will be comprised a complete architectural and picturesque display, in eighteen prints, of this most elaborate and highly decorated specimen of English Ecclesiastical Architecture. The history of the building will be copious and particular, and will develope some curious documents.

Architecture.

A Series of Designs for Villas and Country Houses; adapted with Economy to the Comfort and Elegancies of modern Life: with Plan and Explanations to each. To which is prefixed, an Essay on Modern Architectural Taste. By C. A. Busby, Architect. Engraved on 24 plates, with appropriate Scenery. royal 4to. 1l. 5s.

A Collection of Designs for Modern Embellishments, suitable to Parlours, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Chimney Pieces, Verandas, Friezes, &c. By C. A. Busby, Architect. Engraved on 24 plates,

14 of which are coloured. royal 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Biography.

Biographical Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, &c. with Observations critical and explanatory. By John Charnock, Esq. F. S. A. Author of the Biographia Navalis, and the History of Marine Architecture, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 528. Price 10s. 6d. Symonds.

The author of this volume (who is lately deceased) commences the publication before us by "a candid avowal of the motives which have induced him, from time to time, to collect, and now to present to the public, a sketch of the memoirs of Lord Nelson." We the more willingly extract these passages, as shewing the natural bent of the deceased author's mind:

"An enthusiastic attachment to the naval service, and all that relates to it, has been, from his (Mr. C.'s) childhood, his ruling passion. It has led him, in more instances than one, to devote his pen to the illustration of its mechanical economy, and to the biography of many of its nameless heroes. With a disposition so inclined, and habits so fixed, it became his fortune to gain some personal knowledge of the great man whose memory he now seeks to consecrate; and that occasional intercourse took place in the house of the late Captain William Locker, Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, with whom the Author may presume to boast of many years' strict intimacy and friendship, and whose high character in public service, and in private life, are above his powers of praise. That excellent officer, as we shall see, was, in a manner, Lord Nelson's professional father. By him, a thousand traits and anecdotes were communicated, in that exquisite manner of simplicity and feeling which belonged almost peculiarly to himself.—By him the present work was suggested, even during the life of his Lordship, almost in the form of a request; certain materials, whose value will speak for them in the course of the ensuing pages, have been since supplied by his estimable family. Thus with an original bias to the subject, some aid of private intelligence relative to it, and, perhaps above all, pushed on to the undertaking by the late prodigious conclusion of the Hero's triumph, have promoted the Author's presumption in devoting his feeble powers to their celebration.

Of the manner in which he has executed his task, the reader must judge for himself, recollecting always, that the work affects only the character of *Memoirs*. A life of Lord Nelson, properly given, would perhaps involve some years of the general history of Europe. A detail even of naval exploits, which have emanated from the Nile to the Baltic, may, which have shone in almost every sea that bears a distinct denomination, could not possibly be confined to a single volume.

The author claims little merit beyond that, which, of right, belongs to a faithful collector and reporter of much authentic intelligence, that had been before widely scattered under the public eye. He hopes, by this faithful and intense representation of Lord Nelson, to correct the defects and mistakes of such miserable sketches as have already appeared, and to furnish an outline to those who may, in future, be inclined to amplify on a subject which affords such boundless space.

He thus sketches the outline of Lord Nelson's portrait, and "challenges the world to deny the resemblance."

"The extraordinary person then of whom we are to treat, born and educated in the simplicity of domestic privacy, carried with him through a life of unexampled glory, that exquisitely noble, though tender, simplicity of mind and manners, which, while it relieved the more dazzling parts of his character, endeared him to those who knew him best, even more than all his victories. It was made up of many excellent passions and sentiments, so mixed and nourished in the warmest heart that ever inhabited an human breast, that it seemed to be, or rather was, but one quality, which invariably influenced his conduct, and shone in all he thought, said, or acted.

This nameless ruling principle inspired him with an exalted pride, which looked down with contempt on the littleness of political or professional parties, and with a sincerity which would have disqualified him to act with them, could he have been so inclined; with a sympathy not uncommon to great minds, which led him, without the aid of deliberation and judgement, to the happiest selection of his friends in private life, and of his companions in public service; with ambition of a sort simple as the rest of his character, which seemed to belong particularly to himself, and in the gratification of which, the plan, the execution, and the event, were solely his own; and always successful; with a magnanimi-

ty, courage, and presence of mind, not confined to the quarter-deck, its pinnacle of glory, but evident in all his intercourse with kings and statesmen of his own and other countries; with a quickness of decision and a promptitude of execution so instantly following, that they appeared but one act; with a pure and correct spirit of patriotism, which, while it modestly declined to profess itself in the senate, and proudly disdained to proclaim itself to the people, spoke in thunder to the enemies of his country, from that station only in which his sovereign had wisely thought fit to place him.

Such was the public character of this great man, and his country was fully sensible of those services which it never could sufficiently recompense. Honours and dignity were thickly showered on him, and he became the idol of Britain, and the wonder of the world. pp. 2, 3.

We have only room to add the following *Note*.

It being the customary etiquette, that, before the issue of the grant conferring the pension, the person on whom it is intended to be bestowed shall present a memorial to the sovereign, stating the grounds on which such pension is applied for; the following was given in by Sir Horatio, and is, with the greatest propriety, inserted here, as giving a brief account of the different services in which he had been engaged, previous to that time.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. and a Rear-Admiral in your Majesty's Fleet.

That, during the present war, your memorialist has been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, viz. on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795; on the 13th of July, 1795, and on the 14th of February, 1797; in three actions in boats, employed in cutting out of harbours, in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your memorialist has also served on shore, with the army, four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi: That during the war he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes, and taken and destroyed near fifty sail of merchant vessels; and your memorialist has actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of *one hundred and twenty times*, in which service your memorialist has lost his right eye and arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body; all of which services and wounds your memorialist most humbly submits to your majesty's most gracious consideration.

Oct. 1797. (Signed) NELSON.

His lordship's public services since this date, have overpast every expectation which might have been formed, even from so brilliant an enumeration.

The exemplary Life and Character of James Bonnell, Esq. late Accountant-general of Ireland, by William Hamilton, A. M. Archdeacon of Armagh. A new edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

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An Exposition of the Three Orders in Council of 11th Nov. 1807, Relative to the New System of Blockade, &c. by D. C. Flowerdew, Commercial and Customhouse Agent. 8vo. pp. 90. pr. 5s. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury.

This *Exposition* is compiled from various Acts of Parliament, and the three orders in council of the 11th, and six of the 25th of November, and relate to the trade *restricted*, *permitted*, and *regulated* by the new system of blockade. They are digested under the following four Classes:

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In regard to legal information, the compiler has been favored with the opinion and assistance of professional gentlemen.

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The incidental mention of a fact in civil history, of a remarkable discovery, or of a celebrated name, will tend to awaken the curiosity to become more fully acquainted with the chain of transactions of which they are links; and it has been observed, that the art of remembering seems almost wholly to depend upon such associations. Thus the young student, in learning geography, will insensibly be led to some knowledge of history and biography: and few accomplishments are more valued than an accurate knowledge of different nations, and of the persons who have rendered themselves most conspicuous on the great theatre of the world. Moreover, a laudable emulation will be excited, to imitate the conduct of those who are recommended for their virtues; for, by rehearsing the deeds of the illustrious dead, we are, in fact, exciting the emulation of the living; and they will endeavour to avoid the vices of those who are exhibited as beacons for caution and admonition. Of the latter, few are noticed, as the less young persons are invited to dwell on vicious examples the better; when they occur, their demerits should be specified only to be condemned.

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gating them respecting the information contained in the Gazetteer.

The great number of excellent atlasses and single maps which have lately appeared, was considered as superseding the necessity of any being published with the present work, as it would have greatly increased the price, and to those already in possession of them would have been superfluous.

Thoughts on Education, by Maria Benson. 12mo. 5s.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Censuria Literaria. By Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. 8vo.—— Monthly. Longman, and White.

This publication contains Opinions, Extracts, and Titles of old English books, especially those which are scarce, with Meditations on Literature and Life: a *Necrographia Authorum*, or Memoirs of deceased Authors.

CRITICISM.

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This publication started into a great sale on its first appearance, because the feelings of party were all alive to its support. It has since lost that advantage, insamuch as the terror of a Revolution in Britain has subsided, and the public mind is not so strongly impressed with the idea of its immediate approach as it formerly was.

This Review not long ago changed its conductor, T. Gifford, Esq. and is sup-

posed to have previously changed at least a part of its literary contributors.

The British Critic. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 2s. 6d. each: a Volume is completed every Six Months. Rivington.

Observing the general tone of criticism in the Monthly and Critical Reviews to be in disfavour of the sentiments usually expressed by the terms, "Church and State," and being offended at the licence taken in those Journals, several gentlemen determined to institute another work of the same kind, in which Classic Literature, as well at Politics and Religion might form a conspicuous portion. The British Critic owes its establishment to this determation.

It was enabled to stand through the difficulties of an early state, by the subscriptions of its patrons, and the steadiness with which it has maintained a marked respect for the Church, and abundant professions of loyalty, have procured it favour among the Clergy. It may indeed be characterized as the *Ecclesiastical Review*: and it assumes the office of counterbalancing the strictures and decisions of the "Free Enquirers."

The names of *present* conductors of Literary Journals of reputation are usually kept secret; for which very substantial reasons may be given; but whether this secrecy was thought unnecessary in the instance of a work professedly devoted to Church and State, or whether there were other reasons, very little privacy has been observed in reference to the Editors of the British Critic; that office has been generally attributed without hesitation to Dr. Beloe, and Mr. Nares.

The Critical Review; or, Annals of Literature, 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. A Volume is completed every four Months, by an Appendix. Mawman.

The Critical Review was established by the elder Hamilton, printer, who lived in Falcon-Court. It was long conducted by Dr. Smollett, Dr. Langhorne also contributed, Dr. Goldsmith wrote in it, and it enjoyed other literary assistance; but, there was in the character of "*Old Ham*," a mixture of harshness and unpleasantness, not adapted to conciliate the esteem and confidence of literary men. It was usually suspected also, that the terms he allowed were not those suitable to first-rate abilities; and it is certain that neither the sale nor the reputation of this Journal at any time equalled that of the Monthly Review.

The principles adopted in this Journal coincide a good deal with that of the Monthly. It was far enough from orthodoxy, and many persons thought far enough from Christianity too: or, to use the words of Dr. Johnson; "They, (the Monthly and Critical) are endeavouring to show with how little Christianity men may be Christians."

After "*Old Ham*'s" death, this work continued to be published by Messrs. Robinsons, and after the bankruptcy of that house, it was sold by private contract to a Gentleman of Cambridge. Whether it has not experienced other vicissitudes, is not disclosed, though strongly suspected. Its principles are maintained by its present Editor with more than pristine zeal.

The Eclectic Review. Monthly Numbers, 2s. each. Longman.

"The Conductors of this Publication, on its first establishment, resolved to combine with a careful, candid, and impartial discharge of their critical duties, a constant reference to the Principles of Divine Revelation, as the only certain foundation of personal happiness, and national prosperity. Instead of prostituting their pages to the service of vice, or the views of any sect or party, by immoral remarks and indelicate quotations, by the introduction of noxious political tenets, or by insidiously assailing the doctrines of genuine Christianity, they determined to present the virtuous parent, the enlightened patriot, and the Christian scholar, with a Critical Journal, whose moral tendency should be not only harmless, but beneficial; a work which they might read without offence, and recommend without scruple. It is peculiarly gratifying to the Conductors of the Eclectic Review, that their exertions have received so large a share of general acceptance, and that, if the decision of competent and unbiassed judges may be trust-

ed, it has not only accomplished its characteristic objects, but has in various points successfully rivalled its most distinguished competitors, and in many respects considerably surpassed them."

This publication comprises, in addition to the usual contents of a Review, curious Literary Information, the result of extensive Communications with all parts of Great Britain, and the Continents of Europe and America; and a priced List of new English Publications.

The Edinburgh Review; or, Critical Journal. Published Quarterly. 5s. each. *Edinburgh,* Constable. *London.* Murray.

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur.
Publius Syrus.

"This publication," say the proprietors, "is conducted upon a principle of selection: it takes no notice of insignificant works, but enters very fully into the discussion of those that seem entitled to attention. Combining, in some measure, the representative functions of a review with the independence of original discussion; comprehending every foreign publication which an extensive continental correspondence can procure; and distinguished by an impartiality which no party zeal has yet pretended to call in question."

To every number is annexed a list of new publications in the preceding quarter.

The Literary Annual Register, or Records of Literature, Domestic and Foreign. Charles Taylor, jun. Editor. 8vo. Monthly Numbers 1s. each, or an Annual Volume handsomely half bound, 14s. Taylor.

To exhibit a general view of the progress of Literature, of Science, and of the Arts, is the object of the present undertaking; for this purpose it includes a comprehensive survey of the State of Letters under the following sections;

I. Correct information relative to all works announced, at home or abroad, arranged under their respective sciences, stating their authors, subjects, sizes, prices, and other requisite details.

II. Accounts of all new works as soon as published, in correct Abstracts and illustrative Extracts, with such other information relative to them as may enable the reader to form his own impartial opinion. This follows the same Arrangement as the preceding department. So that the professor of every science may immediately receive all necessary information relative to his own particular line of study.

Such is the plan of the work now before the reader. The execution of the design is submitted with deference to the decision of a candid public.

The Monthly Review; or Literary Journal enlarged: Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. One volume is Compleated every four Months, by an Appendix. Becket.

The Monthly Review is the oldest work of its kind in England, and we believe in Europe. Previous to the establishment of this Journal, several periodical works of Criticsim had apppeared. On the continent, Le Clerc and others had laboured in this department of Literature. A monthly account of the "Works of the Learned" was also published among ourselves; and other works to the same effect, under various titles. In fact the early numbers of the Philosophical Transactions shew, that the Royal Society was not inattentive to books on philosophical subjects: and that their secretary did not think it beneath him to report on the merits of the most noticeable. But the great impulse given to periodical publications by the success of the Gentleman's Magazine, which was the first of the magazines, naturally directed the attention of the literati to similar institutions for the advancement of literature, The Monthly Review proposed, not only to record what publications appeared during the month, but to exercise the authority of criticism on the most conspicuous. It therefore selected such as might best answer the purposes of regular review, and threw the minor articles into a monthly catalogue, with short characters.

Mr. Griffiths, the original publisher of this review, was a bookseller who started a variety of works, magazines, and others,

but this review, from its magnitude, particularly engaged his attention.

It was long in an uncertain state, and in the course of the first seven years of its existence was repeatedly on the point of being abandoned; but its reputation increasing gradually, Mr. Griffiths determined to apply himself wholly to the superintendance of it, and to restrict his occupation to this work. By his attention, his dexterity in availing himself of opportunities, of talents, and of connections, this work acquired a merit and character, which completely justified its editor's expectations. It was for many years profitable as well as respectable. But the manner in which the ingenious Badcock conducted the subject of Thelyphthora, and the questions connected with it; also his skirmish with Dr. Priestley on a controversial subject, gave it a *start* by which it distanced all its contemporaries in sale, and this advantage it has felt, in some degree, ever since. When this work was instituted, the number of publications from the British press was very far from equal to that which now appears: it proposed to give an account of the whole of them. This it has not done for many years; yet we remember to have seen no less than *ninety-six* articles in one number.

Mr. G. was a dissenter from the church, and of Arian principles in religion: his work, therefore, always had a corresponding bias; it was anti-ecclesiastical, anti-monarchical, and, during the phrenzy of the French Revolution, it was incautiously favourable to the democratic party. This error was corrected, partly by the course of events, partly by public opinion, partly by the opposition of rivals. The Monthly Review always professed to support what is called *Free Enquiry*; by which others understood its own sentiments on politics and religion. This ensured to works on that side of the question a favourable representation, and not unfrequently considerable assistance in point of argument and observation.

The Oxford Review, or Literary Censor: containing Analyses, Criticisms, and Notices of New Books, Domestic and Foreign, Monthly Numbers, 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. A Volume is completed every Six Months. Phillips.

On this work we shall merely quote the opinions of a respectable French Journal, *Les Archives Littéraires de l'Europe, ou Mélanges de Litérature, d'Histoire, et de Philosophie.*

The 37th number of that work, in its department of English Literature, thus notices the prospectus of *The Oxford Review.*

Nous avons encore deux nouveaux journaux à annoncer; l'un publié par M. Woodward, auteur des Eccentric Excursions, paroîtra tous les quinze jours et sera consacré aux caricatures, mais sans toucher à la politique; l'autre s'annonce bien plus gravement. Ce sont les savans d'Oxford qui le rédigent et qui promettent de juger au bout de trois mois au plus tard, chaque nouvelle production des plumes Anglaises, Quant à l'équité de leurs jugemens et aux lumières des juges, ils en donnent pour garant l'honneur qu'ils ont d'appartenir à la première université de l'Univers, qui est en même temps l'une des colonnes de l'Etat et de l'Eglise. Voilà sans doute une pompeuse annonce! Cette savante société auroit-elle oublié, comme quelques autres, ce vers d'Horace que savent tous ses écoliers: Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?

The 38th number refers to the above opinion, in the following apologetic terms.

Notre dernière feuille contient une annonce erronée que nous empressons de rectifier. Nous y avons parlé d'un nouveau journal littéraire que devoit publier l'Université d'Oxford, et nous nous sommes permis de censurer le ton emphatique qui régnoit dans le prospectus. Ce ton étoit en effet ridicule, et ce n'est point en cela que nous nous sommes trompés; mais nous l'avons été comme tout le monde, même en Angleterre, sur l'authenticité de cette pièce. Nous ne pouvions soupçonner que ce fût tout simplement une espiéglerie d'un libraire de Londres, qui, fâché de voir censurer dans les feuilles littéraires existantes les livres qui sortoient de son magasin, s'étoit imaginé d'imprimer lui-même une nouvelle Revue, et de l'annoncer comme une entreprise de l'Université d'Oxford, destinée à arrêter le jacobinisme scandaleux des au-

tres critiques. La ruse eut d'abord du succès. Les recommandations, les commissions arrivoient en foule à l'Université qui alloit prendre en main la cause des vrais principes et du bon goût. Mais il se trouva bientôt qu'aucun des savans qui la composent ne voulut convenir qu'il eût des relations avec le nouveau journal. On prétendit d'abord que c'étoit un jeu de leur part, et qu'ils vouloient garder l'anonime pour mieux mettre à couvert l'indépendance de leurs jugemens. C'étoit un heureux subterfuge; mais la chose avoit fait tant de bruit qu'il fallut bien que la vérité perçât, et tout le monde apprit enfin qu'aucun savant vivant à Oxford n'avoit promis de travailler à cette Revue si pompeusement annoncée. Nous ignorons encore si, après cette découverte, le libraire a renoncé à sa spéculation. Quant à nous, nous renonçons de bon cœur à l'application que nous avions faite méchamment d'un vers d'Horace à cette société célèbre, et nous tâcherons à l'avenir d'être le moins que nous pourrons dupes des espiégleries de libraire.

HISTORY.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year ——. An Annual Volume. 8vo. about 1000 pages. half bound, pr. 13s. bds. 12s. Otridge, &c.

The wish of the editors of this volume, as stated by themselves, is "to be considered so faithful a depositary of passing events, that it may serve the future historian as his text book of reference hereafter, and his richest fund of materials."

A work of this title was originally projected and executed by the celebrated and indefatigable Dodsley.

The whole, from the commencement, has lately been reprinted in 47 volumes.

New Series.—The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year ——. An Annual Volume, 8vo. upwards of 1000 pages. half bound, pr. 16s. bds. 15s. Rivingtons.

This and the work above mentioned are rival publications; each is stated by its proprietor to be the continuation of Dodsley's. A suit in chancery was some time ago commenced to determine the rights of the various parties concerned.—The suit, like innumerable others, left the business where it found it.

The New Annual Register, or general Repository of History, Politics, and Literature for the Year ——. An Annual Volume, 8vo. upwards of 1000 pages. half bound, pr. 11. 1s. bds. 11. Stockdale.

The general plan of this work is the same as those just mentioned.

Each volume contains an Essay or History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste during some particular reign or period of British History.

The Asiatic Annual Register, or, a View of the History of Hindustan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year ——. One Volume. 8vo. 14s. Cadell.

This Miscellany is arranged under six distinct heads: namely, a History of British India; a Chronicle of Public Events in Asia at large, and a particular Detail of all Civil and Military Transactions in India; an Account of Characters, both Asiatic and European, who have been distinguished either for their talents or virtues; Narratives of Voyages and Travels; Miscellaneous Essays on the Arts, Sciences, and general Literature of Asia; and, lastly, an Account of all the best Publications on Asiatic Affairs, with Remarks upon them.

MEDICINE.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy. Published in Numbers, 3s. each. *Edinburgh*, Constable. *London*, Murray.

The object of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, is the improvement of Medicine, by collecting the scattered hints, and registering the important facts

connected with Medical Science and Medical Practice.

The London Medical Review:—— No. I. to be continued Quarterly, Pr. 2s. 6d. Longman.

"The object of this Publication is to analyze and criticise works of primary importance in Medicine, Surgery, and the collateral Sciences. An ample discussion of controversial subjects, and the frequent introduction of original matter will form its peculiar character."

The first Number is to be published February 1, 1808.

The Medical and Chirurgical Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. Boosey.

This is denominated "A Compendium of Medical Literature, Foreign and Domestic, containing a copious Account of new Publications in Medicine and Surgery: together with a variety of Miscellaneous Information relating to the different branches of Medicine and the sciences connected therewith."

Fifteen volumes are completed.

The Medical and Physical Journal. Conducted by Drs. Bradley and Batty. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. pr. 2s. 6d. each. Phillips.

This Medical work contains, says the title, "the original correspondence of eminent practitioners, and the earliest information on subjects connected with Natural History."

Seventeen volumes are completed, price in boards 13l. 17s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Athenæum, a Magazine of Literary and Miscellaneous Information. Conducted by J. Aikin, M. D. Monthly Numbers, 2s. each. Longman, and Cadell and Davis.

"The Athenæum is designed to be a Magazine, and to embrace all the usual objects of such publications: but as its title may be understood to imply, it is meant to aim at a higher literary character than they commonly support."

The Army List. Square 12mo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. each. Phillips.

A general monthly account of the stations of the different regiments in the British army—the names, ranks, and quarters of the officers—Agents of the different regiments—and such other similar information as may be found useful to officers in general, and those who have relatives in the service.

Le Beau Monde, or Literary and Fashionable Magazine, in royal 8vo. in Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. J. B. Bell.

"The Literature of the Magazine consists of Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Men—History—State of Society and Manners—Original Communications—Review of Literature—Poetry, Original and Select—Fine Arts—Public Amusements, and Retrospect of Politics. That part of the Magazine entitled Le Beau Monde, contains the principal occurrences in Fashions and the Sporting World, and is embellished with coloured Costumes for Ladies and Gentlemen, some of which are correct Portraits of Fashionable Characters, and Original Music, composed by eminent Masters."

La Belle Assemblée. Bell's Court and fashionable Magazine, addressed particularly to the Ladies.—— Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. J. Bell.

The embellishments of this work consist of the portraits of women in elevated stations, at home and abroad—Plates of fashion for the current month—Original songs, composed expressly for this work—Patterns for needlework.

The letter-press contains biographical sketches of illustrious ladies—Original communications—Familiar lectures on useful sciences—Poetry—Public amusements—Essays, &c. on dress, fashions, costume, &c. &c.

The Cabinet; or, Monthly Report of Polite Literature; sm. 8vo. plates, Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each. Mathews and Leigh.

"A cabinet is an elegant repository for any thing curious or valuable. It is intended to make this work correspond with this definition by the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its type, and superior quality of its paper. Calculating, we trust not vainly, from our literary arrangements and resources, we may likewise pronounce that the contents of our Cabinet will not be unworthy of the exterior ornament. In the different departments of Biography—The Arts—General and particular Criticism—Miscellany—Poetry—The Drama, written and acted, in London, in the country, and abroad—many curious articles will be found: and none that will not prove valuable in themselves, and highly interesting to the friends of elegant Literature."

The Caricature Magazine, or Hudibrastic Mirror. Folio. Numbers published every fortnight, 2s. each. Tegg.

A continued collection of Caricatures, engraved from original drawings, by G. M. Woodward, Esq. the Author of various works of the same description, and engraved by Mr. Rowlandson.

The European Magazine. Monthly Numbers, 1s 6d. each. Asperne.

An assemblage of miscellaneous literature, embellished with portraits of popular characters, and views of various public buildings, &c. Three hundred and twelve numbers of this work are published, making fifty-two volumes.

The Fashions of London and Paris. In Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 1s. 6d. each. Phillips.

A series of coloured Prints, presenting each novelty of ever-varying taste.

One hundred and twenty-one numbers are published, any of which may be procured from the very commencement.

The Gentleman's Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. plates. Harris.

This is the oldest literary journal in England, and has always maintained a very respectable rank in the class to which it belongs. It is composed of articles on miscellaneous subjects, but antiquarian and topographical researches seem to be predominant. A critical department forms part of the plan.

We shall take a future opportunity of inserting a more detailed account of this elder brother of periodicals.

The Literary Panorama, Monthly Numbers, 2s. 6d. each, containing Seven Sheets of Letter Press, extra Royal Paper. Including a Review of Books, Register of Events, and Magazine of Varieties. Taylor.

"By combining all the advantages of a Review of Books, a Register of Events, and a Magazine of Miscellaneous Literature, this work equally interests the Statesman, the Divine, the Members of the Faculty, the Lawyer, the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Agriculturist, and, generally, the Man of Business, and the Man of Leisure; the Domestic Circle and the Recluse.

Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, are prominent subjects of attention. Public Events; Science in all its branches; the moral and Christian duties; Philosophical Investigations of Nature; the Arts of Taste, the Amusements of the Times;—whatever improves the Mind, satisfies the curious and inquisitive, or contributes to the comfort of life, finds a place in these pages, which comprise Public and Official Papers; Reports from our Agents abroad; Translations from Foreign Communications, public and private; Proceedings of learned Societies, and other laudable Institutions; Literary Intelligence of works in hand, or in the press: Degrees taken at the Universities; Promotions, and a select Obituary. To these are added, the State of the Markets, Prices of the principal Articles of Export and Import; Reports, Medical, Agricultural, Commercial and Colonial; Patents enrolled; Discoveries made; Novelties in the Polite World, in

the Fine Arts, in Articles of Taste and Elegance; and it comprises generally, Communications of every Kind which may be deemed interesting to a learned, polite, and commercial Nation.

Wherever the connections of Britain extend, every endeavour is made to procure authentic means of correctly estimating their actual state, or their immediate prospects. The reader who has concerns in India, may expect intelligence always marked by fidelity; and distinguished by importance. In this department, especially, various communications appear in this work, exclusively.

For a more extensive account of this valuable publication, see L. A. R. Vol I. p. 464.

The Lady's Magazine enlarged; or, entertaining Companion for the Fair Sex, appropriated solely for their Use and Amusement. Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 1s. each. Robinson.

Contents.—Portraits and Biography of celebrated Ladies, Anecdotes, Tales, Dramatic Intelligence, Poetry, Fashions, News, Births, Marriages, Deaths.

The Lady's Monthly Museum; New series of Monthly Numbers, Plates. 12mo. 1s. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.

The contents of this neat work are similar to that last named, except that the Theatre by no means holds so prominent a rank. The Typography and embellishments are peculiarly neat.

The Laughable Magazine, or Cabinet of Humour. Folio. Numbers published every fortnight, 2s. each. Tegg.

This work consists of a variety of graphic illustrations of new Songs, Humourous Tales, Epigrams, &c. the words prefixed. The plates are engraved by Mr. Rowlandson, from drawings by Sir Edmund Bunbury, and G. M. Woodward, Esq.

Monthly Literary Recreations, or Magazine of general Information and Amusement, Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each with Engravings. Crosby.

Consisting of, I. Original Miscellanies. II. Translations from new and Expensive foreign Works. III. Gems of British Literature, and Parallels between distinguished ancient and modern Authors. IV. Biographical Sketches. V. Review of new Works. VI. Public Occurrences. VII. A List of new Publications with Notice of Works in hand.

The Monthly Magazine, or British Register. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Two Supplements are published in the Course of the Year. Phillips.

Includes Miscellaneous Communications from Correspondents, on all Subjects of Literature and Science—Memoirs of Distinguished Persons—Original Letters, Anecdotes, &c.—Poetry—Literary and Philosophical Intelligence—Proceedings of Learned Societies—Review of New Music—Review of the Fine Arts—Review of English and French Literature—Account of New Patents—List of New Books and Importations—Register of Diseases in London—Retrospect of Public Affairs—List of Bankruptcies and Dividends—Domestic Occurrences classed and arranged in the Geographical Order of the Counties—Marriages, Deaths, Biographical Memoirs, &c.—Report of the State of Commerce, &c.—Report of the Weather.

The Monthly Mirror, reflecting Men and Manners; with Strictures on their Epitome, the Stage. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, plates 2s. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.

This Magazine contains the customary variety of information or amusement, as other works of this class; but, as its title indicates, pays particular attention to the Drama.

The Monthly Literary Advertiser. 1 sheet, 6d. Bent.

A Literary Newspaper, restricted to the advertising of books only, and containing brief notices of works in preparation.

The Naval Chronicle. Royal 8vo. Monthly Numbers. (Plates.) 2s. 6d. each. Gold.

This contains Portraits of Naval Officers, Sea Views, Actions, Charts, &c.: together with Biography, Anecdotes, Naval Literature, History, State Papers, Poetry, Correspondence, Philosophical Papers, Reports of Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to inquire into Naval Abuses, Inventions, Promotions, Gazette Letters, List of Vessels lost, taken, or destroyed, &c. &c. Complete sets from its commencement in 1799, single Volumes, or odd Numbers, may be had of the Publisher. Half bound and lettered, Price 18s. each Volume. (Seventeen Volumes being now complete.)

The Navy List. Square 12mo. Monthly Numbers. 1s. each. Steele.

A work similar in plan and design to the Army List above mentioned; containing the Rates, Stations, and other circumstances relating to every individual ship in his Majesty's navy, the number building, in commission, in ordinary—Name and residence of Prize Agents, and other useful technical information.

The New Political Caricature Magazine, or Panoramic History of the Times. In Folio Numbers, published every fortnight, 2s. each. Tegg.

This is a Caricature Magazine expressly devoted to castigate the wanderings of fashion, the follies of the times, and similar subjects of diurnal observation.

Records of Fashion and Court Elegance. 4to. coloured Engravings, Monthly Numb. 4s. 6d. each. Orme

Mrs. Fiske, the Conductress of this work, states, "that her design is perfectly original; she professes not to shew what is already done, or describe what is already worn; but to invent, combine, and illustrate, in every department of her art, with a humble but indefatigable view to its delicate and graceful improvement."

It is a species of "*Memoires pour servir à l' Histoire des Costumes.*

The Satirist; or Monthly Meteor. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, (Caricature plates) 2s. 6d. each. Tipper.

"The Proprietors pledge themselves to wield the scourge of Satire over the world of fashion, frivolity, and dissipation, with a rigid and impartial hand. The votaries of folly shall be held up to merited derision, and the creature of infamy shall be exposed and lashed with inexorable rigor."

The Scots Magazine, and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 1s. 6d. each. *Edinburgh.* Constable. *London.* Murray.

This work contains Original Articles, Extracts from new Works, and a Monthly Register of Foreign and Domestic News. It is embellished and illustrated by engravings.

Only two or three complete sets of this work remain unsold, in 69 volumes, half bound, price 40 guineas each set.

The Sporting Magazine. Monthly Numbers. Plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Wheble.

A Monthly Calendar of the transactions of the Turf, the Chase, and every other diversion interesting to the Man of Fashion, and of the World: such as Racing, Shooting, Coursing, Hunting, Hawking, Cocking, Fowling, Fishing, Sailing, Cricketing, Fencing, Angling, Duelling, Horsemanship, Farriery, Pugilism, Card-playing, Draughts, Backgammon, Archery, Pedestrian Exercises, Chess, Billiards, &c. &c. together with such other subjects as appear best entitled to the attention of the Sporting Gentleman.

The Universal Magazine. Monthly Numbers. 1s. 6d. each. Symonds.

The Universal Magazine is continued regularly on the first day of every month,—Each Number contains six sheets of letter-press, with a likeness of some distinguished Character, accompanied with Biographical Memoirs. It also contains a series of Original Communications in

History, Philosophy, Belles-Letters, Politics, Arts, Manners, and Amusements of the Age, and the Proceedings of the learned and economical Societies.

The Wonderful Museum and Extraordinary Magazine. By William Granger, Esq. Monthly Numbers. Plates. 8vo. 1s. Hogg.

"A Repository of Wonders, Curiosities, and Rarities of Nature and Art, from the beginning of the world to the present time, containing accounts of the most remarkable productions and surprising events, with memoirs and portraits of the most singular persons of both sexes, in every walk of human life in the whole world."

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Bell's Parliamentary Debates, and Biographical Sketches of Senatorial Characters, published on the 1st of every Month, during the Recess of Parliament, and on every other Saturday during the Session. Price 2s. each Number. J. B. Bell.

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The Political Review, and Monthly Register. Conducted and printed by B. Flower, published in Monthly Numbers, 1s, 6d. each. Johnes.

Containing Remarks on the State of Public affairs—A Record of the most important Events, Foreign and Domestic—State Papers — Parliamentary Proceedings—A Review of the principal publications relating to general Politics, and Civil and Religious Liberty — Original Correspondence, &c. &c.

THEOLOGY.

The Christian Observer, conducted by Members of the Established Church. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. A Volume is completed annually, including an Appendix. pr. 6d. Hatchard.

"A monthly Publication, conducted upon the true principles of the Established Church, has been long desired by many of her members. In concurrence with these wishes, the Christian Observer is undertaken; in which it is intended to combine information upon general subjects, with Religious Instruction, and to furnish such an interesting view of Religion, Literature, and Politics, free from the contamination of false principles, as a Clergyman may without scruple recommend to his Parishioners, and a Christian safely introduce into his family.

The Christian Magazine, or Evangelical Repository. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 6d. each. *Edinburgh*, Ogle and Aikman; *London*, Ogle.

This Religious Miscellany contains a variety of articles, Biography of Serious Characters, Review of Theological Works, Religious Intelligence, and similar subjects.

The profits are devoted to charitable purposes.

The Evangelical Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 6d. each. Williams and Smith.

"The plan and design of this miscellany is at once to instruct and to entertain:—by the Memoirs of good men, to incite emulation;—by the Essays, to diffuse evangelical practice:—by the Obituaries, to display the goodness of God to dying saints, and the powerful influence of gospel principles;—by the Reviews, we recommend good books, and guard against bad ones;—in our Intelligence, foreign and domestic, we record the events of the day, as they relate to the Kingdom of Christ, and stir up our readers to prayer, to praise, to zeal and good works;—by the Evangelicana, lately introduced, we gather up the Fragments of valuable writings;—and in the Poetical Department, we preserve from oblivion many a pleasing effort of the Christian Muse: and while these purposes are, we trust, answered to our numerous Readers, many a widowed heart is made to sing for joy the

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The profits of this extensively circulated Magazine, (the monthly sale being about 25,000) are devoted to the relief of the widows of gospel ministers, of different denominations. The annual sum thus distributed is about 400*l.* in sums not exceeding 5*l* each, the sum total of the distribution, from the commencement up to this time, is upwards of four thousand, five hundred pounds.

The Gospel Magazine, or Theological Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 9d. each. Jones.

The usual contents of a theological work compose this publication, containing Essays on various theological Subjects, and Religious, Literary, and Philosophical Intelligence.

The Methodist Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. 6d. each. With a Portrait. Sold at all the Chapels in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection.

The Methodist Magazine has also been called the Arminian Magazine, whence the theological doctrines which it maintains may easily be understood. It is a long established work, and dates from the days of John Wesley. It is the vehicle of communication of the Wesleyan Methodists; is conducted by a Committee of that body, yet has an Editor who more especially superintends in the execution of it. Each Number usually contains the life of one of the Ministers in the connection at the choice of the Committee, which directs him to furnish materials for the purpose. The other articles are selections, such as might be expected in a work intended to promote the religious interest of its supporters. The circulation of this work is very great, to the amount of 25,000 copies, monthly, among the Methodist professors. It is sold by the Ministers in their respective districts, and as they receive a profit on the sale, and also on all other books they sell for the society, it is their interest to promote the circulation.

The Missionary Magazine. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 6d. each. *Edinburgh*, Guthrie and Tait; *London*, Button, and Ogle.

A Religious Miscellany on the plan of those above mentioned.

The profits are devoted to the support of missions.

The Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Longman.

This work is avowedly of Socinian tenets, and is conducted by an editor of those sentiments.

The Orthodox Churchman's Magazine and Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers, 1s. 6d. each. Rivingtons.

The contents of this publication are arranged under the heads Biography, Miscellanies, Extracts from Works, Review, Poetry, Literary Intelligence, List of New Publications, University Intelligence, Monthly Obituary.

The Religious Monitor; or Scots Presbyterian Magazine. Octavo. Monthly Numbers, 6d. each. *Edinburgh*, Ogle and Aikman; *London*, Ogle.

On the same general plan as the other Scots Religious Magazines, including a review of books.

The profits are devoted to the propagation of the Gospel among Heathen and Infidel nations.

The Theological Review. 8vo. Monthly Numbers.—— 6d. each. Burditt.

"The Theological Review does not cherish any of those inferior differences which have so long existed in the Christian world, either with respect to principle or practice: it treats all with candour: but at the same time has a decision of its own, and will not seek to disguise a conscientious attachment to the purity of Christian discipline. Its leading design is to diffuse the spirit of genuine

Christianity, and cherish a supreme regard to its fundamental truths among its professors of all denominations, by guarding against the extremes of Pharisaical pride and antinomian licentiousness.

The Youth's Magazine: or, Evangelical Miscellany. To be continued Monthly. 2pr. 3d. Kent.

"The object which the Conductors of this work proposed by its publication, was the promotion of true piety in the rising generation, by exciting a love of reading; and at the same time, directing the youthful mind to the only pure source of religious knowledge, the scriptures of truth. They believe the subject matter of their publication has been of such a tendency; and that it will be allowed, that they have fulfilled their promise, of "sinking, in the name of Christian, every lesser distinction which has unhappily divided the Church of Christ," not only by keeping clear of the particular sentiments embraced by different denominations of Christians, but by avoiding in general even the use of such phrases as are peculiarly characteristic of those opinions. There is, indeed, no need of further proof, that their efforts have received the approbation of the public, than the very favorable reception which the Youth's Magazine has met with among all ranks of people."

Voyages and Travels.

Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels. 8vo. Monthly Numbers. (plates.) 2s. 6d. Phillips.

A continued Series of Translations, &c. of Foreign Travels, and of Abridgements or Analyses of English writers of the same description.

The above enumeration contains only works which are strictly Periodical, the prayer of whose projectors, at the commencement of each is, Esto perpetua, *of which class some terminate by an act of literary* felo de se, *and others by not meeting that public support which they deserve. There is another very numerous class of works published periodically, relating to the Arts, Sciences, &c. which are to be continued to a certain termination, pointed out in the author's plan: an account of these will be published in our next number. A different class of interminable works consists of the* Transactions of Learned Societies, *to these we shall attend in regular course; and shall conclude this part of our work with a general notice of the numerous* Newspapers *now in a course of publication in Great Britain and Ireland.*

Poetry.

Exodus, an Epic Poem, in twelve books, by C. Hoyle, M. A. 8vo. 9s.

Alcander and Lavinia, or the Mysterious Shriek, a Metrical Romance, to which are added, two new Translations from the Greek Poet, Æornice Æornifice, never before published. By James Templeman, 12mo. 3s. 6d. fine 4s. 6d

Theology.

An Historical View of the Rise and Progress of Infidelity, with a Refutation of its Principles and Reasonings: in a Series of Sermons, preached for the Lecture founded by the Hon. Mr. Boyle, in the Parish Church of St. Mary Le Bow, from the Year 1802 to 1805. By the Rev. William Van Mildert, M. A. Rector of St. Mary Le Bow, London. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1110. pr. 16s. Rivingtons.

More than a century has now elapsed, says Mr. Van M. in his preface, since the foundation of Mr. Boyle's lecture: and it is gratifying to reflect on the substantial benefit which appears to have arisen

from it to the cause of Revealed Religion. Mr. Boyle lived in an age abounding with open and declared Infidels, men of active spirit, and indefatigable in their exertions to build up a system of libertinism on the ruins of Christianity. He saw, that to stem the torrent of impiety, it was necessary to call in the joint efforts of the friends of truth:—and, as the seeds of error had been widely scattered, he was careful to provide the means of destroying those pernicious fruits which, in after times, they might be expected to produce. With that zeal, therefore, for the honour of God and the best interests of man, which, on every occasion, marked the character of this truly illustrious person, he laid the foundation of a plan calculated to meet future as well as present exigencies, and to supply an effectual antidote for that which might otherwise become an encreasing and irremediable evil.

It is proposed in these lectures to give (in as succinct a manner as the subject will admit) a detail of the most remarkable instances in which the hostility of infidelity to the gracious designs of man's redemption has been manifested; and to expose the falsehood of the principles on which it has been conducted.

The materials to be collected for this purpose will be most conveniently arranged under two general heads, forming distinct topics of enquiry; the first, Historical; the second, Argumentative. Under the former head, facts are to be adduced to prove, that such a systematic opposition to Revealed Religion hath really taken place: under the latter, arguments are to be brought to shew its pernicious tendency, and that it is indefensible on any just and reasonable grounds.

In the first part of these lectures, therefore, it is my design to take a summary view of the endeavours made to counteract the revealed will of God, in the times antecedent to the Christian dispensation; then to shew the perverseness of both Jews and Gentiles in their rejection of the Gospel, and their various efforts to overthrow it from the time of our Lord's personal appearance on earth, to the downfall of Paganism in the Roman empire; afterwards to continue the enquiry through the middle ages, when almost the whole world was overspread by Mahometan and Gothic barbarism; then, to contemplate the new aspect which infidelity assumed on the revival of letters, and the introduction of the Protestant Reformation; and, lastly, having brought down the history of its progressive labours to the present day, to consider what expectations we may justly entertain respecting the final issue of this tremendous contest.

The historical view of the subject being closed, it is intended, in the second part of these lectures, to enter upon a general vindication of the grounds and principles of the Christian Faith, in answer to the arguments most commonly urged against its authority and credibility. These arguments (whether deduced from reasoning a priori, to shew the improbability, unfitness, and inutility of Revelation; or of reasoning a posteriori, to invalidate its evidences as a matter of fact;) will be distinctly considered, in order to expose their futility, and to shew the spirit of perverseness by which they are generally dictated.

The investigation here proposed will afford ample scope for a detection of the various fallacies, misrepresentations, and inconsistencies, with which the writings of infidels abound. But the limits prescribed to the present undertaking will require all the compression of which the subject is capable. Nevertheless, if from the historical part of our inquiry, however concise, we can deduce sufficient proofs of a wilful apostacy on the part of unbelievers, from the known will of God, and of a presumptuous opposition to his authority; and if, from a fair discussion of the main points in dispute between them and Christians, we can make it appear that the arguments of the former rest on arbitrary assumptions, are contradictory to plain facts, and subversive of each other; whilst those of the latter have both divine and human testimony to support them, are consistent, though various; and, however diversified in form, or in substance, mutually support and illustrate each other; then will it be evident that the contest between these opposite parties, is no other than the contest between the enemies and the servants of God; and that the one have built their hope upon the rock of truth, firm and immoveable, the other upon the treacherous sands of error, threatening them every instant with danger and destruction. Vol. I. p. 22—26.

Titles of the Sermons.

Vol I.—Sermon I. Introduction—First Prediction of a Contest between Believers in Revelation and its Opponents, from the Fall of Adam to the End of the World.

II. Commencement of the Historical

Enquiry—View of Unbelief in general, and particularly of Heathen Idolatry, before the Coming of Christ.

III. Infidelity of the Jews, and their Opposition to the Gospel on its first Promulgation.

IV. Opposition of the Heathens to the Gospel, from its first Promulgation to the Reign of Constantine.

V. Further Opposition of the Heathens, until the End of the Sixth Century—Downfall of Paganism.

VI. Rise and Progress of Mahometanism.

VII. Progress of Infidelity during the Middle Ages.

VIII. Progress of Infidelity under the Protestant Reformation—Efforts to overthrow the Reformation, &c.

IX. Origin and Progress of Deism.

X. Further Progress of Infidelity, from the Beginning to the End of the Eighteenth Century.

XI. Infidelity of the present Age.

XII. Recapitulation of the foregoing View—Inquiry into the future Events relating to the Church.

Vol. II. Sermon XIII. Inquiry into the proper Defence of Revealed Religion—Statement of the Argument, *à priori*.

XIV. The Inability of Man to frame a Religion for himself.

XV. The Insufficiency of Natural or Moral Philosophy to instruct us in Religious Truth.

XVI. The Insufficiency of Metaphysics—The Necessity of taking Faith for our Guide.

XVII. The proper Limits of the Human Understanding in judging of Revealed Religion.

XVIII. The Preparatory Dispositions necessary for receiving the Truths of Revealed Religion.

XIX. Statement of the Argument, *à posteriori*, and its application to Revealed Religion—Historical Evidence on the Facts of Scripture.

XX. The Comparative Force of Human and Divine Testimony—Consideration of the great general Argument for the Divine Origin of Christianity from its Design and Accomplishment.

XXI. Miracles.

XXII. Prophecy.

XXIII. Inspiration of Scripture.

XXIV. Recapitulation, Inference, and Conclusion.

Sermons on various Subjects and Occasions, for the use of Families and Country Congregations. By the Rev. John Nance. M. A. 8vo. 6s.

The Stability of the reformed Christian Church. A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, on the 4th of October, 1807, at the Consecration of the Rt. Rev. John Luxmore, D. D. Lord Bishop of Bristol, and published at the Command of his Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By John Roberts, A. M. F. A. S. Fellow of Eton College, Vicar of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle. 1s. 6d.

Preparation for the Holy Order of Deacons; or, the first Question proposed to Candidates for the Holy Order of Deacons elucidated: a Charge delivered previously to an Ordination. By George Isaac Huntingford, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Gloucester, and Warden of Winchester College. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Scriptural and new Mode of Attack wherein Infant Church Membership and Infant Baptism are anatomized and renounced. By J. Harm. 1s.

A Letter to the Chairman of the East India Company, on the Danger of Interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India, and on the Views of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as directed to India. 1s. 6d.

Topography.

The Romantic and Picturesque Scenery of England and Wales, from Drawings by P. J. de Loutherbourg, Esq. with Historic and Descriptive Accounts of the Places of which Views are given. folio. 5l. 5s.

Foreign Literature.

FRANCE.

Agriculture.

Le Théatre d'Agriculture et Ménage des Champs, d'Olivier de Serres. Theatre of Agriculture and Rural Economy, by Olivier de Serres, Seigneur of Pradel, in which is detailed all that is requisite and necessary properly to establish, to manage, to enrich, and to beautify a Farm, (in old French, *la Maison Rustique).* New edition, compared with the Original Text, and augmented with a Vocabulary. Published by the Agricultural Society of the Department *de la Seine.* 2 vols. 4to. pr. 36 fr. *Paris.* Mad. Huzard. (A few Copies on Vellum Paper, hot-pressed, 4 vols. in 4to.)

We learn from a bibliographic notice by M. Huzard, placed at the beginning of the second volume, that this work passed through no less than nineteen editions in the course of the seventeenth century: from 1600, the date of the first, to 1675, when the last was published. These numerous editions were, in general, copies of each other, and differed only by some alteration in the form of the volumes, or some trifling changes, hardly worth noticing; but they manifest the high esteem in which the work was held; yet, strange to tell, the Theatre of Agriculture was completely forgotten in the latter end of the seventeenth century and in the course of the eighteenth, when so much was said and written about Agriculture in France; when societies were forming every where to promote it; and when all foreign publications on that subject were eagerly sought for and translated. We ourselves recollect that in a residence of some years in France, we never met with this work, but in some patriarchal country families, where it was held in the greatest veneration, and served to beguile the tedious hours of a winter evening; though, as far as our observations went, this is nearly the only practical good that was in general derived from it.

The original work contains *all* that was known in France about agriculture at the time of its first appearance; and, notwithstanding the numerous writings of the French *economistes*, we have abundant reason to think that it was then better and more universally understood than at the present time. In this point of view this publication may prove interesting to this country; but though it contains many useful practical hints, we doubt that many of them will not be found applicable to this country, as they are entirely calculated for the climate of France; besides, the late wonderful improvements in agriculture have detected the fallacy of many of the observations it contains, and we doubt much if the most credulous English farmer would give credit to the *infallible* secrets, profusely scattered in the Theatre d'Agriculture, for the hundred-fold multiplication of wheat, the re-production of cattle, taking of wild game, birds, fishes, &c. &c. many of which we have tried ourselves in our boyish days with constant disappointment. Neither do we think that the author's taste for improvement is likely to be adopted in this country, or indeed any where else, as he follows, even in the *outré*, that old exploded system which makes a patch-work of a pleasure ground, and in which

Grove nods to grove, each alley has its brother,
And half the platform just reflects the other.

Having given a general idea of this work, we have now to account for the sudden enthusiasm of our volatile neighbours, who now attach so much merit to that long neglected publication, that the first edition, the only one in folio, and which some years ago sold almost for waste paper, bears now a most extravagant price.

The Abbé Rosier, whom the French rank among the first of their agricultural writers, the same who, by way of impro-

ving the quality of wines, proposed literally and seriously to pave the vineyards, was the first who, towards the close of the last century, drew the attention of the French nation to that work and to its author; and he even announced his intention of giving a new edition of the Theatre of Agriculture, but was hindered by death. As, however, he was at the head of the *economistes*, the hint he had given was followed by his adherents, and the eulogium of Olivier de Serres was proposed as a prize-subject by several academies.

Benesech, Minister for the Interior under the Directory, and who also belonged to that party, but was otherwise an upright and able man, (1) undertook the work proposed by Rosier; his removal from office prevented him from completing it; but Francois de Neufchateau, his successor, one of the most enthusiastic and most senseless (2) of the Economistes, took it up warmly. The result of his extensive correspondence with the several public libraries, agricultural societies, &c. &c. is the work before us, which, besides the original text, contains a pompous eulogium of Olivier de Serres, by the said Francois de Neufchateau; a bibliographic notice of the several editions of the Theatre of Agriculture already alluded to; an historical essay on the state of agriculture in Europe in the sixteenth century, by M. Gregoire, senator, a plausible production, but unsupported by sufficient proofs; and lastly, a vocabulary of obsolete agricultural terms.

The typographical part of this work is highly commendable, and the engravings well executed. The frontispiece represents the ancient *Parterre des Thuilleries*, with all its ornaments; such as embroideries, compartments, labyrinths, pyramids, and even trophies, executed in box, cypress, horn-beam, &c. &c.

[*Notes.*]

(1) Among other useful establishments, the French are indebted to him for the Manufactory of Arms of Versailles.

(2) Among other wild fancies of M. Francois de Neufchateau, he published, during his ministry, a plan for the cutting at once of six and twenty navigable canals through France, mostly useless and impracticable; and this at a time when there was no manner of inland trade, and when funds were actually wanting for the most urgent repairs of the roads. One of his canals was to run almost parallel to that noble river the Garonne, which admits vessels of 1200 tons burthen: it was to pass intirely through a barren waste, (landes) and to communicate with the *Bassin d'Arcasson*, which admits only fishing vessels. The only possible advantage of such a canal, would have been to bring fresh fish to the Bourdeaux market six hours sooner than it usually reaches it.

Bibliography.

Dictionaire Critique, Littéraireet, Bibliographique des Principaux Livres condamnés au feu, supprimés, ou censurés. Critical, Literary and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Principal Works condemned to the Flames, suppressed, or censured; to which is prefixed a Discourse on this Kind of Productions, by G. Peignot, Librarian of the Department of Haute Saone, &c. 2 vol. 8vo. pr. 9fr. *Paris*, Renouard.

The author of this work is already known to the literary world by his *Dictionary of Bibliology*, and by his *Bibliographical Curiosities*: the production before us is well calculated to add to his well earned reputation; his intentions in publishing it will be best known by the following extract from his preliminary discourse.

"In thus bringing into notice the principal works condemned to the flames, suppressed or censured, I have been gathering materials for the history of the errors of the human mind; I have been pointing out the quick-sands which it were to be wished every writer would, from his first onset, take the firm resolution of avoiding; nothing perhaps could be more useful than a well executed methodical table, shewing the baneful influence which false principles, profusely scattered in most of the condemned works, and in many others which have escaped that fate, have had in civil, political, and religious troubles: such a table would no doubt, prove more useful than a number of obsolete laws, by which, in enslaving the press, it was vainly sought to repress the licentiousness of thought. It is

well known, that, usually those shackles only inflamed passions even to madness, and increased the boldness of a writer, who, secure in his closet, made up by his secret audacity for the liberty which was refused him in public."

After this kind of apology for thus bringing again into notice works condemned to oblivion by governments, the author observes that a critical catalogue of the works which have not been condemned, but which have deserved to be so, would be an undertaking of some magnitude, and might prove useful; such a work, he observes, would be a kind of completion of the one he now offers the public; he therefore invites bibliographers to undertake it, adding, that if, in their numerous researches, they should find some articles essentially relating to his work, and which should have escaped him, he requests they will communicate such information to him, or publish it themselves.

The author observes that he has not dwelt indiscriminately on all condemned productions, but that he has attempted to draw the attention of his readers to those which were the most curious, either in a bibliographic point of view, by the subject on which they are written, or by the interest occasioned and excited by their publication; and he appears to us to have adhered pretty well to the rules he thus lays down for himself.

At the end of the work is affixed a general table of the titles of the works, and of the contents of the Dictionary.

Jurisprudence.

Dictionnaire des Constitutions de l'Empire Francois et du Royaume d'Italie. Dictionary of the Constitutions of the French Empire, by M. C. L. G. Advocate, Justice of Peace. 3 vol. in 8vo. pr. 12 fr. *Paris.* Belin, sen. Rondonneau and Garnery.

We shall not expatiate on the obvious reflections this publication may suggest, but shall only remark *en passant* that *Constitution* is now the by-word under whose sanction the most extravagant decrees of the French Emperor are received with awe by his *good* people; and that the influence of this magical word is just as great as that of *liberté, fraternité ou la mort*, and other such expressions, which have prevailed at different epochas of the revolution.

This Dictionary forms a complete collection of whatever relates to these constitutions. It contains—1. All the laws connected with them. 2. The Treaty of Union of Genoa with the French Empire. 3. The Treaty of Peace of the 26th December, 1805. 4. The Decrees which erected into Principalities, Duchies, and Great Fiefs of the French Empire several Places and Countries, situate in Italy, in the Neapolitan and Venetian States, in Westphalia, and in Switzerland. 5. The Treaty relating to the new Kingdom of Holland, with a Compendium, in alphabetical Order, of each Law, and of each Decree. The Concordance of the Years of the Gregorian and Republican Calendars, followed by that of the reformed Gregorian, Russian, and Jewish Calendars.—The three ancient Dynasties. The Dynasty *Napoleon Bonapartian*, and Historical, Geographical, and Statistical Notices on France, Italy, the Venetian States, Naples and Sicily, Cleves and Berg, Neufchatel, Benevento, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg.

This Dictionary contains, besides, the Laws relating to the great Bodies of the Empire, such as—The Judiciary and Administrating Orders.—The Public Functionaries.—The Electoral Colleges—The Municipal Councils.—The Legion of Honour.—Ranks and Precedencies.—Particulars relating to the Victories gained by the Emperor—to his Studious and Military Life.—To Ministerial Departments.—Dresses and Regimentals.—Court and private Mournings.—Household of the Imperial Family.—Scientific and Literary Institutions.—Burying Places of the Emperors, &c. and of Individuals.—Form of respectful Phrases in Use, of Laws, Ordinances, Letters of Reprieve, and others.—Origin of Titles and Dignities.—Organization of the Empire, and of Worship.—Names given to Months by Charlemagne, and still kept up in Switzerland, and in Part of Germany.

This Dictionary is also preceded by a Chronological Table of Laws, and by an Alphabetical Index of the principal words: it is followed by a Chronological Table of those Princes who have obtained the appellation of *Great*, and by an art

cle particular to the Emperor Napoleon, relative to that appellation.

Military Tactics.

Prècis Historique de l'Infanterie légère, de ses Fonctions et de ses Influence dans la Tactique des differens Siècles. Historical View of light Infantry, of its Duties, and of its Influence on the Tactics of different Centuries. By General Duhesme. Published by M. L. P. R. 1 vol. 8vo. *Lyon*, Ballanche, *Paris*, Magimel.

Among the numerous publications which have lately appeared in France on military affairs, this is certainly one of the most interesting, as written by an officer who had no inconsiderable share in the successes of the French armies, and who now condescendingly lets us into the *secret* which prepared and insured them.

One of the *secrets* of Napoleon, says the editor, seems to consist in a war of motion instead of a war of position, as formerly adopted, and above all in the new use he has dexterously made of light troops and sharp shooters to clear the march of his own divisions, and to harass the unwieldy *masses* of the enemy. This is unfolded in the present essay, and which may be considered as a preliminary discourse to a more general system of tactics which will treat of the manœuvres and encampments of armies, and of the equipment and discipline of soldiers, according to the nature of the ground, to seasons, and to circumstances.

Miscellaneous.

Recueil des Memoires inédits de la Bibliotheque Imperiale des Ponts et Chaussées. Collection of the unpublished Memoirs of the Imperial Library of the Civil Engineers for Bridges and Roads. Published by M. Lesage, Chief Engineer Inspector of the said Establishment. 1 vol. 4to. 16 plates, in folio and in 4to. and a Portrait of M. Perronet. pr. 15 fr. *Paris*, Bernard.

Most of our readers know that under the name of *Ingenieurs des ponts et chaussées* the French have a body of civil engineers regularly trained to that profession, who have the superintendence of bridges, roads, causeways, dams, ports, and generally of all public works, buildings excepted. This body, from its first institution, has been justly famous for the very able and learned men it has produced; and though their plans were often set aside in France by intrigues, or from want of money, yet what they had been allowed to effect in many parts of France previous to the revolution, abundantly proves their merit and their skill.

The official memoirs of such a society must therefore prove highly interesting, not only to Frenchmen, but to the inhabitants of every other country, who cannot fail to find in them valuable hints and useful information. The nature of the papers contained in this collection precludes the possibility of making any extracts from them, and we shall only briefly notice its contents.

They are, 1st. A notice on the Life and Writings of M. Perronet, one of the most eminent men that learned body produced.

2. A notice of his professional works.

3. Observations made by MM. Perronet and Lesage, in a journey they had undertaken to England in 1784 and 1785, on the High Ways, Streets, Bridges, Public Squares, Moveable Bridges, and also Wheel Carriages of this country.

4. An unpublished paper of M. Tassaquet on the Construction and Keeping of High-Ways in Flat, and in Mountainous Districts.

5. A paper on Capillary Worms, which destroy Vessels, and generally all Kinds of Wood employed in Maritime Constructions.

6. The Description of a Machine to ascertain the Under-currents which exist from the Mouths of Rivers to the Sea.

7. A Table of the Powers of Archimedes's Screw, and of the different Heights to which these Machines can raise Water, according to their Length, their Diameter, and the Degree of Inclination of their oblique Position.

8. A Table of the Specific Weight of Bodies, to which has been added a Reduction of the various Values in Metrical Measures, a knowledge of which is necessary in all Hydraulic Works.

9. A Systematical Table of the Historical Works and papers of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, from its Institution in

1666 to 1806, highly convenient for whoever wishes to be acquainted with all the works relating to Engineering.

10. A description of several useful and unknown Machines, from the Gallery of Models belonging to the School of the Establishment.

11. A Table of the Machines mentioned in the Annals of Arts and Manufactures from 1797 to 1806, by O'Reilly.

12. A concluding Table of the Text of the Memoirs, and of the Machines belonging to the Royal and Academical Societies of London from 1794 to 1806.

M. Lesage, who has been these thirty years at the head of the school of *Les Ponts et Chaussées*, had principally in view, in publishing this collection, to facilitate the studies of his pupils, and the selection he has made, is happily suited to that purpose.

Thus, to excite their emulation, he has affixed, at the beginning of his collection, the life of a man who was one of the principal ornaments of that establishment, and who contributed powerfully to the progress of the science, while the notice of his professional works offers a complete course of practical instructions. But though this collection is chiefly intended for the use of beginners, yet even men far advanced in the career will find in it an ample source of information, as our readers may perceive from the titles of the several papers it contains. Among them we recommend to particular notice that on the *Capillary Worm*, by M. Massuet; the importance of the subject may be better felt from a recollection that, by the slow and unperceived labours of that insect, the dams of Holland were once almost completely destroyed, and the country on the point of being overwhelmed by the sea, if speedy remedy had not been applied to that destructive scourge. The plates, which represent that worm in its various transformations and in its labours, give the clearest idea of it, and the same may be said of those which represent the various complicated machines used in civil engineering.

Natural History.

Dictionnaire Raisonné et abrégé d'Histoire Naturelle. Methodical and Abridged Dictionary of Natural History; a Work intended for the Advancement of Sciences, Arts, and Agriculture. 2 vol. in 8vo. 600 pages each, with Notes in small Type. pr. 16 fr. *Paris.* Fournier, frères.

The different branches of natural history have not only engaged the attention of the learned, who have written laborious treatises on every one of them, but they have also excited the curiosity of mere *amateurs*, and of men of the world, whose other avocations prevented them from the deep researches the science requires. It was therefore deemed a useful undertaking to publish, for the use of these two last classes, a collection, of a convenient size, which should contain general ideas on the whole of natural history, and on its several branches; and at the same time serve as a guide in perusing scientific works, travels, voyages, &c. in which authors too often neglect to explain the objects of natural history accidentally mentioned.

In a work intended for such purposes, alphabetical order was the only one which could be well selected, and thanks are still due to the laborious Valmont de Bomarre, who first gave the example of such an undertaking. But since even the last editions of his Dictionary, natural history has made such progress, that the work has become incomplete: it became, therefore, necessary to offer to the public a new publication, which should contain all the articles omitted, and all the new discoveries. Two dictionaries, lately published by Deterville and Levrault, with the same avowed intention, seemed but little calculated to fulfil them; as far, at least, as it relates to their bulk and price. On the comparative cheapness and convenience of the present volumes, the editors found, in great measure, their hopes of success. They also boast, with some truth, that a greater uniformity in the plan and style will be found in this work than in the publications alluded to; that greater care has been taken to avoid useless repetitions, and to select authorities; and, in short, that this Dictionary offers as concise, and, at the same time, as explicit an account of the objects of natural history, as the abundance of matter would allow.

The works principally consulted for this compilation are those of Lacepede, for

fishes and quadrupeds; those of Buffon for birds; those of Jussieu for botany, adding to the several species he has described, those discovered by Wildenow; Lamark and Latreille have been consulted for insects; and for mineralogy and christallography, the editors have principally rested on the authority of Haüy.

The works of these eminent men form the basis of this Dictionary; but the editors have also availed themselves of the researches of Newton, Descartes, de la Lande, de la Place, d'Aubenton, Fabricius, Chaptal, Fourcroy, Lavoisier, Sage, Beaumie, Vauquelin, Faujas St. Fond, Werner, La Metherie, &c. and to all these riches they have added upwards of nine hundred new articles of their own.

We should add, that care has been taken to give *all* the synonimous expressions, by which objects of natural history are commonly designated; as also an alphabetical list of technical words. The typographical part of the work is carefully executed, and highly commendable.

Traité Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle. Elementary Treatise of Natural History. By A. M. Constant Dumeril, Professor of Anatomy and of Physiology at the Special School of Medicine of Paris, &c. A Work undertaken by Order of Government, for the Use of the Lyceums. 2d edition. 33 plates. 2 vol. 8vo. pr. 10 fr. *Paris.* Deterville.

The first edition of this work appeared about three years ago, and consequently long before the commencement of the *Literary Annual Register.* It was then in one volume only, and the additions and improvements of the author have now made a second necessary. On the merit of this work we shall not offer our own opinion, but shall faithfully translate that of M. Cuvier, the eminent naturalist.

" It is well known, that in the first edition of his Elementary Treatise, M. Dumeril gradually proceeded from the simplest objects of natural history to the most complicated; from minerals to vegetables, from thence to the animate beings, whose organization is the most simple, such as worms and polypi, and rising gradually from that inferior order of beings to man.

" This plan has been adhered to in the second edition, but it has been improved in almost all its details. M. D.'s article on Minerals has been considerably strengthened: and if he has not extended it as much as he, at first, intended, it is because the Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy, undertaken by M. Brogniard, by order of government, is soon to form a supplement to this part of M. D.'s work.

" Botany forms the greater proportion of the first volume. The author has carefully investigated the physiology of vegetables, and the various uses of the faculties, by which they are in some measure assimilated to animate beings. This branch of botany, too much neglected in elementary treatises on that science, cannot fail of adding considerable interest to the work.

" The part of zoology has been rendered more methodical and more complete; it was a natural consequence of the deep researches undertaken by M. D. to compose his work on *Analytical Zoology,* which appeared last year.

" From a course of lectures in the *Jardin des Plantes,* under M. Lacepede, M. D. has had an opportunity to study in a right manner, and with the subjects before his eyes, whatever relates to those important branches of natural history, *fishes* and *reptiles.*

" M. D. is, besides, thoroughly acquainted with all the progress which the *natural sciences* are daily making, and to which he himself greatly contributes. Far from neglecting or disdaining the observations of other naturalists, he has inserted them in his work whenever they have appeared correct.

" The copper plates form a valuable addition to this edition, and make it much more useful to young students, as they represent, in the clearest manner, although simply by outlines, the principal characteristics of all classes of natural beings.

" This work in short completely fulfils the intentions of government, by affording to young men solid principles of natural history, grounded on the most recent observations."

Politics.

Rèponse au Manifeste du Roi de Prusse. Answer to the Manifesto of the King of Prussia. Pamphlet

in 8vo. pr. 1fr. *Paris.* From the Press of the Annals of Arts and Manufactures.

The fate of Prussia is now decided, and we apprehend irrevocably; this answer to the manifesto of its misguided sovereign, has consequently lost much of its interest, yet it may prove useful to know the idea entertained of him by his French allies, even while he was sacrificing to their inordinate ambition, his own honour, and the repose of all Europe, whose fate was repeatedly in his hands. The following extract will answer the purpose we have in view, and with it we shall dismiss this publication.

" France had held for a thousand years a distinguished rank among the first powers, when the Margrave of Brandenburg was not yet among the crowned heads. The Prussian monarchy, suddenly risen into power, in the beginning of the 18th century, by acquisitions so doubtful, wanted the protection of France, and availed itself of it to support its pretensions against the Emperor of Germany. Hardly, however, was it able to exist by itself, when it thought of undermining, and perhaps of destroying, that power which had protected its infancy. The French revolution burst forth; Prussia was the first to sound the alarum of war, and called together the kings to the congress of Pilnitz, and first signed that treaty which was to dismember France. But when Prussia perceived that this partition was more difficult to carry into execution than that of Poland, it abandoned the plan as readily as it had conceived it; and ever since it has lavished the strongest pretensions of lasting friendship, to that very power whose ruin it had planned. It was still the same system. Prussia, aggrandized by those acquisitions it had wrested by means of the importance it knew how to assume in proper times, thought that Germany and France were about to make war for its advantage; and the first campaigns proved that its views were right. But at last all the powers grew tired of its dark politics, and as soon as it offered to renounce its neutrality it lost all its advantages. He thought to conquer France easily, and was already disposing of its conquests. Saxony was to be overrun; the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was induced to deceive *French generosity*. Before a battle, it was forming an immense empire composed of usurpations. What remains now to Prussia of so much presumption and of so many plans of treason? In seven days the fabric raised by a century of crafty politics has been completely overthrown."

Voyages and Travels.

Voyage aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine, fait par Ordre de Louis XVI. depuis 1774, *jusqu'en* 1781. Voyage to the East Indies and to China, undertaken by Order of Louis XVI. from 1774 to 1781: in which are delineated, the Manners, Religion, Sciences, and Arts of the Hindoos, of the Chinese, of the Pegusians, and of the Malays; followed by Observations on the Cape of Good Hope, the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, the Maldives, Ceylon, Malacca, the Philippines, the Moluccas: with Researches on the Natural History of those Countries, &c. By M. Sonnerat, Correspondent of the French National Institute, &c. A New Edition, revised and corrected from the Manuscript in the Hand Writing of the Author, augmented with an Historical View of India, from 1778 to the present Time; with several MSS. not published before. By M. Sonnini. 4 vol. 8vo. fine paper; with an Atlas, composed of 140 Copper-plates on large Paper, representing the Manners, Habits, and Customs of the Hindoos; their Arts, their Mythology, the Quadrupeds, Birds, and, generally, the Natural History of that Country. *Paris.* Dentu. pr. 60 fr.—The same on vellum paper, the plates likewise on vellum paper, 120 fr.—The same in 4to. with plates on vellum paper, 190 fr.—The same on vellum paper, with coloured plates, 200 fr.

Such is the long title of this new edition, in which we have remarked some changes, but no improvement. When M. Sonnerat's work first appeared, every man conversant with Eastern manners and li-

terature, observed with truth that the account of the theogony and of the antiquities of the Hindoos, which formed the principal part of the work, was open to much censure, on account of its incorrectness: this we naturally expected would have been rectified by a *savant* like M. Sonnini, who has said, written, and prophecied so many things concerning the East.

The delineation of the Hindoo manners and customs, although tolerably faithful, required also a more vigorous colouring.

The alledged facts contained in M. Sonnerat's Voyage, were also disfigured by numerous and gross errors. In his account of the revolutions of India, the date of the events was uniformly omitted. This want of exactness was severely commented upon at the time, as well as his inaccuracy in his account of the Chinese coins, &c. &c.

Thus far we have ventured to point out what *might* have been done to make this second edition more valuable than the first; we shall now proceed to see what has been done in reality. From an advertisement affixed to the publication before us, we learn, that we are indebted for some of the additions to M. Sonnerat himself: the editor is the author of the others.

The share belonging to M. Sonnerat consists—1. Of some remarks on the religious practices of the Hindoos, and they are far from interesting. 2. Of the translation of one of the sacred books of the Bramins, which is oddly enough introduced in a voyage. 3. Of a geographical and abridged notice on the fifteen provinces of ancient China, perfectly useless both here and in France, where much more satisfactory accounts of that empire are in the hands of every one. 4. Of notes on Pegu, which contain nothing but what was much better known before, by the accounts of that country already published; if we except a short notice on a small population, called the *Cavaïnos*. And lastly, Of an account of a shipwreck on the Maldives, which contains nothing new relative to those islands.

The editor has changed nothing in M. Sonnerat's former account of China, and he has probably done as well, as no correct information has been obtained from that country since the publication of Barrow's work, which is translated into most languages: but in the notices given by his author on the islands of Ceylon, Borneo, and Madagascar, on the Cape of Good Hope, and on Rio Janeiro, he has interspersed extracts from accounts of those countries, taken from excellent voyages, in the hands of every amateur. In short, the natural history of India is the only part of the work which in this second edition has received useful augmentation; and, as a set-off against this, we are compelled to notice, that the 140 engravings, which formed one of the principal merits of M. Sonnerat's work, are very inferior in this edition, as might be naturally expected, from the number which has been printed of the plates, by which they have been greatly injured.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

February, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

Early this month will be ready for delivery, a new edition, being the third, of The Complete Grazier, revised, corrected, and materially enlarged. Beside several new plates, much additional information is given in the sections on Grasses—Sheep—Wool—Asses—Mules—Poultry—Rabbits—Bees, &c. To this edition is also added a new and copious Table of Contents.

Speedily will be published, an Essay on the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp, accompanied with plates. By Robert Wissett, F. R. and A. S. Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company.

This work owes its origin to a recommendation made by the Lords of the Privy Council to the Court of East India Directors, to encourage in our Indian possessions the culture of the Sunn Plant as a substitute for Hemp, at a period, when, from political circumstances, we were likely to be deprived of the accustomed supply of that article from Russia. Various inquiries were accordingly instituted, and experiments made to ascertain the best mode of giving effect to the views of government; the result of which will be offered to the public, comprising a body of information relating to the culture and uses of this valuable plant, collected from various sources not generally accessible, and the importance of which, at the present moment, will be duly appreciated.

Biography.

The Rev. Richard Cecil, Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, is preparing a Memoir of the late eminent Rev. John Newton, Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, who died on the 21st of December last, aged 82 years.

Mr. Cox will shortly put to press a new and improved edition, in octavo, of his Life of Lord Walpole.

In the press, and shortly will be published, handsomely printed in four volumes octavo, with a portrait of Mr. Pitt, from an original picture, the History of the Political Life of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, by John Gifford, Esq.

Shortly will be published, handsomely printed in one volume, quarto, Universal Biography; containing a Copious Account, Critical and Historical, of the Life and Character, Labours, and Actions, of Eminent Persons, in all Ages and Countries, Conditions, and Professions, arranged in alphabetical order, by J. Lempriere, D. D.

Drama.

The first folio edition of Shakspeare published in 1623, is considered by the commentators of this great author as by far the most authentic and valuable; but it has long been so scarce and high-priced

a copy being worth thirty or forty pounds, that but very few persons can have access to it. The author of the Diversions of Purley, and many other gentlemen of literary eminence, have suggested the utility of its being reprinted; and in consequence, a copy of this edition has been a considerable time preparing, and is nearly ready for publication. The greatest care has been taken to insure its fidelity: during the time it has been in hand, the printer and editor have had the use of three copies of the original, with the advice and assistance of gentlemen deeply versed in the writings of Shakspeare. It is printed in the common type of the present day, but in arrangement, spelling, and punctuation, is literally and scrupulously page for page, throughout the volume, an exact copy of the edition of 1623, with all its peculiarities, not a word being added, altered, or omitted.

Education.

The Rev. Thomas Rees has nearly ready for publication a Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. It will form one volume, and will comprise the fundamental principles of scientific knowledge, simplified, and adapted to the capacities of children and young persons; illustrated by a considerable number of appropriate engravings. Questions and practical exercises, will be appended to each department of consequence.

Geography.

Preparing for publication, a New Modern Atlas, by John Pinkerton. Containing sixty maps, or thereabouts, engraved in the size called Atlas, so as to correspond with the celebrated works of D'Anville.

"These will be delineated with all the superior advantages afforded by the latest improvements in geographical precision; and engraved with the utmost beauty that the state of the arts can admit. Each map will be drawn under Mr. Pinkerton's own eye, revised with the utmost care; and will form, like the works of D'Anville, a complete record of the state of the science at the time of publication. Table lands, chains of mountains, and other features which belong to the natural geography of each country, will be indicated in a new manner, and with an exactness not to be expected from geographers who are unacquainted with that branch of the science, which is, however, so essential, that without it, no country can be truly represented, nor works on natural and civil history perfectly understood. In the other parts, which illustrate civil history, equal care shall be exerted not to insert obscure hovels or villages, while places remarkable in historical record are totally omitted. Instead of careless positions, arising from the blind imitation of antiquated maps, the greatest attention shall be bestowed that every position be conformable to the latest astronomical observations; and in default of these to the result of the best Itineraries, and other authentic documents. It is calculated that the whole expence of this Atlas, executed in a more capital style than has ever been before attempted, may be about 15 guineas; and it is proposed that they shall be published in numbers, each containing two maps. As the style of engraving will render first impressions desirable, they will be carefully delivered in the order of names: and copies of each number will be neatly put together, with the maps carefully folded upon guards (as they will be bound when the work is completed), for more safe conveyance to the country: whilst other copies will be delivered without any fold, to those who may prefer them in that state."

History.

Mr. Bigland, the author of Letters on History, and other works, is about to publish a History of the World, to be comprised in four closely printed octavo volumes. It will include also a geographical description of the different countries of the globe, and an account of whatever is most interesting in relation to their natural productions, inhabitants, &c.

Preparing for publication, Naval Records of the Late and Present Wars, consisting of a Series of Engravings from Original Pictures, by Nicholas Pocock, Esq. illustrative of our Principal Engagements at Sea, since the Commencement of the War with France in the year 1793; accompanied with Historical Accounts

by James Stanier Clarke, Librarian to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The intention of this work is to commemorate, in chronological order, the numerous actions of naval officers, of whatever rank, during these wars, to bring forward, into public notice, many of their gallant and important achievements, at present very imperfectly known, and to form, in a manner suited to the subject, a concise but connected detail, derived from the most authentic sources, of so brilliant a period of the Naval History of Great Britain. The subjects of the Pictures will possess every applicable variety; the Engravings will be executed in the best manner, by Mr. Fittler, Mr. Landseer, and other eminent artists: and the Work will be elegantly printed in paper of corresponding size and quality with that of the Life of Lord Nelson, now in the press. Some copies will also be printed in a less expensive form.—The first part of the work will be published as early as possible, and further portions at the end of each succeeding three months. The superior copies will be delivered according to the dates of the orders.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society will shortly publish a small selection of the most interesting Papers on Subjects relating to Medicine and Surgery, which have been read at the meetings of the society during the last two years.

The second volume of the New London Medical Dictionary, completing that work, illustrated by a great number of plates, will be published in March next.

Mr. Hill of Hinckley, is preparing a work on those Diseases of the Bones which produce Distortions of the Spine and Limbs, in which the medical, surgical, and mechanical modes of treatment will be considered, and the latter mode illustrated by plates.

Nearly ready for the press, in one volume octavo, An Inquiry into the Changes of the Human Body at the Different Ages; containing a concise History of the Natural and Morbid State of the Organs, and the Causes of the General Mortality in each Period of Life: to which are prefix'd General Observations on the Changes of Organization in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, written in a stile intelligible to general readers, by Thomas Jameson, M. D. Member of the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, and resident physician at Carleton House.

A new work has just been put to press, entitled the Medical Mentor, or Reflections on the History, Importance, Objects, and Difficulties of the Healing Art; consisting of a series of letters from an old physician to his son, during his collegiate and other studies preparory to his engagements in the active duties of the profession. It is to comprise a History of Physic; a View of the Present State of Medicine and Medical Practitioners; an Account of the Qualifications necessary for the Profession; with a General View of the Education and Preparatory Studies best adapted to Qualify the Pupil for the Discharge of its Duties; together with a Variety of Miscellaneous Remarks on Subjects connected with the Practice of Physic and Medical Science in general.

The first part of the third volume of Mr. John Bell's Surgery, containing Consultations and Operations, is now ready for publication.

Mr. Bell has been long occupied in preparing two works, of which the following is a slight account.

I. The Elements of Surgery, deduced from Anatomy, in short aphoristical rules, for the conduct of the Surgeon in every ordinary accident of practice, as well as in every greater operation. On one plate will be represented the various forms of the disease; on the opposite plate, plans of the parts or dissections, and the instruments with which the operation is performed, and in the accompanying text, short rules for distinguishing the nature of the disease, and for its general treatment.

II. A Collection of the most interesting and useful Cases, adapted to illustrate the Aphorisms of Surgery, and the Practice of Medicine, in all organic diseases, selected from the works of learned societies of London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Dublin, &c. and from the greatest masters of the profession in England; as Hunter, Monro, Baillie, Abernethy. The whole will make five octavo volumes. These volumes will be accompanied by

short prefaces, introductory of each subject, and marginal notes explaining each individual case, commenting upon the nature and tendency of the disease, and pointing out the ingenuity, the mistakes, the success, or the disappointments of the original author.

A new edition of Mr. G. Bell's popular work on the Cow-pox will shortly be published.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Carpenter, of Exeter, is preparing for publication, an Account of the Structure and Function of the Eye, principally intended to illustrate the arguments contained in the first and second chapters of Paley's Natural Theology. It will be printed to correspond in size and type with that work, so as to bind up with it, if wished by the purchasers.

A new edition of Miss Edgeworth's Irish Bulls, altered, and very much improved, will be ready in a few days.

Natural History.

Dr. Shaw will publish his Lectures on Natural History, delivered last year at the Royal Institution; and they are now in the press. They will be illustrated with plates.

Novels.

The Village Gentleman and the Attorney at Law, a Narrative founded on Facts, written by a Lady, will soon appear.

The Rev. Robert Bland has nearly ready for publication, Edwy and Elgiva, and Sir Everard, two tales.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrist is printing a few copies, for gratuitous distribution, of the ancient metrical romance of the "Sowdon of Babylone," from the original manuscript, which came into his possession at the dispersion of George Steeven's collection.

The following novels will be published in the course of this month;

The Banks of the Wye, in four volumes. By the author of a Winter in Bath.

The Mysterious Gentleman Farmer; or, the Disguises of Love, in three volumes. By J. Corry, author of Alfred, a Picture of London, &c.

Exiles of Erin, in three volumes. By Miss Gunning.

The Red Tiger, in two volumes.

Philology.

Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, in two quarto volumes, will appear in a few weeks.

Poetry.

Mr. Walter Scott's edition of the entire Works of Dryden, will very soon appear; and also his poem of "Marmion."

Political Economy.

John Weyland, Jun. Esq. author of a Short Enquiry into the Poor Laws, will shortly publish a Letter to a Country Gentleman on the Education of the Lower Orders of Society.

Politics.

In a few days will be published, Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences of the Present War; and on the Expediency or the Danger of a Peace with France, by William Roscoe, Esq.

Theology.

The Rev. J. W. Cunningham has in the press an Essay on the Duty, Means, and Consequences of introducing the Christian Religion into Asia.

The third and fourth volume of Sermons, by the late Rev. George Walker, President of the Manchester Society, with a new edition of the first and second volumes, will appear shortly. His two volumes of Essays, Philosophical, Literary, and Moral, are also in a state of forwardness; to which will be prefixed, Memoirs of his Life.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Archdeacon Paley, will shortly be published.

Mr. Bingley has nearly ready for publication, in two small volumes, the Economy of a Christian Life; consisting of

maxims and rules of religious and moral conduct, taken from the Sacred Writings.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt, editor of the Works of Bishop Hall, just completed in ten octavo volumes, will shortly publish, in three octavo volumes, the Works of Bishop Hopkins, with a Life of the author, and a copious Index.

The Rev. W. Davy, of Lostleigh, has now completed his System of Divinity, the first volume of which, printed by himself, appeared about twelve years ago. The work extends to twenty-six volumes, and he proposes to publish the whole in a uniform manner, if a sufficient number of friends shall be found to authorize so extensive an undertaking.

Topography.

Mr. Malcolm is employed in etching fifty plates from drawings made by himself, which are to be accompanied by explanatory and historical pages. The idea of this work has occurred to him from observing that most topographical publications have originated almost exclusively from the same set of antique buildings. Mr. M. intends to seek such new and interesting subjects, as shall not only give the architectural, but the natural characteristics of the place; selected with such a portion of circumjacent landscape, as will be useful in a geographical point of view.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The Farmer's Account Book, for 1808. folio. 1l. 1s. Harding.

"This publication is recommended to agriculturists, as being calculated to remove the difficulty of keeping accounts, so generally experienced among farmers; the tables and instructions being so clear as to enable a person of the most moderate capacity to keep an accurate daily account of the stock, crops, and of every thing done on the farm, throughout the year: the work is so contrived, that the journal of each week's proceedings may be separated from the book, to be sent by post to an absent employer."

The half-year's account may be had separate, if required, price 10s. 6d.

Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from the Correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c. Vol. II. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Antiquities.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XV. 4to. pp. 432. pr. 2l. 2s. White.

The articles in this volume amount to thirty-nine. Their titles, subjects, and authors are as follow:

I. A Declaration of the Diet and particular Fare of K. Charles the First, when Duke of York. Communicated by Edmund Turner, F. R. S. and F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

II. An Account of the Revenue, the Expences, the Jewels, &c. of Prince Henry. Communicated by William Bray, Esq. in a Letter addressed to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

III. Mr. Henry Yelverton (afterwards Sir Henry) his Narrative of what passed on his being restored to the King's Favour in 1609, whom he had disobliged by his Freedom of Speech and Conduct in Parliament. Communicated by James Cumming, Esq. F. A. S.

IV. "The names of His Majesties Shipps, with the Number of Men and Furniture requisite for the settinge forth of them;" also "The generall Mustars taken throughout the whole Realme of England and Wales." Extracted from an original Manuscript of the Beginning of the Reign of King James the First, pro-

served in a Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Communicated by the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

V. An Account of the Greek Inscription on Pompey's Pillar, by Capt. W. M. Leake and Lieut. John Squire, in a Letter to Matthew Raine, D. D. F. A. S. and communicated by him in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

VI. Account of the Entertainment of King Henry the Sixth at the Abbey of Bury St. Edmond's. Communicated by Craven Ord, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. from an original MS. of the Register Curteys of that Monastery in his possession, in a Letter to the President.

VII. Copy of a MS. entitled "A true Collection as well of all the Kinges Majesties Offices and Fees, in any the Courtes at Westminster, as of all the Offices and Fees of his Majesties honourable Household: together with all Fees appertaincing to Captaines and Souldiers, having charge of Castells, Bullwarkes, and Fortresses within the Realme of England; and likewise the Offices and Fees of his Highnes honorable Howses, Parkes, Forrestes, and Chases within the said Realme." (Anno 1626). Communicated by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

VIII. Some Account of an Abbey of Nuns formerly situated in the Street now called the Minories in the County of Middlesex, and Liberty of the Tower of London. Communicated by Henry Fly, D. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

The nuns of this abbey assumed, in token of humility, the appellation of *Sorores Minores*, from whence the street where their house stood was called "the Minories."

IX. Account of the ancient Rolls of Papyrus, discovered at Herculaneum, and the method employed to unroll them, in a Letter from the Hon. Grey Bennet to the Rev. Samuel Henley, M. A. F. S. Communicated by Mr. Henley.

The peculiarly interesting subject of this paper, and its brevity, induces us to insert it entire:

Sir, Walton, Nov. 23, 1802.

"In consequence of the conversation which I had the honor to hold with you, I take an early opportunity of explaining, as far as the want of an original MS. will admit, the process of unrolling the ancient papyri discovered in Herculaneum.

"The papyri of the Greeks and Romans are undoubtedly known to you, as the inside coating of a plant of the same name; it formerly was common in various parts of Sicily; a small river, now choaked up, near to Palermo, was called the Papyrus, probably from the number of that species of plant which grew in its bed: the same name was also given to various rivulets in the island. It is, however, I believe, most common in the neighbourhood of Syracuse, where a Sicilian has established a small manufactory of that article, more indeed to gratify the wishes of the curious, than to reap any immediate profit. The texture is not so fine as in the Egyptian or Eastern MS. which exist in the libraries of Paris. This may be owing, probably, to the method of preparation, and not to any difference in the plant.

"The papyri are joined together, and form one roll, on each sheet of which the characters are printed, standing out in a species of bas relief, and singly to be read with the greatest ease. As there are no stops, a difficulty however is found in joining the letters, in making out the words, and in discovering the sense of the phrase. The MSS. were found in a chamber of an excavated house, in the ancient Herculaneum, to the number of about 1800, a considerable part of which are in a state to be unrolled. You must be acquainted that Herculaneum was buried for the most part under a shower of hot ashes. The MSS. were from the heat reduced to a state of tinder, or to speak more properly, resembling paper which had been burnt. Where the baking has not been complete, and where any part of the vegetable juice has remained, it is almost impossible to unroll them, the sheets towards the centre being so closely united. In the others, as you approach to the centre, or conclusion, the MSS. become smoother, and the work proceeds with greater rapidity. At present there are about fifteen men at work, each occupied at a MSS.; and as practice has made them expert, we have a right to expect a copy more perfect than that of Epictetus, which was unrolled in March last: twenty-seven sheets of which were taken off, not indeed so well as could have been hoped, but a great part sufficiently intelligible, to judge of the style of the author, and the nature of its contents. It unfortunately fell to the lot of a young beginner, who, in his hurry to conclude, spoiled much more than he saved.

"The papyri are very rough on the out-

side, and in some there are great holes. In the plan (that accompanies this paper, pl. I.) is the general form of the inequalities, all of which are to be made smooth, previous to unrolling them with facility; in consequence much must be inevitably lost. Great care is however taken to preserve all the pieces, and when broken off, they are placed in the same sheet, preserving their original position.

"When Mr. Hayter began this process, there was one man tolerably expert, and three only who had ever seen the manner of it; consequently all were to be taught, This may serve as a reason why as yet so little has been done. One Latin MS. has been found, but was in too bad a state to promise a chance of success. They are of different sizes, some containing only a few sheets, as a single play, others some hundreds, and a few perhaps two thousand. We may hope from the first, Menander, and from the others, histories of Livy and Diodorus Siculus, perhaps the Doric poetry of the Sicilian muse, or the philosophy of the schools of Agrigentum, and of Syracuse. We are led then from the nature of the MSS. to trust that the indefatigable labors, the attention and industry of Mr. Hayter, will not be thrown away; and that the assistance to be derived from the English minister, Mr. Drummond, as well on account of his classical knowledge, and his love of literature, as the advantages arising from his situation, may command ultimate success and secure the attempters the protection of the Neapolitan government, and the thanks of the literary world. I have inclosed the plan of the process, and have the honor to be

"Your most obedient humble servant,
"HENRY GREY BENNETT."

X. An Account of Antiquities discovered in Cornwall, by the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

XI. Account of Tumuli opened in Wiltshire, in three letters from Mr. William Cunnington to Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. Communicated by Mr. Lambert.

XII. Copy of the original Death-Warrant of Humphrey Littleton, with Observations on it. Communicated by T. R. Nash, D. D. F. A. S. in a Letter to the Secretary.

XIII. Account of the Italian Game of Minchiate, by Robert Smith, F. R. S. and F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XIV. Account of the Ruins of Carthage, and of Udena in Barbary, by John Jackson, Esq F. A. S. in a Letter to John Wilkinson, M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S.

XV. Extracts from a MS. Book of Accounts, entitled "Le Livre des Accounts pour Chevalier Jean Francklyne en son Maison au Wilsden;" belonging to Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart. F. A. S. and by him communicated to the Society.

XVI. Copy of an Indenture, made in 1469, between King Edward IV. and William Lord Hastings, Master of the Mint, respecting the Regulation of the Coinage in the Tower of London. Communicated by Taylor Combe, Esq, F. A. S. in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. F. R. S. and F. A. S.

XVII. Observations on the ancient Inhabitants, Roman Stations, and Roman Roads, in and near Berkshire, by the Rev. Henry Reeke, D. D. F. A. S.

XVIII. Some Remarks on the different Kinds of Trial by Ordeal, which formerly prevailed in England. By Robert Studley Vidal, Esq. In a Letter to Henry Wansey, Esq. F. A. S.

XIX. An Inquiry respecting the Site of Kenwith or Kenwic Castle, in Devonshire. By Robert Studley Vidal, Esq. In a Letter to Henry Wansey, Esq. F. A. S.

XX. Copy of an original Charter of Exemption from the Forest Laws, granted by K. Henry the 3d. to Stephen de Segrave, in the Possession of Philip Hammersley Leathes, Esq. F. A. S. Communicated by Mr. Leathes, with Observations on the same.

XXI. Some Remarks on the ancient Ceremony of the Feast of Fools, and on a sculptured Girdle worn at its Celebration. By Francis Douce, Esq. F. A. S.

XXII. Memoir on the Vicissitudes of the Principality of Antioch, during the Crusades. By F. Damiani. Communicated by the Rev. Samuel Henley, A. M. F. S. A. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXIII. Extracts from an ancient MS. remaining in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, concerning the Manor of Paddington, in the

County of Middlesex. Communicated by the Rev. William Vincent, D. D. F. A. S. Dean of Westminster.

XXIV. An Inventory and Appraisement of the Plate in the Lower Jewel House of the Tower, Anno 1649. Communicated by the Rev. John Brand, Secretary, from the original MS. in his Possession.

XXV. Observations on the Monument in Canterbury Cathedral, called the Tomb of Theobald, and an Account of two ancient Inscriptions on Lead, discovered in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry Boys, Esq. in a Letter to John Latham, M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S.

XXVI. Account of the Discovery and Interment of the Heart of Arthur Lord Capel. In a Letter from the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, F. R. S. V. P. S. A. to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXVII. Account of an engraved Brass Plate, from Netley Abbey, by John Latham, M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXVIII. Conjectures respecting the ancient Sculptures and Inscriptions on two Pillars in the Abbey Church of Rumsey: By William Latham, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXIX. Notices concerning the Dormitory of the Cathedral Monastery of Norwich, by F. Sayers, M. D. Communicated by the Rev. Samuel Henley, A. M. F. A. S.

XXX. Remarks on the Fortresses of ancient Greece. By William Hamilton, Esq. Junior, in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXXI. Observations on the Remains of the Dormitory and Refectory which stood on the southern side of the Cloisters of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, by the Rev. W. Gibson, A. M. F. A. S. In a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXXII. Description of the ancient Building at Norwich, which is the subject of the preceding paper. By John Ady Repton, Esq. F. A. S. In a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXXIII. Farther account of Tumuli opened in Wiltshire, in a Letter from Mr. William Cunnington, F. A. S. to Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. F. R. S. F. A. S. and F. I. S. Communicated by Mr. Lambert.

XXXIV. Copies of Writs preserved among his Majesty's Records in the Tower, from King Edward the First, to the Chief Justice of Chester, and the Bishop of Carlisle, on the Occasion of the Marriage of the King's eldest Daughter. Communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. Director, in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXXV. Extracts from the Rotulus Familiæ in the eighteenth Year of the Reign of K. Edw. I. preserved among his Majesty's Records in the Tower. Communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. Director, with a Translation and Notes, by the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

XXXVI. Account of some Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy and Sicily, by Robert Smirke, Esq. jun. F. A. S. in a Letter to Samuel Lysons, Director.

XXXVII. Observations on the preceding Paper respecting the Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy, &c. By Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. F. R. S. and V. P. A. S.

XXXVIII. Further Remarks on the Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy and Sicily, by Robert Smirke, Esq. Junior, F. A. S. in a Letter to Samuel Lysons, Esq. Director.

XXXIX. Remarks on the Seal of the Bailiffs of the Liberty of Bridgnorth. By Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.

The Appendix contains the List of presents given to, and works published by, the society.

Bibliography.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, including the Account of Polyglot Bibles: the best Greek, and Greek and Latin Editions of the Septuagint and New Testament; the *Scriptores de Re Rustica*, Greek Romances, and Lexicons, and Grammars. By the Rev. T. Frognall Dibdin, F. S. A. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 18s. bds.

Architecture.

Designs for Villas and other Rural Buildings, by Edmund Aikin, Architect. 4to. 31 plates, with Plans and Explanations. pr. 1l. 11s. 6d. Taylor.

"Books of Designs, for every description of edifices, have been so multiplied," says Mr. A. in his Introduction, "that it might seem a vain and needless task to add to a number, with which the public may be supposed to be already overwhelmed. At least, in these circumstances, the pursuit of novelty becomes not merely desirable, but necessary; and accordingly I have, from a much larger collection of designs, selected those which appeared to have least of the common-place of modern buildings."

But being aware that every departure from usual modes, is, in a certain degree, hazardous, the author regards it necessary to explain the principles which have influenced his choice of forms, and to attempt, if not a justification, at least an apology for the compositions laid before the public in this work, in which he hopes to shew, that he "has not been guided by caprice or fashion, but has pursued a system reasoned if not rational, and consistent if not solid."

The introductory essay therefore contains remarks on the prevailing defects of modern architecture, and an investigation of the style best adapted for the dwellings of the present times. Mr. A. commences by noticing the imitation of the antique by modern artists; developes the particular objects in which they fail; traces historically the origin and progress of architecture; notices the abuses which have crept in among the modern professors, particularly as regarding the misapplication of *columns*; the peculiarities, advantages, and disadvantages of the style denominated *Gothic*; particularly as adopted in modern imitations; and having touched on many other similar topics, concludes by offering a few words on the Mohammedan or Oriental style.

A detailed explanation of the thirty-one engravings, terminates the text of the work. The plates are neatly engraved in *aqua tinta*.

From the Introduction the following extracts are taken.

Comparison of Ancient and Modern Architecture.

The comparison of ancient and modern architecture will rather present contrasts than resemblances, although the latter professes to be the disciple and follower of the former. In the remains of ancient edifices, the greatest simplicity, and even uniformity, prevails in the general plans and dispositions, and an infinite variety in the details; so that it would, perhaps, be impossible to find any two examples of an order, precisely similar in proportions, forms, and ornaments. At the same time, this exuberant fancy is so well restained within reasonable limits, that the whole collection of columns, with very slight exceptions, may be resolved into three characteristic orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Possessing three expressions, the strong, the elegant, and the rich, the ancients knew that this was all that Architecture could say distinctly, and any attempt to enlarge, would but weaken and confuse her language. The details were committed to the fancy or taste of the individual artist, but the general dispositions appear to have been determined by rules which none dared or wished to violate.

Modern architects, on the other hand, while they permit themselves a boundless licence in the general plans and forms of buildings, have attempted to fix inviolably the proportions of the orders; each artist recommending such, as his peculiar studies have caused to make a favourable impression on his mind, either attempting to average the varieties of ancient models, or fixing on some one example for a standard; as if to change a moulding or ornament were a capital crime against architecture.

On Modern, or Imitative Gothic.

The attempt to produce a deception in building is absurd, and productive of disappointment. An English villa can be neither a castle nor an abbey, nor a temple; and even though at a distance, and at first sight, the resemblance may deceive, that nearer inspection, which detects the imposture, is sure to punish it with contempt and ridicule. Those very feelings, which most powerfully operate to excite pleasure in beholding a genuine remain of antiquity, will have a contrary effect toward a recent imitation. What observer, after catching a view of a turret embowered in wood, and approaching, in expectation of beholding an ancient castle, would not feel a sensible mortification in finding a modern villa? But the builder of modern Gothic is naturally led to attempt deception; for in considering Gothic architecture, we never generalize the style and reduce it to elements capable of application to all kinds of edifices, like the Grecian, but we think of particular buildings, of castles, abbeys, or cathedrals, and thus any person attempting to build in the Gothic style, will be in a manner compelled to imitate one of these species of buildings. pp. 11, 12.

On Uniformity of Appearance.

It is a question which has been considerably agitated of late years, whether buildings should be uniformal. Architects have always considered uniformity as an essential part of beauty, and their works have shewn a sedulous attention to this principle. Mr. Knight, and the gentlemen of the picturesque school, however, seem to wish to banish it altogether, at least from rural buildings. After examining this subject with some attention, I should be inclined to give this opinion: That considering an edifice abstractedly as a work of art, the preservation of uniformity seems so natural and proper, that it may with reason be advanced as a general rule; but in practice, this, like many other general rules, must submit to frequent exceptions; and to suit particular situations, or to gain any considerable convenience in plan, I would never scruple to violate it. In these circumstances, it is better to give up uniformity, and to endeavour to convert this sacrifice into a source of beauty, than to attempt to conceal it by any artifices. To be natural and unaffected is the first rule of good taste. I would most strictly avoid the duplicity of false windows, blank screens, and facades: let every building have its real character, and it will scarcely offend. We know from experience, that edifices may be beautiful, either with or without uniformity, and in any style of architecture, if they possess character and congruity. p. 14.

Biography.

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland and Ireland; with Lists of their Works. By the late Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford. Enlarged and continued to the present Time. By Thomas Park, F.S.A. 5 vols. 8vo. 7l. 7s. Scot.

The first edition of this *catalogue*, was printed at Mr. Walpole's private press at Strawberry hill, in 1757, in 2 vols. sm. 8vo. for the perusal of particular friends; in 1758, Mr. Dodsley published an edition for general sale, price eight shillings. These volumes then contained notices of ten English princes, and eighty peers, being confined entirely to England. These present volumes include Scotland and Ireland, and the list "is now augmented to seventeen royal, and two hundred noble authors and authoresses in the English series; whilst the Scottish includes of both ranks nearly fifty, and the Irish about the same number."

Mr. P. thus speak of this present edition.

Relying more on the liberal attentions experienced from my literary friends, in editing Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, than on any presumed qualification of my own, I undertook the arduous charge of preparing an extended edition of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, which was to accompany a series of portraits suitably engraving for the decoration of such a work. The extent of assistance from private libraries, communicated or proffered, having exceeded my previous expectations, an idea suggested itself, that I might, with advantage to the book, enlarge upon Lord Orford's plan of giving a catalogue only of titled authors, by adding short specimens of their performances, somewhat after the manner of Cibber's Lives of the Poets. This task of critical delicacy, I have been wishful to perform, with a view to the reader's profit, as well as the writer's fame; not unaware that it may prove a thankless toil to cater for a multitude of palates:

> ——'since he who writes
> Or makes a feast, more certainly invites
> His judges than his friends; and not a guest
> But will find something wanting, or ill drest.'

As Lord Orford's appendix to the posthumous edition of his Noble Authors, could not be transferred to the present, on account of purchased copy-right, with the second impression printed for Dodsley, I have little interfered, except by the correction of inadvertencies, or the insertion of casual omissions; and except that I have intermixed the peers and peeresses, as Lord Orford had disposed the Royal writers, in chronological succession. This seemed to promise a more agreeable diversity in the lives and in the portraits. Such additional matter as my own researches or the kindness of others have enabled me to supply, is marked by the enclosure of brackets, and printed in a smaller type than the original text. Mine therefore has become the venturous essay of annexing an irregular colonade, in a plainer style of architecture, to Lord Orford's gorgeous temple of patrician fame.

Mr. Walpole's rule was "to insert the name of no person of whom there only remained letters and speeches; as such pieces shew no intention in the writers to become authors." The present continuator has not adhered to this rule in the strictest sense.

Mr. P. expresses, in handsome terms, the obligations conferred on him by the assistance of (the late) Isaac Reed, George Ellis, S. E. Brydges, Richard Gough, Esq. Dr. Lort, Messrs. Cole and Gyll, and

the Earl of Hardwicke, and several other persons whose names occur in the course of the work: nor does he omit to state the benefits from his ready access to the MSS. and printed works in the British Museum: and while he thus acknowledges the favours conferred on him, he requests further communications, as he designs to publish an additional volume.

To Lord Orford's enumeration of royal authors, Mr. P. adds Richard II. Henry VI. Ann Boleyn, Princess Elizabeth (Queen of Bohemia), Charles II. and Mary II.

The noble author of the original work, must of course occupy a distinguished station in the continuation of his own plan. Mr. P. thus fulfils the task so obviously imposed on him.

Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, the youngest son of that celebrated minister Sir Robert Walpole, more eminent for his literary than political career, has given unquestionable proofs of ingenuity in criticism, talent in poetry, and taste in the belles lettres. His propensity for such pursuits he was well enabled to gratify from having inherited the patent places of usher of his Majesty's exchequer, comptroller of the pipe, and clerk of the escheats in the exchequer for life: but his birth and death, says Mr. Pinkerton, might have been limited to a monumental inscription, if his mind had not opened a path to a superior emanation of fame. He was born in 1717, and educated at Eton school, where he formed his acquaintance with Gray, a name ever to be respected while genius and literature are honoured by mankind. About 1734 Mr. Walpole proceeded to Cambridge, and entered of King's College.

His verses in memory of the founder, King Henry the Sixth, dated February 1738, may be regarded as his first production, and no unfavourable presage of his future abilities. In 1739 he prevailed on his father to let him travel for a few years, and took his route to France and Italy, accompanied by Mr. Gray; but upon their return in May 1741, a dispute arose at Reggio, of which Mr. Walpole assumed the blame, and they separated. On his return to England he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, of which he continued a member above twenty-five years; and after he closed his public part in politics, was a firm and ardent supporter of the cause of freedom, till the French revolution, or subversion (as Mr. Gibbon emphatically styled it), shook and embroiled all the former opinions of mankind. In 1747 he purchased a small tenement at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, which he afterwards altered and enlarged in the Gothic taste of building. In 1757 he there opened a printing press, and first exercised it on the two sublime Odes of Gray, with whom he had renewed his acquaintance in 1744. These were followed by the translation of a part of Hentzner's Travels, and the first edition of the present work, which is undoubtedly the most agreeable, though not the most perfect of his literary performances. In the year 1749 his life was nearly closed by the pistol of Maclean the highwayman, which went off by accident: but he lived to inherit the title of Orford on the death of his nephew in 1791. It was sometime, however, before he would sign or assent to his new title, and he never took his seat in the House of Peers.

On becoming Earl of Orford he thus wrote to Pinkerton: "A small estate loaded with debt, and of which I do not understand the management, and am too old to learn: a source of lawsuits amongst my near relations: endless conversations with lawyers, and packets of letters every day to read and answer: all this weight of business is too much for the rag of life that yet hangs about me. For the empty title, I trust you do not suppose it any thing but an incumbrance, by larding my busy mornings with idle interruption, and which when I am able to go out I shall be forced to return. Surely no man of seventy-four, unless superannuated can have the smallest pleasure in sitting at home in his own room, as I always do, and being called by a new name."

His new honors, the gout and the French revolution, conspired with old age to tease him; and his two last years were unhappy to himself, tormenting to the patience of his servants, and disastrous to some of his old and valued friendships. On the 2d of March 1797, he expired at his house in Berkely square in the eightieth year of a life prolonged by temperance, and rarely corroded by care, or disturbed by passion. Avarice and vanity appear to have been his leading foibles; affability and a companionable temper his most distinguished virtues. Lord Orford, we are told, by his biographer, was of a benignant and charitable disposition, but no man ever existed who had less the character of a patron.

He has said with much sang froid that "a poet or a painter may want an equipage or villa by wanting protection; but they can always afford to buy ink and paper, colours and pencils." As to artists, he paid them what they earned; and he commonly employed mean ones, that the reward might be the smaller. The portraits,

in the Anecdotes of Painting, disgrace the work; and a monument consecrated to the arts is deeply inscribed with the chilling penury of their supposed patron. As to authors, it would be truly difficult to point out one who received any solid pecuniary advantage. His praise was valuable; but the powers of his voice were not extensive, and never called forth distant echoes. Chatterton could not reasonably expect what neither Gray nor Mason, nor other favourite men of genius, had ever experienced.

Lord Orford's miscellaneous compositions are too copious and too well known to require enumeration. Those most likely to be reprinted in after-times are the Mysterious Mother, the Castle of Otranto, the Anecdotes of Painting, and his epistolary Correspondence: much of which appears deserving of selection from Mr. Cole's MSS. in the Museum, and of being added to the splendid edition of his Lordship's works, published the year after his death in five quarto volumes. The following diffident statement of his merits and pretensions as an author occurs in a letter to Mr. Pinkerton, dated Oct. 1784, and forms an interesting picture of his own mind, though some of the features will be found a little incongruous with the subsequent prefix to his works. "To anticipate spurious publications by a comprehensive and authentic one, is giving a body to scattered atoms; and such an act in one's old age is declaring a fondness for the indiscretions of youth, or for the trifles of an age which, though more mature, is only the less excuseable. It is most true, that so far from being prejudiced in favour of my own writings, I am persuaded that had I thought early as I think now, I should never have appeared as an author. Age, frequent illnesses, and pain, have given me as many hours of reflection in the intervals of the two latter, as the two latter have drawn from reflection; and, beside their shewing me their inutility of all our little views, they have suggested an observation that I love to encourage in myself from the rationality of it. I have learnt and have practised the humiliating task of comparing myself with great authors; and that comparison has annihilated all the flattery that self-love could suggest. I know how trifling my own writings are, and how far below the standard that constitutes excellence, for the shades that distinguish mediocrity are not worth discrimination, and he must be very modest or easily satisfied who can be content to glimmer for an instant a little more than his brethren glow-worms. Mine, therefore, you find is not humility, but pride! When young I wished for fame, not examining whether I was capable of attaining it, nor considering in what lights fame was desirable. There are two parts of honest fame; that attendant on the truly great, and that better sort that is due to the good. I fear I did not aim at the latter, nor discovered, till too late, that I could not compass the former. Having neglected the best road, and having instead of the other strolled into a narrow path that led to no goal worth seeking, I see the idleness of my journey, and hold it more graceful to abandon my wanderings to chance and oblivion, than to mark solicitude for trifles which I think so myself."

The following gallant *jeux d'esprit* did not appear among his Lordship's reprinted poetry: they were addressed to four French ladies of distinction, who visited him at Strawberry-hill.

To Madame du Chatelet.

When beauteous Helen left her native air,
Greece for ten years in arms reclaim'd the Fair,
Th' enamour'd boy withheld his lovely prize,
And stak'd his country's ruin 'gainst her eyes.
Your charms less baneful, not less strong appear,
We welcome any peace that keeps you here.

To Madame de Villegagnon, on the seizure of her cloaths by the Custom-house Officers.

Pardon, fair traveller, the troop
That barr'd your wardrobe's way;
Nor think your silks, your gown, your hoop,
Were objects of their prey.
Ah! who, when authoris'd by law
To strip a form like your's,
Would rest content with what he saw,
And not exert his powr's?

To Madame de Damas learning English.

Though British accents your attention fire,
You cannot learn so fast as we admire.
Scholars like you but slowly can improve,
For who would teach you but the verb—I love.

To Madame de la Vaupiliere.

Shall Britain sigh, when zephyr's softest care
Wafts to her shores the bright la Vaupiliere?
Ah! yes; descended from the British throne,
She views a Nymph she must not call her own.
She sees how dear her Stuart's exile cost,
By Clermont's charms and Berwick's valour lost.

The following appears to be one of his Lordship's latest effusions:

Epitaphium viri Auctoris, 1792.

An estate and an earldom at seventy-four,
Had I sought them or wish'd them, 'twould add one fear more, [score.
That of making a Countess when almost four-
But fortune, who scatters her gifts out of season,
Though unkind to my limbs has still left me my reason;

And whether she lowers or lifts me, I'll try
In the plain simple style I have liv'd in, to die,
For ambition too humble, for meanness too high.

From the above extract, our readers will judge of the style and manner of the present work. We shall close this article by enumerating some of the names which appear in this work for the first time:

Henry, first Duke of Lancaster; Sir John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; Edward, Duke of York; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; Lord Seymour, of Dudley: Thomas Lord Vaux, of Harwedon; Henry, Lord Paget; Walter Devereux; Earl of Essex; Ann Cecil, Countess of Oxford; Margaret, Countess of Cumberland; Thomas West, Lord de-la-Warre, Sir Grey Brydges, Lord Chandos; Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk; Thomas Ley, Earl of Marlborough; Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague; Anne, Countess of Arundel; Baptist Noll, Earl of Gainsborough; Richard Edgecombe, Lord Mount Edgecombe; Henrietta Louisa Jefferys, Countess of Pomfret; George Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe; John Boyle, Earl of Orrery; Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont; Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke; George Parker, Earl of Macclesfield; William Pulteney, Earl of Bath; Charles Sackville, Duke of Dorset; Charles Yorke, Lord Morden; Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; George, Lord Lyttleton: Henry Fox, Lord Holland; Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland; Anna Chambers, Countess Temple; John West, Earl of Delaware; William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; John Dunning, Lord Ashburton; George, Viscount Sackville; John Montague, Earl of Sandwich; Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford: Charles Pratt, Earl Camden; David Murray, Earl of Mansfield; Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn; William Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne; and many others, who probably never expected to be registered in such a catalogue, or dignified by literary honours.

One hundred and fifty portraits embellish these volumes.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan, by David Irvine, 8vo. 9s.

Classical Literature.

C. Crispii Sallustii quæ supersunt Opera, cura Johannes Hunter, LL. D. 12mo. 6s.

Commerce.

An Essay on the Theory of Money and of Exchange, by Thomas Smith, 7s.

The Orders of Council, and Instructions for imposing the Restrictions of Blockade, and for regulating the Navigation of the Sea, and the Importation and Exportation of Merchandize, in Consequence thereof; with a brief View of the several Provisions therein contained, and explanatory Tables and Observations, 5s.

Drama.

Two Faces under a Hood, a Comic Opera, in Two Acts, by T. Dibdin, 2s. 6d.

The Test of Guilt; or Traits of Superstition, a Dramatic Tale, by the late Joseph Strutt, 4to. 16s. bds,

Illustrations of Shakespeare and of ancient Manners, with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakespeare; on the Collection of popular Tales entitled "Gesta Romanorum;" and on the English Morris Dancers, by Francis Douce, 2 vols. medium 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Education.

Letters from a Mother to her Daughter, on Religious and Moral Subjects. By M. S. 8vo. pp. 308. pr. 4s. 6d. Rivingtons.

The topics contained in this volume are—An Incitement to public and private Prayer—The Danger of Dissipation—Religion the Inspirer of Moral Duties—On Friendship—On Intercourse with the World—Observations antecedent to Marriage——On the Marriage State——On Amusements.

Amusing Observations made by Children in early Life, which will enable them to learn to read and converse with Propriety, with twelve Engravings, 1s. 6d. plain, or 2s. 6d. coloured.

Academic Letters; consisting of Epistles from Youth at School to their Friends, with Exercises, Essays, &c. by J. Noble, 3s. 6d.

The Academic Orator, consisting of a

Diversity of Oratorical Selections, appertaining to every Class of Public Orations, for the Use of Schools and Academies; to which is prefixed, a Dissertation on Oratorical Pronunciation and Action, by J. H. Rice, 5s. bound.

Questiones Græcæ, or Questions adapted to the Eton Greek Grammar, by the Rev. J. Simpson, 2s. bound.

A New Method of learning with Facility the Greek Tongue, from the French of the Messieurs de Port Royal, by Thomas Nugent, LL. D. a new edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Abregé de l'Histoire d'Angleterre, traduit de la troizième Edition du Docteur Goldsmith, 12mo. 6s. 6d. sheep.

History.

An Authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition under the Command of Brigadier General Crauford, until its Arrival at Monte Video; with an Account of the Expedition against Buenos Ayres under the Command of Lieutenant General Whitelocke. By an Officer of the Expedition. 8vo. pp. 224. 3 plates. 10s. 6d.

This narrative was originally written to contribute towards passing over the tediousness incidental to long voyages, as well as for the amusement of the writer's friends: and was not intended for the public. Events have, however, determined him upon following the advice of those who, having perused the manuscript, recommended it to him to send it to the press.

A much stronger motive than the little vanity of becoming a journalist, has had a large share in making him adopt such a determination. It is that of *duty towards his companions in arms,* who require to have laid before the public, circumstantial details of the operations against Buenos Ayres, that the imputation may not attach to them, of having disgraced the British army by being defective in those qualities which constitute the character of its soldiers. In attempting to fulfil this duty, he is conscious of not having wilfully departed from facts, although he admits of the possibility of having been misled by information, in some instances; but having been an eye witness of the most important events recorded in this narrative, he is certain of having stated them correctly. The observations on the failure of the attack, and the apparent causes, certainly arise from a strong feeling of the disgrace and injury brought upon every individual concerned; but in the justice of these remarks, he is equally certain of being supported by the voice of his fellow-soldiers.

The narrative is divided into two parts. The first cannot add much to the information already in possession, from the professional remarks on the voyages to, as well as historical descriptions of, the countries visited by General Crauford's expedition. But having felt, in common with his messmates, the want of a work which would have assisted them much in their expectations of winds, weather, and other circumstances on which the voyage depended, he thought this might, in some degree, obviate a similar difficulty with other young travellers pursuing the same tracks. The second part is confined to the transactions in South America, during the short period the British troops had a footing in it.

As the writer has not come before the public to acquire literary fame, but for the reasons assigned above, it was not considered immediately necessary to communicate his name. Should, however, occasion demand it, he will not hesitate to maintain the truth of the narrative, by an open avowal of himself. *Preface.*

Of M. Linier, who sustained so conspicuous a character throughout this occurrence, and of the probable consequences of this ill-starred expedition, the author thus expresses himself:

The chief command of the troops, and the presidency of the royal audience, was vested, a short time previous to our arrival, in the hands of Linier, a man whose name will be conspicuous in the historical accounts of South America at the commencement of the nineteenth century. No man could have better employed the ill-disciplined and heterogeneous army he had assembled together. The civil administration had been entrusted to him but a very few days previous to the attack, the council having suspended the Viceroy for his pusillanimous conduct, and for having neglected, through sordid views, the proper preparations for the defence of his province. A Spanish felucca, that had run through our fleet on the morning we landed at Ensenada, brought Linier favor-

able marks of the sense entertained of his conduct by the Spanish monarch, who confirmed him in the military command, and there is but little doubt of his being rewarded with the vice-royalty, for having preserved it from British conquest. Linier is about forty-five years of age, from five feet eight to five feet nine in height, stout, and of a very genteel appearance, with a countenance that bespeaks his generous and noble disposition. In his conversation he shews the man of the world, and an understanding much improved.

The entrance of the English among the American Spaniards has produced on the minds of the latter a most astonishing effect. It has operated like a flash of lightning; and sensible and well-informed men declare that it has advanced their political ideas above a century, their knowledge of the situation of Europe and of their own, as connected with it, being far distantly removed from the truth, it having been the jealous practice of the mother country to keep her colonies in a perfect state of ignorance respecting the transactions on the eastern shores of the North Atlantic. They begin to feel their strength, and with it a strong inclination to employ it in an interest more immediately connected with themselves, than what was theirs in the late contest, which only decided upon which of the two European powers they should be dependent. There are not wanting in South America those enterprising characters, who are to be found in all countries, and always ready to take advantage of times of confusion for promoting a revolution, which, in case of success, is sure to promote their fortunes. These men have not let slip so favorable an occasion of advancing their views; and it must likewise be confessed, that many of the respectable inhabitants feel a persuasion that a state of independency would be attended with greater advantages to the population and commerce of the colonies, than in the confined and narrow state in which the ill-judged policy of the mother country restrains them. These sentiments they made no hesitation in openly avowing before the British officers in the Castle, and it is problematical, whether Buenos Ayres, and perhaps all South America, will not be more irrecoverably lost to the Spanish nation, by the issue of the English invasion, than if it had fallen under our subjugation at this moment. The regular troops in the provinces are very few; and it will become the interest of these to join in the wishes of a people they have not the means of curbing. The maritime force of Spain is in too reduced a state to send any armament to check this rising spirit, which must, ere long, create a new independent power in this quarter of the new world.

It is equally a matter of doubt whether Great Britain would have been benefitted so much by the conquest as she may be by the emancipation of this country from all foreign subjection. In this latter case, it will be the interest of the American Spaniards to open their ports to all manufacturing nations; for, having none or few manufactures of their own, they will depend entirely upon Europe for every article of consumption, with the exception of provisions. Great Britain, in the quality and price of her merchandize, protected as in her commerce by a powerful navy, will always command the market of Buenos Ayres, which must pass the supplies to the other provinces. A new channel will be thus opened for circulating the immense stores of our manufactures, which have been accumulating in the merchant's warehouses by the effects of the system pursued on the continent of Europe for crippling our trade. In return for our goods we shall obtain the precious metals, or raw materials to be worked at home; so that the benefits of such a commerce are almost incalculable: for, besides depriving our arch enemies of their chief source of revenue, we shall give ample employment to our fellow-subjects who are reduced to adopt vicious courses for a livelihood. The consumption in South America will be sufficient to occupy all our idle hands. Had we conquered the country, a large military force would have been necessary to maintain it; the fertility of the soil and the superiority of the climate would have tempted large emigrations from the British Islands, and the example of the northern states would have been soon followed in the southern states depending on Great Britain. pp. 195—199.

Of the general conduct of the commander, the author speaks in the severest terms of disapprobation, and adduces both facts and reasonings in support of his accusation.

Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

History of the Rise and Progress of the Belgian Republic until the Revolution under Philip II. from the German of Schiller, by J. Horne, 4s. 6d.

The Chronicles of Holinshed, comprising the Description and History of England, Scotland, and Ireland, vol. III. 4to. 2l. 2s bds.

Jurisprudence.

The Constable's Assistant. By the Society for the Suppression of Vice. 8vo. pp. 48. pr. 1s. Rivingtons.

A compendium of the duties and powers of constables, and other peace officers, chiefly as they relate to the apprehending of offenders, and bringing informations before magistrates. As it was submitted, previously to publication, to Mr. Const, barrister at law, we shall do no more than extract his opinion of its value:

"On my first perusal of this *Compendium*, it occurred to me that the material part might be given in a smaller compass, and I flattered myself that I could so compress it; but failing in the attempt, I have again restored it to its former shape: for I found, that whatever I cut out made some other part defective, for want of the context. If, therefore, I have not improved, I satisfy myself that I have not deteriorated it; since with few alterations, and those trifling ones, I return it with perfect approbation, for the purpose for which it was prepared. It contains sufficient instruction for the peace officer to act with advantage to the community, and with safety to himself, his duty is strongly and clearly marked; and if he acts in conformity to the directions herein contained, it must materially tend to the improvement of the morals, and consequently to the comfort, of those who may be affected by the coercion it promotes.

"Pump Court, Temple F. CONST.
"June 15, 1807."

Reports of Cases on Appeal from Scotland, decided in the House of Peers, vol. I. containing the Period from the Union in 1707 to the Commencement of George II. by David Robertson, royal 8vo.

The Trial of J. Ratford, one of the British Seamen who were taken out of the American Frigate Chesapeake, when searched by the Leopard; in which the Grounds of the present Dispute between Great Britain and America are seen in the clearest and most authentic Manner, 1s.

Statutes at large, 47 Geo. III. 4to. 6s. bds.

Mathematics.

The Practical Mathematician, containing Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Spherics, and Natural Philosophy. for the Use of Schools, by J. Sabine, 7s. 6d.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

Letters on the Cause and Treatment of the Gout, in which some digressive Remarks on other Medical Subjects are interspersed. By the late Robert Hamilton, M. D. of Lynn Regis. 8vo. pp. 194. pr. 6s. Crosby.

The first part of this volume consists of inquiries into the various theories of the cause and nature of gout, and of a statement of the new theory adopted by the author, which he thinks agrees better with the phenomena of the gout than any other. He thinks that the gout is a disease of the whole body, imparted to it in its earliest embryo state, and consequently intimately blended with the whole mass. He supposes that what have been called causes of this disorder, such as intemperance, &c. are exciting causes merely, the disorder having previously existed in the constitution. He regards the gout as a highly inflammatory disorder, and employs evacuants liberally.

The last Letter contains a connected view of the theory and practice stated and recommended in the former part of the volume.

A Treatise on the Cow Pox, containing an Enumeration of the principal Facts in the History of that Disease, the Method of communicating the Infection by Inoculation, and the Means of distinguishing between the genuine and spurious Cow Pock, illustrated by Plates, by George Bell, F. R. S. E. second edit. 1 vol. 8vo. 4s.

An Attempt at a Systematic Reform of the modern Practice of Adhesion; on the Use and Abuse of the Thread Suture; with a View of its Merits comparatively with those of the Adhesive Strap, in the Surgery of Wounds, by Samuel Young, 4to. 14s. bds.

Miscellaneous.

Specimens of English Prose Writers, from the earliest Times to the

Close of the Seventeenth Century, with Sketches Biographical and Literary, including an Account of Books as well as of their Authors; with occasional Criticisms, &c. by George Burnett, late of Baliol College, Oxford. 3 vols. pp. 1518. pr. 1l. 7s. Longman.

"This work," Mr. B. informs us, "may be considered in some sort as a counterpart to Mr. Ellis's Specimens of early English Poets." He has endeavoured, as he tells us, to give an account of authors who possess a permanent character, in preference to those whose productions are valuable only as curious literary relics. To give a particular account of this work would be to analyse an analysis; we shall briefly notice the particular names recorded.

These *Specimens* commence with the reign of—

Edward III. Including the name of Sir John Mandeville.

Richard II. Trevisa, Translator of Polychronicon, Wickliffe, Chaucer.

Henry IV. Bishop Pecock, Sir John Fortescue, Sir John Fenn, Caxton, the Chronicles of England, and the Golden Legend.

Richard III. The Book of the Order of Chivalry, and Morte Arthur (which latter is under the care of Mr. Southey, for the purpose of being reprinted.)

Henry VII. The Book of Feats of Arms and Chivalry, by Christian of Pisa, Anthony Widville, Lord Rivers, Fabian. Under this division, Mr. B. offers a dissertation on the old romances, compiled from various authors, and also a discussion on the revival of Classical Literature.

Henry VIII. Lord Berner, Translator of Froissart, Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Sir Thomas More, Leland, Harding, the Metrical Chronicler, Hall, Tyndale, Coverdale, Rogers, (including a brief notice on the different translations of the Bible, Latimer. Cranmer is omitted.

Edward VI. Bishop Gardiner, the Complaint of Scotland, Bishop Barlowe, Sir John Cheke.

Mary. Wilson the Ambassador, and Grafton the Printer and Chronicler.

Elizabeth. Ascham, Fox, the martyrologist, Holinshed, whose works are now in a course of re-impression, Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser, Sir Walter Raleigh, John Lilly, Cecil, Lord Burleigh, John Stone, Knolles, Agard, Camden, Hooker.

James I. Bacon, Speed, Daniel, Spelman, Andrews, Donne, Ben Jonson, Sir Robert Cotton, Purchas, Burton, Selden, and James himself.

Charles I. and the Commonwealth. This period is commenced with remarks on the general State of Politics and Religion. Writers: Hall, Lord Cherbury, Hobbes, May, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Lilly, the Astrologer, Whitelocke, Sir Thomas Brown, Lord Brooke, Fuller, Milton, Clarendon, Howel, Harrington, Cleveland, Cowley, Algernon Sidney.

Charles II. Quarles, Isaac Walton, L'Estrange, Andrew Marvel, Owen Feltham, Boyle, Barrow, Bunyan, Sir William Temple, Tillotson, Thomas Burnet, Sherlock, Dryden, South, Barclay the Quaker, Brown.

James II. Lady Russel's Letters.

William III. Locke, Bishop Burnett.

Popular Tales. By Miss Edgeworth. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. Johnson.

The design manifested throughout these volumes is, to present to the reader's notice, the beneficial effects of virtue in the humbler ranks of life, and the advantages attendant on a rigid adherence to truth, honesty, industry, prudence, economy, domestic unity, and similar subjects. Miss E. as a writer, stands in no need of our commendation.

The Genuine Art of Guaging made easy and familiar. By Peter Jones, late Supervisor of Excise, &c. 8vo. pp. 395. pr. 9s. Dring and Page.

This work is stated by its author to exhibit all the principal methods actually practised by the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise and Customs, and to contain the established rules for finding the Areas and Contents of Stills, of Wash Backs by Ordinates, of Coppers, Cisterns, &c. either when full or partly emptied;

and instructions for Gauging by the Callipers, as practised both in the Port of London, and all the out-ports. To the above information is added, as he informs us, the method of ascertaining the strength of Spirituous Liquors by the Hydrometer, with a variety of information on different points connected with the subject.

A work of this kind will be found particularly serviceable to young Revenue Officers, Surveyors and Supervisors of the Excise and Customs, and to all those various manufacturers and traders whose articles are regulated, taxed, &c. by the means detailed in this work.

The work is terminated by a number of tables adapted to the general design of the publication.

Observations on the Means of providing Naval Timber. 8vo. pp. 44. pr. 1s. 6d. Longman.

The disposal of the crown lands for the purposes of cultivation, and the arrangement of a regular system of supply from foreign countries, are recommended in this tract; which also contains hints relative to various branches of political economy.

Elements of Science and Art: being a familiar Introduction to Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; together with their Application to a Variety of Arts and Manufactures. By Thomas Webster. A new Edition, considerably enlarged, and adapted to the present State of Philosophical Science. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 5s. Cadell and Davies.

The principal contents of this work, are—

Sciences. — Mechanics: Pneumatics: Hydrostatics: Hydraulics: Optics: Electricity: Galvanism: Magnetism: Astronomy: Chemistry.

Useful Arts. — Bread-making: Brewing: Bleaching: Dying: Calico-printing: Tanning: Currying: Refining. The manufacture of Pottery: Glass: Soda and Potash. Varnishing: Japanning: Lacquering: Gilding: Silvering: Tinning: Soldering: Moulding and Casting: Cements: Lutes: Ink-making: Staining and removing Stains.

Fine Arts.—Drawing: Painting Transparencies: Crayon Painting: Etching: Engraving: Mezzotinto Scraping: Engraving in Aqua tinta, Engraving on Wood: Etching on Glass, Engraving on Stone, and a great variety of other miscellaneous articles.

The Merchant and Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary, adapted to every Branch of Commercial Intercourse. By a London Merchant, sm. 8vo. with a Map of England and Wales. 6s. 6d. Crosby.

The information comprized in this volume, is arranged under the following heads—

1. Established Regulations and Rules of Trade: 2. The same, as relating to Bills, Notes, Receipts, and Paper Currency: 3. Weights, Measures, and Qualities of all kinds of Merchandize: 4. Duties of Brokers, Factors. Agents, Excise, &c: 5. Legal and Commercial *Formulæ* of Trade—Provisions of the Stamp Act, &c: 6. Laws of Arbitration, Bankruptcy, Shipping, Ship-Owners and Navigation: 7. Commercial Relations of Colonies and Colonial Produce: 8. Commercial Geography and Statistics: 9. Institutions of the Great Trading Companies: 10. Laws of Assignment, Deeds of Trust, Agents, Servants, &c. Prefixed, is a Table containing every Market Town in England and Wales, Bankers and London Agents, Market Days and Fairs, Post Hours and Rates, Distances, Members of Parliament, Population, and similar information.

The Poll taken at the Election of Two Knights for the County of Dorset, in May, 1807. By George Frampton, 8vo. pr. 7s. Wilkie and Robinson.

In this work, the names and residences of the Voters are classed in the respective Divisions, Hundreds, Parishes, and Places, where the Freeholds, in right of which they voted, are situate or arising, with the Nature of the Freehold, &c.

It is copied, by permission, from the Sheriffs' books.

Hoyle's Games improved and selected as a Companion to the Card Table. 18mo. pr. 3s. Asperne, &c.

Practical Treatises on Whist, Quadrille, Piquet, Quinze, Vingt-un, Lansquenet, Faro, Rouge et Noir, Cribbage, Matrimony, Cassino, Connexions. Reversis, Put, All-fours, Speculation, Loo, Lottery, Commerce, Pope, Brag, and Domino; with calculations for betting, &c.

More Subjects than one; or Cursory Views of various Objects, principally connected with France and the French People, 2 vols. 12s.

The Prosaic Garland; consisting of Selections from Modern Authors, by the Rev. J. Evans, A. M. 2s. 6d.

Tales of the Passions, in which is attempted an Illustration of their Effects on the Human Mind; each Tale comprised in one Volume, and forming the Subject of a single Passion, by George Moore, 9s. bds.

Characteristic Anecdotes of Men of Learning and Genius, Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, during the three last Centuries, by John Watkins, LL.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

An Address to the Chairman of the East India Company, occasioned by Mr. Twining's Letter to that Gentleman on the Dangers of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India, by John Owen, A. M. 1s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to the Gentlemen of the British Museum, by the Author of the Dissertations on the Alexandrine Sarcophagus, 4to. 1s. 6d.

The Laundress' Check Book, or complete Family Washing-Book, for keeping a regular Account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle. 1s. 6d. sewed.

A new System of Politics, or Sons against Fathers, dedicated to Lord Holland, 1s.

Truth and Reason versus Calumny and Folly, in which the leading Circumstances in General Whitelocke's Conduct in South America are explained, 2s.

The York Poll for Knights of the Shire, begun May 20, and closed June 5, 1807, 10s. 6d.

A Companion to the Almanack, containing an Explanation of the Saints' Days and Holidays, &c. by John Audley, 2s. 6d.

Observations relative to the Divine Mission of Joanna Southcott, with a Detail of the Proceedings of the People called Quakers against a Member for his Belief, &c. 2s.

Periodical Literature.

In our last Number, we stated our intention to return to the class of Periodical Publications, *and to notice the numerous works of Scientific or Miscellaneous Literature, which are published* periodically, *for the convenience of the purchaser, or other causes. The subsequent enumeration refers to this class.*

AGRICULTURE.

A Complete System of Practical Agriculture; by R. W. Dickson, M. D. Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture. Phillips.

This is a republication of a work, originally published complete at 4l. 14s. 6d. it will extend to twelve monthly parts, at 7s. 6d. each, and commenced on the first day of October last.

It is stated to "include all the modern improvements, and the results of all the attention and enquiry which have been bestowed on Agriculture, during the last thirty years; the whole combining and explaining fully, extensively, and completely, the principles and practice of the modern art of husbandry in all its branches and relations, forming two large volumes in quarto, illustrated with nearly one hundred engravings, representing improved implements, the various grasses, and the principal breeds of sheep and cattle."

ANTIQUITIES.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, represented and illustrated in a Series of Views, Ele-

vations, Plans, Sections, and Details of Ancient English Edifices, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each, by John Britton, F. S. A. Taylor.

The first volume of this work, containing the History and Illustrations of Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Castellated English Architecture, is now completed, price, in medium quarto, 4l. 4s. and in extra large quarto, 6l. 8s. in boards, and displays a variety of curious and beautiful specimens of that architecture, which, if it did not positively originate, was carried to systematic grandeur and almost perfection in this country: whence, with apparent, if not strict propriety, the author has called it English. In this volume he has published a concise nomenclature of terms calculated to define and characterise the various styles of ecclesiastical architecture.

This volume contains sixty-one engravings, representing views with architectural details of twenty-seven ancient buildings: and each subject is accompanied by an ample historical and descriptive account. The following list will furnish the reader with some idea of the contents and subjects which are illustrated and elucidated in this volume.

Part of the Screen in Edward the Confessor's Chapel, Westminster, title-page.

Door-way to St. Mary's Church, Marlbro', Wilts, one print.

St. Botolph's Priory Church, Colchester, Essex, three prints.

Dunstaple Do. Bedfordshire, three prints.

St. Nicholas Church, &c. Abingdon, Berkshire, one print.

Layer Marney Hall, Essex, one print.

King's College Chapel, Cambridge, seven prints.

The Round Church, at Ditto, three prints.

Ditto, at Northampton, three prints.

Ditto, at the Temple, London, three prints.

Malmsbury Abbey Church, Wiltshire, ten prints.

Colchester Castle, Essex, three prints.

Ockendon Church, Essex, two prints.

The Round Church, in Essex, three prints.

Crosses—at Hereford, Cheddar, Leighton-Buzzard, Geddington, Northampton, Waltham, Chichester, Winchester, Stourhead, Malmsbury, Glastonbury, Coventry, Gloucester, &c. seventeen prints.

This work will be continued in quarterly parts or numbers, each containing seven or eight engravings, with letterpress descriptions. Four of the plates are finished in the best style, from accurate drawings; and the others are principally illustrative details, executed to correspond with the respective subjects. The work is printed on quarto paper, at 10s. 6d. each part, and a few copies are worked on superfine imperial paper, with the first impressions of the plates, at 16s. each part, which will class with the large paper copy of Lysons' and most other fine topographical books. The whole will be completed in four volumes.

Each finished engraving is inscribed to some distinguished author, artist, or amateur.

BIOGRAPHY.

Evangelical Biography, being a Complete and Faithful Account of the Lives, Sufferings, Experiences, and Happy Deaths of Eminent Christians, who have shone with distinguished Lustre: alphabetically arranged. With Lists of their principal Works, in Chronological Order, and occasional Extracts therefrom. 8vo. Weekly Numbers. 6d. each. Stratford.

This work is to be completed in 120 Weekly numbers, each number decorated with a portrait of some eminent gospel minister, or delineation of a particular passage in their lives and writings, views of chapels, &c.

The editors solicit the assistance and Communications from ministers of the gospel and other eminent Christians, who may be in possesion of materials; which may be addressed to the publisher.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Repository; by Henry Andrews, Botanical Engraver and Painter. Published in Monthly Numbers, 4to. price 5s. each, containing Five coloured Plates. Symonds.

This repository is designed to comprise

new and rare plants only, that is, such plants as have not hitherto been given to the public in any similar publication. Each figure is drawn, coloured, and described from a living specimen.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine; or, Flower Garden Displayed, continued by John Sims, M.D. F.L.S. published in Monthly Numbers, 8vo. each containing Seven Coloured Plates. 3s. 6d. Symonds.

This work is intended for the use of such persons as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate. It includes the most ornamental foreign plants, cultivated in the open air, the green-house, or the stove, with scientific descriptions.

Two hundred and fifty-two numbers are published, and are sold at the following prices, viz.

Numbers 1 to 172 at 1s. 6d.
173 to 186 at 2s.
187 to 252 at 3s. 6d.

English Botany, by James Sowerby, F. L. S. &c. published in Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 12 Coloured Plates, price of each Number, 5s. Symonds.

A work on the same general plan as those above-mentioned. The plates are accompanied by scientific explanations, stating the generic and specific characters of each plant, the place where found, and other similar information.

One hundred and ninety-four numbers are published at the following prices, viz.

Numbers 1 to 24, at 1s. each.
25 to 69, at 2s. 6d.
70 to 194, at 5s.

Exotic Botany, by James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S. &c. President of the Linnean Society. The Figures by James Sowerby, F. L. S. Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Gottingen, &c. published in Quarterly Numbers. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Symonds.

Comprising coloured figures, and scientific descriptions of such new, beautiful, or rare plants, as are worthy of cultivation in the gardens of Britain, accompanied by remarks, on their qualities, history, and requisite modes of treatment.

Twenty-three numbers are published containing five coloured plates each.

Another edition, containing the same plates, &c. is published in quarto, at 5s. each number.

The Heathery; or, a Monograph of the Genus *Erica*. By H. C. Andrews, Author of various Botanical Works. Published in Monthly Numbers, 8vo. each containing Six coloured Figures. pr. 4s. Symonds.

This work consists of coloured engravings, accompanied by Latin and English descriptions, dissections, &c. of all the known species of this extensive and distinguished class of plants.

Thirty-five numbers are published.

Geraniums; or, a Monograph of the Genus *Geranium*. By H. C. Andrews, published in Quarterly Numbers, 4to. pr. 3s. 6d. each, containing three coloured Plates. Symonds.

This work is designed to comprize coloured figures of all the known species and numerous beautiful varieties of the class, drawn, engraved, described and coloured from the living plants.

Seventeen numbers are published.

The Paradisus Londinensis; by William Hooper, Botanical Painter. Published in Monthly Numbers, 4to. pr. 3s. each, containing three coloured Plates. Symonds.

A series of coloured figures of new and rare plants, cultivated in the vicinity of London. The plates are drawn from nature, and the descriptions are written for the author, by R. A. Salisbury, Esq. Jussieu's *Natural Orders* are adopted and referred to in this work; but each subject may be referred to the Linnean system by means of the indexes.

Thirty-six numbers are published.

Roses; or, a Monagraph of the Genus *Rosa*. By H. C. Andrews. Published in Numbers. 4to. pr. 5s. each, containing three coloured Plates. Symonds.

A series of coloured figures of all the known species and beautiful varieties of this charming flower, drawn, engraved, described and coloured, from the living plants.

numbers are published.

DRAMA.

The British Theatre; or, a Collection of Plays, which are acted at the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Hay-Market. Printed under the Authority and by Permission of the Managers, from the Prompt Books. With Biographical and Critical Remarks. By Mrs. Inchbald. In Numbers, continued Weekly. In Royal 18mo. pr. 1s. each, with an Engraving; or, pr. 2s. printed on superfine Paper, with a Portrait of the Author, for each Volume, and Proof Impressions of both the Plates. Longman.

"This work, intended as a companion to the theatres of Great Britain and Ireland, will contain every play, which keeps possession of the stage, including the best pieces of Colman, Cumberland, Holcroft, Inchbald, O'Keefe, Morton, Reynolds, and other modern authors, which have never appeared in any similar collection; the copy-right of which has been purchased for the express purpose of introducing them into the present publication. The whole will be printed, under the authority of the Managers, from the prompter's copy, exactly as they are performed.

It is intended to comprise the work in twenty-five volumes, each containing five plays. In the course of publication, as frontispieces to the volumes of the fine edition, will be given Portraits of Authors, generally with the first of their plays that is brought forward; and at the conclusion, general title-pages, with directions for arranging the plays."

ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.

The New Cyclopedia; or, Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature. Formed upon a more enlarged Plan of Arrangement than the Dictionary of Mr. Chambers; comprehending the various Articles of that Work, with Additions and Improvement; together with the new Subjects of Biography, and History; and adapted to the present State of Literature and Science. By Abraham Rees, D.D. F R. S. Editor of the last Edition of Mr. Chamber's Dictionary; with the Assistance of eminent Professional Gentlemen. Illustrated with new Plates, including Maps, engraved for the Work by some of the most distinguished Artists. 7 Parts are published, pr. 18s. each.

"The plan of this work is intended as an improvement upon similar publications, being a medium between the plan of a dictionary and that of treatises; and comprehending the advantages of each. The history and outlines of a science are given under its appropriate title; and its various divisions, which can be more satisfactorily explained in separate articles than in the body of a treatise, are introduced under their respective terms.

The embellishments are of a superior description. The scientific subjects are engraved by Lowry, whose accurate knowledge and improved method of execution, in this branch of the art, have not been equalled. The subjects of Natural History, &c. are chiefly engraved by Mr. Milton and Mr. Scott, with corresponding taste and beauty.

The drawings are almost wholly new. The plates which are already engraved, are from drawings by Messrs. Flaxman, Howard, Stubbs, Lowry, Edwards, Donovan, Sowerby, Strutt, Mushett, E. Aikin, P. Nicholson, Daniel, Nayler, Anderson, Kirkman, &c.

The maps are drawn and engraved under the direction of Mr. Arrowsmith."

A few copies are printed off on royal paper, with proof impressions of the plates, price 1l. 16s. each part.

Arrangements have lately been made to publish the succeeding parts every two months, till the work be completed.

Encyclopædia Londinensis; or, Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature. By John Wilkes, Esq. of Milland-House, in the County of Sussex, assisted by eminent Scholars of the English and Scotch Universities.

This is published on common paper, with the plates plain, eight-pence each number.

On ditto, with the plates coloured, fourteen-pence.

On fine vellum paper, with the plates plain, one shilling.

On ditto, with the plates coloured, one shilling and six-pence.

Those who prefer taking the work in complete volumes half-yearly, may have them in boards; or half bound, with Russia backs, and lettered, for the additional sum of 5s. each volume. The first seven volumes may be had complete.

A New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; including the latest Improvements and Discoveries, and the present State of every Branch of Human Knowledge. By George Gregory, D. D. Author of the Economy of Nature, Life of Chatterton, &c. &c. Philips.

On Saturday, January 2, 1808, commenced a re-publication of this work, to be continued on every following Saturday, till completed in 120 numbers, price one shilling per number. For a sketch of the plan of this work, as detailed on its original publication, vide L. A. R. Vol. 1. p. 410.

FINE ARTS.

The Microcosm of London; or London in Miniature. Published in Monthly Numbers, large 4to. each containing four Views, and 20 to 30 explanatory Pages; January 1, 1808. Ackerman.

This work comprises views, generally interior, of the principal buildings in the City of London and Westminster, by Mr. Pugin; with figures, by Mr. Rowlandson. The work will be completed in 24 Numbers, at 7s. each. As six numbers form a volume, the whole will be comprised in four volumes, with each of which will be given a frontispiece, so that each volume will contain twenty-five highly finished plates, designed and coloured from nature, with nearly two hundred pages of letter-press. The number of copies will be limited, and delivered in the order they are subscribed for; each number is paid for on delivery.

As the plates will be arranged alphabetically, the work will form a sort of dictionary. The subjects and scenery are of various descriptions: from the West-India Docks, to St. James's; from Vauxhall, to the House of Commons; from a Gaming House, to the King's Bench; and from a Lord Mayor's Feast, to the College of Physicians.

The Historic Gallery of Paintings and Portraits. Monthly Numbers. 8vo. 4s. 4to. 7s. 6d. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.

This work contains copies in outline of the most celebrated paintings, from the artists of the Italian, Flemish, French and British schools, with an account of the painters, and critical remarks on their works. Also, portraits of the most eminent men of all nations and ages, copied from the works of the best painters, accompanied with a biographical memoir.

It is intended to present copies of the most celebrated and rare productions of the pencil; and as it can be extended to any length that the encouragement of the public makes necessary, will form one of the completest, and yet select works of the kind ever undertaken in any country.

The subjects can be afterwards selected by the subscriber, to illustrate ancient, modern, and sacred history, and many other works to which they are applicable.

Twelve numbers are published, containing twelve plates each.

GEOGRAPHY.

The World, or the Present State of the Universe, being a General and Complete Collection of Modern Voyages and Travels selected, arranged and digested from the latest and most authentic Travellers

and Navigators. By Cavendish Pelham, Esq. The Whole illustrated and Embellished with Maps, Picturesque Scenes, Representations of Persons, Customs, Ceremonies, &c. consisting of upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Engravings, by the first Artists, the Maps and Charts by Mr. J. Russel. In Weekly Numbers 6d. each. Stratford.

This work is printed in quarto, on fine demy paper; each number is embellished with one engraving, representing the manners, dresses, habitations, antiquities, natural curiosities, vegetable and mineral productions, &c. of the different countries.

The work will be completed in one hundred and thirty numbers, making two volumes in quarto.

Indexes and a list of subscribers will be given in the last number.

A larger edition is printed on fine vellum wove royal paper, hot-pressed, with proof impressions of the engravings, besides appropriate vignette title pages to each volume. The price of this edition is one shilling each number.

HISTORY.

The History of France, from the earliest Records of Time, to the Year 1806; By Henry-Francois Le Blois. 8vo. Weekly Numbers, 8d. each to be completed in four 8vo. volumes.

Designed to illustrate the rise and progress of the primitive empire of the Franks: the accession and sovereignty of the Merovingian race of kings; the dynasty of the Carlovingians, including the reigns of Charlemagne and Charles Martel; the accession of the house of Capet; the kings of the families of Valois and Orleans; the succession of the house of Bourbon, to the death of Louis XVI.—The consulate; and erection of the French empire under the usurpation of Napoleon I.—compiled from authentic records, and translated from french authors.

Historical Classics. The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon, Esq. To which will be prefixed a Sketch of the Life and Writings of the Author. To be completed in 70 Numbers, published Weekly, 1s. each. Oddy.

Mode of Publication.—This work is printed in octavo—each number contains 56 pages of letter-press; and the embellishments, which consist of *Cameo-Portraits,* copied from the antique, (forming a frontispiece to each volume)—with maps, &c. are given occasionally in the course of publication—the numbers are published weekly, price one shilling each—a complete index, title pages, and account of the life and writings of the author, will be given at the conclusion of the work.

MINERALOGY.

British Mineralogy; By James Sowerby, F. L. S. Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Gottengen. Published in Monthly Numbers. 8vo. some containing four coloured Plates, 2s. 6d. others eight coloured Plates, 5s. Symonds.

This work, intended to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Brtaain, was at first designed to comprehend merely a brief catalogue of a valuable collection in the author's possession, for his own sole use; but, finding it necessary for that purpose to make sketches of the various fractures and chrystallizations of the mineral bodies in question, he attended to the advice of his friends to publish these representations. The figures are executed from actual specimens, and the interesting parts made conspicuous.

Forty-two numbers are published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New London Family Cook; or Town and Country Housekeeper's Guide. By Duncan Macdonald, Head Cook at the Bedford Tavern, 8vo. Numbers (plates) 6d. each. Cundee.

For the information of those of our fair readers who may wish to be informed of the savoury contents of so piquant a work, we state, in the proprietors' words, that it "comprehends directions for marketing, with illustrative plates, on a prin-

ciple entirely new; general observations, and bills of fare, for every week in the year; practical instructions for preparing soups, broths, gravies, sauces, and made-dishes, and for dressing fish, venison, butcher's meat, poultry, game, &c. in all their varieties: with the respective branches of pastry and confectionery, the art of potting, pickling, preserving, &c. cookery for the sick, and for the poor, directions for carving, and a glossary of the most generally received French and English terms in the culinary art. Also a selection of valuable family recipes in dying, perfumery, &c. Instructions for brewing, making British wines, distilling, managing the dairy, and gardening.

The appendix contains general directions for servants, relative to cleaning household furniture, carpets, floor-cloths, stoves, marble chimney-pieces, &c. with a variety of information on subjects connected with domestic economy."

This work is to be regularly continued weekly, until completed in twenty numbers.

MUSIC.

Le Delize delle Dame Filarmoniche. Published in Monthly Numbers, to Subscribers 8s. to Non-Subscribers 12s. each. Chiancettini and Sperati.

Each number of this work is divided into three separate parts, namely, vocal, piano-forte, and harp. In order to render the vocal part more familiar to those not acquainted with the foreign languages, an English translation is added to the original text. Subscriptions are also received for each separate *part* of the work, at 3s. each: and every distinct *piece* of music may be purchased separately, at a small advance in price.

The Mentor; or, St. Cecilia at School. The whole written and composed by Mr. Dibdin. Numbers published every Fortnight. folio, 1s. 6d. each, to be completed in 26 Numbers. Chapple.

This publication consists of a series of short and simple essays and songs, calculated progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at school. Each number contains an essay on some subject tending to musical improvement, a song, with its appropriate music for the voice and piano-forte, and a separate accompaniment, in the nature of a lesson, for the piano-forte only; and in addition to this, either an explanatory musical table, a device, a country dance, a minuet, a hornpipe, a tamborine tune, an allemand, a reel, a single line to form a song into a duet, variations of the tune which may serve as a lesson itself, an experimental elucidation of time, the distances, the musical characters, or whatever may serve to facilitate a study of the rudiments of music.

Musical Cabinet; or, Classical Pocket Library for the German Flute, Flageolet, Violin or Oboe. pr. 2s. 6d. Purday and Button.

The following is the plan of this work.

Vols. 1 to 4.—Will consists of Songs (with words) and Dances.

5 and 6.—Duets and Trios.

7.—Scottish Airs, as Duets.

8.—Irish Airs, ditto.

9.—Welch Airs and Songs, do.

10.—Italian Airs, do.

11.—French Songs and Airs, do.

12.—German Airs, do.

13.—Marches and Quick-steps, do.

14.—Songs and Duets (with words) from the Oratorios of Handel, Haydn and Arne.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The British Miscellany. By James Sowerby, F. L. S. Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Gottengen, &c. Published in Monthly Numbers, 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. Symonds.

The contents of this work are coloured figures, with scientific descriptions of new, rare, or little known, animal subjects not before ascertained to be inhabitants of the British Isles; and the original of which are chiefly in the possession of the author.

Thirteen numbers are published.

The Zoological Magazine, and Elegant Museum of the Curiosities

and Rarities in Nature. Forming an Universal and Complete System of Natural History. pr. 1s. plain, or 2s. coloured. Continued every Fortnight.

This is intended to comprehend the whole science of Animals, Plants, and Minerals, divided into distinct parts; the characters separately described, and the most curious, uncommon, and surprising animals, pictured from real life, in engravings.

The miscellaneous part consists of descriptions and views of volcanoes, cataracts, waterfalls, whirlpools, and other stupendous phenomena of the earth.

POETRY.

The Poets; a Work designed to comprize the Writings of every Author, whether Original or Translated, whose Productions have received the Stamp of Public Approbation. Taylor.

The works of each author are separately paged, so that the purchaser may arrange them in volumes to suit his own judgment, or may form a selection of the writings of those authors whose style and subjects may be most congenial to his own taste, without being encumbered by an expensive range of volumes: and in the instance of losing any volume of an edition of poets, whether in octavo or eighteens, he may, by means of these editions, complete his set at a trifling expence.

We may not pass over in silence a valuable part of this plan, namely, to omit those impurities of sentiment or of expression which have polluted every previous edition: talents certainly ought never to be received as an excuse for admitting improper productions.

To accommodate every class of readers, the work is published in several forms, sizes, and prices, and blends accuracy and elegance with an economy hitherto unexampled.

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The second edition is the same in every respect, except that it is printed on a beautiful demy. This is published in monthly parts, at three shillings each.

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These editions are printed in double columns, like Dr. Anderson's Complete Edition of the British Poets.

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Miniature edition, thirty-twos, six numbers, at 6d. each, or two volumes, price 3s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Beauties of England and Wales; or Delineations, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive, of all the Counties; collected from authentic Sources and Actual Surveys, by Edward Wedlake Brayley, and John Britton; Monthly Numbers, in Demy Octavo, 2s. 6d. Royal Octavo, 4s. each. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.

This work is illustrated by engravings of celebrated remains of antiquity, or of

architectural elegance, noblemen and gentlemen's seats, or the grand productions of nature.

Sixty-nine numbers are already published.

Vol. I. contains Bedfordshire, Berkshire, 14 plates.

Vol. II. Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, 26 plates.

Vol. III.—Cumberland, Isle of Man, Derbyshire, 25 plates.

Vol. IV.—Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Isle of Portland, 20 plates.

Vol. V.—Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, 36 plates.

Vol. VI.—Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Herefordshire, 32 plates.

Vol. VII.—Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Part of Kent, upwards of 30 plates.

Vol. VIII.—Kent, 40 plates.

Vol. IX.—Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, 30 plates.

Vol. VII. and IX. will be finished about the beginning of April, 1808; and the proprietors state that it shall be a particular object with them to complete two volumes yearly in future.

The Beauties of Scotland: compiled from authentic Sources, by Robert Forsyth, Esq. Advocate. 8vo. 7s. per number; fine 10s. 6d. per Number. *Edinburgh*, Constable. *London*, Murray.

This work is intended to comprise "a clear and full account of the Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, and Manufactures; of the Population, Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. of Scotland," in an account of every county in Scotland, considered separately; beginning with that county in which the capital is situated, and proceeding geographically along the border of England, till the south of Scotland is embraced. After which, the more northern extremity of the island will be regularly traversed. Under each county, a particular description is given of the following objects:

I. *Of the Face of the Country; of its Mountains, Glens, and Rivers; and the beautiful, or interesting Scenes, Villas, or other Objects which it exhibits.*

II. *Of the Soil, and the State of the important Arts of Agriculture or Pasturage exercised upon it; the Valuable Minerals which it contains; the Mines at present wrought, with the Peculiarities attending them.*

III. *Of the Cities, Towns, and Villages, with their Buildings, both Public and Private; the State of their Manufactures and Commerce; of their Institutions and Establishments, whether Literary, Ecclesiastical, or Charitable.*

IV. *Of the Curiosities, Paintings, Population, State of Society and Antiquities, in each County.*

The whole will conclude with a general view of the present population and wealth, and of the political, civil, and ecclesiastical state of Scotland.

A part or number of this work is published regularly every three months, consisting of 16 sheets of letter press, and in general ten engravings.

The multifarious nature of this class of periodicals, *has rendered it impossible to obtain satisfactory information relative to all; this subject will therefore be resumed in our next Number, and terminated previously to entering on the subject of the* Transactions of Public Societies.

Philology.

A Grammar of the French Language, or a new Method of learning to speak and write French on a theoretic, practical, and regularly progressive Plan; in which the Genius of the Language is completely explained and exemplified, by comparing it with that of the English—Intended for the Use of Schools, and adapted to the Capacities of Scholars of all Ages and of either Sex; by L' Abbé Grandmottet, Professor of the French Language and Belles-lettres in Caroline College, Brunswick. large 8vo. pp. 255. pr. 7s. *London.* Didier and Tebbet.

The author, after anticipating, in the beginning of his preface, the usual objections made against *new* publications of this kind, proceeds to unfold his plan, of which we shall attempt to give some idea.

The grammatical rules are, in this work, reduced to about fifty pages, remarkable for their perspicuity; the rest of the book is composed of exercises progressively increasing in difficulty, and which the author has wisely selected from approved and interesting productions in our own language. Underneath is *the translation*, not in French, as is usually the case, but in English words, arranged according to the rules of French construction, and the bottom of the page contains the French Idioms corresponding to our own, and which neither the grammar nor the dictionary can possibly teach. In this consists the novelty of the author's method, and we shall let him explain its advantages:

Does not this method of literally translating French into bad English unfold at once the peculiar genius of the French language? Does it not teach the pupil as well as the most exact master could do? Can he learn better any where else the use of articles, prepositions, conjunctions, and pronouns; and the use of the moods, tenses, and persons of the verbs, whether reflected, active, passive, or neuter? Does he not thus get acquainted with the use of auxiliary verbs, with the respective situation of each part of speech, with the French construction, and with the member which must begin and that which must end the sentence?....all which things no grammar can teach, because they belong to custom, to the peculiar genius, to the combinations, to the various shades and idioms of a language; al this grammatical rules cannot define, nor even touch upon. Does not this, however, form the most difficult and the most essential part of a language?....but if grammars cannot teach what I have just detailed, how is it to be learned?

Let us always recollect, that the study of languages is only a perpetual comparison between that which we know, and that which we are learning. But in the method I propose, how does this comparison take place? By making the scholar repeat, with the correct English version before him, the French lesson, the sense, turn, and expressions of which he has learned from the literal English. While he studied only that literal version, and applied grammatical rules to it, he was engaged in a study, or rather in a labour, purely mechanical; but when he is made to repeat it with the correct English, this study becomes a matter of talent; it belongs to reflection, memory, and judgment; it requires attention and intelligence; in a word, it exercises all the faculties of the mind.

When he applies grammatical principles to the literal English, he is composing what we call a *theme*; when he attemps to find out what may be the sense of that bad English, as representing the value and the order of the French expressions, he composes what we call a *version*; in that consists the two-fold advantage attending this method; and as, in preparing his lesson in the literal English, he must necessarily pronounce the French word, his pronunciation at the same time, may be attended to. Besides, as it is perfectly useless, that he should utter the English word, but must, on the contrary, express its meaning in French, it follows, that this method will also fulfil the wishes of those who desire that their children should speak the language they learn, from the very first lesson.

The path which the pupils are to follow being already traced out by the literal English, and the words they are to employ, being also already known, and printed at the bottom of each page; it follows that this method of teaching, is, by its uniformity, the best calculated for schools, where there are many scholars. In correcting the composition of a single scholar, the master corrects also that of all others, and when they repeat their lessons, as they must necessarily make use of the same words, and of the same phrase, it follows that every one understands the whole, and that nothing escapes them.

By the same reason, this method will prove an excellent guide for Parents, Ge-

vernesses, and Tutors, who, not being natives of France, cannot be thorough judges of what belongs to the peculiar genius of the French language, and setting pronunciation out of the question, they may venture to teach, either in town or country, without apprehending any considerable mistake, and may even improve themselves, at the same time, as I have often witnessed.

This introduction is succeeded by much good advice on the choice of French teachers, a circumstance but little attended to among us. But here we shall take our leave of the ingenious author. The extracts we have given from his preface, will be sufficient to shew in what the peculiarity of his method consists, and to point out its advantages. This, he takes care to inform us, is not a new trial; his success in Germany, where he first adopted this mode of teaching, has amply repaid his cares, and he appears modestly diffident when he says, "I dare not indulge in too sanguine hopes of meeting with the like in Great Britain."

Poetry.

The Slave and other poetical Pieces; being an Appendix to Poems by the Rev. R. Mant, M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College. 12mo. pp. 63. *Oxford.* Parker.

"Waller's opinion concerning the duty of a poet, is contained in the declaration that he would blot from his works any line that did not contain some motive to virtue."—The adoption of this sentence as a motto to these poems, is in Mr. M's. favour; we cannot pass it without feelingly deploring, that many poets, some of considerable poetical fame, have not only wholly disregarded this rule, but have even seemed to permit themselves to wander into the mazes of vice and folly, without restraint or remorse. An edition of the British Poets, purified of those feculencies which render an extensive collection unfit for the school or the parlour, has hitherto been a desideratum in British Literature.

We extract from this work the following anticipation of the blessings arising from the abolition of the Slave Trade.

O prospect bright, and heav'nly fair to see
The white man quit his debt of charity!
O glorious boast for England! more divine
Than all the laurels, which her brows entwine!
For Afric's wrongs the pitying thought to feel,
Her woes to solace, and her wounds to heal;
To rear the peopled cities tow'ring pile;
To bid in peace the sheltered hamlet smile;
With plenty clothe the vale and mountain's head;
The decent joys of social life to spread;
To bind her sons in order's golden chain;
To wake from heathen tongues the rapt'rous strain
Of praise and holy comfort; and abroad
Spread the glad tidings of the Saviour God.

p. 15.

These lines will probably remind the reader of the Traveller and the Deserted Village.

The Resurrection, a Poem, by John Stuart, Esq. foolcap 8vo. 7s. bound.

Descriptive Poetry, being a Selection from modern Authors, chiefly having Reference to Natural History, 12mo. 3s. bds.

Flowers of Genuine Poetry, ancient and Modern, with a prefatory Introduction, by the Rev. J. Evans, A. M. 2s. 6d.

The Fishes' Grand Gala, being a Companion to the Peacock at Home, &c. by Mrs. Cockle, 1s. 6d.

Another Word or Two; or Architectural Hints continued, in Lines to those Royal Academicians who are Painters, addressed to them on the Re-election of Benjamin West, Esq. to the President's Chair, 10th of December, 1806, by Fabricia Nunnez, Spinster, with Dedication, Preface, Notes, and Appendix, 2s.

Ancient Ballads, selected from Percy's Collection, with explanatory Notes, taken from different Authors, for the Use and Entertainment of Young Persons, by a Lady, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds.

The Highlanders and other Poems, by Mrs. Grant, foolscap 8vo. 7s. bds.

Poems and Essays, by the Miss Bowdlers, 8vo. new edit. 6s. sewed.

Political Economy.

A Letter on the Nature, Extent, and Management of the Poor Rates in Scotland, with a Review of the Controversy respecting the Abolition of Poor Laws, 1s. 6d.

Politics.

A Refutation of the Charge brought against the Marquis Wellesley, on Account of his Conduct to the Nabob of Oude. From authentic Documents. By J. Brand, Cl. M. A.

&c. 8vo. pp. 296. pr. 3s. 6d. Cadell and Davies, 1807.

Mr. B. enters into a minute and laborious investigation of his subject, which he treats in a methodical and systematic manner. He commences the work with two preliminary dissertations.

1. On the rights and duties of a power establishing a prince, and continuing of necessity to support him on a throne, against foreign and domestic enemies.

2. On the question whether nabobs are of right denominated princes, and so considered, or not?

Under the first head Mr. Brand quotes the opinions of various writers on the laws of nations, to prove, that it is both the right and the duty of a power who has placed a prince on a throne, to protect that prince from the rebellion of his subjects, on the one hand, and on the other, to protect those subjects from the oppression of their prince.

Under the second, he defines the quality, the rights, and powers of a nabob as being very different from an *hereditary prince*. He is rather the governor of a district, deriving his right of government immediately from the emperor, and holding it under certain conditions, modifications, and restrictions. These officers were originally removable at pleasure: but, in the decline of the Mogul empire, when the emperor wanted the power to enforce obedience to his laws, the nabobs availed themselves of this opportunity to turn his weakness to their own advantage.

Mr. B. then proceeds to apply the principle to the practice of the Marquis Wellesley's government, in respect to the treatment of the nabob of Oude, which constitutes the ground of the charge preferred against his lordship in the House of Commons.

This nabob, according to Mr. B., was by no means an independent prince, but absolutely dependent on, and tributary to, the East India Company, and the proceedings against the Marquis, according to Mr. B. were for having enforced the payment of arrears long justly due.

After having concluded his exculpation of Marquis Wellesley; the author attacks those who have preferred or supported charges against him. We extract the following comparative statement of the power of the company, and of the native princes.

Our possessions are only to be preserved by maintaining the same proportion of strength to that of the native powers, which existed (we will say) at the time these two principles were laid down. But if our military strength remains fixed for a long course of years, and that of the native powers continually goes on increasing, the preservation of our dominions will become impossible. Now military strength is of two kinds, physical and scientific. The physical strength consists solely in the number of men a state can bring into the field; the scientific in discipline and tactics. Our armies have been very little improved, and in the science of war we have made very small advances, since the brilliant victories of Lord Clive gave us our Indian dominions: and restricted from extending them on any occasion, however just, our physical strength in India, the number of inhabitants in the countries subject to us can have made very little absolute increase. Our military strength had therefore been nearly stationary, and the population of Britain will not now admit of an increased supply of men for the East India service; whence the increase of our force must be of natives of India. But the case of the native powers is very different; their total physical strength, like ours, remains nearly fixed; but when we taught them, that native troops, officered by Europeans, were forces which might be relied on, and they copied our example; when they had an artillery which were very well served; and they had gained a much more respectable knowledge in tactics, chiefly by means of European officers; what is here called their scientific strength was greatly increased, their military power was augmented in the same proportion very nearly, and the relative force of the English settlements, or their force compared with that of the native powers, has of necessity fallen in the same degree. When this great revolution took place in the Indian military establishments, there arose a necessity for us to increase our strength, or to hazard all the loss and all the misery of being vanquished by them, and driven from the Asian continent. This could be done only by the increase of our physical force, or the number of natives under our dominion, which was to be acquired only by the increase of territory. And when just means of obtaining offered it, either as the price of the perpetual protection of a power from all enemies, or moderate conquests in a just and lawful way, they were to be embraced. The two maxims, therefore, when Lord Wellesley went into

India had already become incompatible; but he took the only step which is likely to put a stop to the further progress of this necessity of thus increasing the number of subjects over whom the dominion of the Company must be extended. In all his treaties with the country powers, he has inserted an article to prohibit or limit very much the admission of European officers into their service, which will put a stop to their further progress in the art of war, if not change it into a retrogade movement. Parliament had ordained, that our dominions in India should not be extended; political circumstances rendered this incompatible with their preservation, and even with that of the British inhabitants in India. Marquis Wellesley, by this new stipulation, which he introduced in all his treaties with the country powers, which, though it might pass disregarded, because its effects were both future and negative, amounted to a revolution in the political relations we shall hereafter come to stand in to them, has effected what the order of Parliament could not do; he has restrained the FURTHER extent of our territory, by rendering it possible to be restrained.

Emancipation in Disguise; or the True Crisis of the Colonies; to which are added, Considerations upon Measures proposed for their temporary Relief, and Observations upon Colonial Monopoly, shewing the different Effects of its Enforcement and Relaxation, exposing the Advantages derived to America from Louisiana; and lastly, Suggestions for a permanent Plan to supply our Colonies with Provisions and our Navy with certain Naval Stores, independent of Foreign Supplies, 5s.

Remarks on the British Treaty with the United States, and Reflections on the Characters of the President and other leading Members of the Government, by an American, 2s.

An Address to the People on the Maritime Rights of Great Britain, Parts I. and II. 2s. 6d.

Solid Reasons for a Continuance of War, with Means suggested for carrying it on without additional Taxes, and Hints given to diminish the Rates of Mercantile Insurance, finally advising, for the general Repose of both Nations, and the true Interests of both Countries, an immediate and firm Union between England and America, in Five Letters, by Patrioticus, 2s. 6d.

Peace without Dishonor, War without Hope; an Argument against War with Great Britain, recently published at Boston, by an American Farmer, 1s. 6d.

A Plan for permanently arming the Subjects of this Realm, by a Field Officer of the Line, 1s. 6d.

Observations on the present State of the East India Company, with Prefatory Remarks on the alarming Intelligence lately received from Madras, as to the general Disaffection prevailing among the Natives of every Rank, from an Opinion that the British Government were about to compel them to embrace Christianity, 5s.

The British Treaty, with an Appendix of State Papers, now first published. America, printed, unknown in what part, or by whom; reprinted, London. 3s. 6d.

Remarks on the Injustice and Impolicy of our late Attack upon Denmark. 2s. 6d.

Cursory Remarks on the Propriety and Safety of Negociating Peace with France by a Freeholder of the County of Fife, 1s.

Theology.

A Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, June 29, 1806, being Commencement Sunday. By Edward Maltby, D. D. 4to. pp. 19. pr. 2s. Rivington. 1807.

Dr. Maltby states, I. That to every individual is allotted the performance of his peculiar work or employment. II. That a distinct and proper season is assigned to each individual for his work. III. He insists on the fatal error committed by those, who fail to improve the opportunities they enjoy of gaining the knowledge, and discharging the duties of their respective stations.

Under the first head, Dr. M. says:

Hence it is that the proper use of opportunities, supplied in the progress of education, forms a most important part of our moral obligations here; and will add materially indeed to the amount of our responsibility hereafter. More particularly is this conclusion applicable to the opportunities, which are incident to the preparation for a learned profession. For not only is that preparation continued far beyond the age, when the knowledge of duty may be supposed to commence; but the proper and usual direction of those studies leads the mind to explore with greater care the sources from which that knowledge is de-

rived.—All, undoubtedly, that it is *essential* for a Christian to learn in the theory and practice of ethics, is contained in the books of the Old and New Testament; but surely the topics of moral science may be enlarged and elucidated by the writings of philosophers in every clime and of every religion.

As among the auditors of this discourse there were of course many who e stations in life might be supposed to exempt them from exertion, the Dr. thus addresses such individuals:

"If among you there shall be some, as no doubt there is, whose wealth shall exempt them from the necessity or the wish to fill a public station, it is your bounden duty to recollect, that all the advantages, which can be employed for the good of society, give society a claim upon the possessor for a share of those advantages. Yours it is to recollect, that neither wealth nor talents are ever exempted from the responsibility which is annexed to every act of favour, and every instance of bounty on the part of our heavenly Father. Yours it is to recollect, that riches are bequeathed, not to your own arbitrary, uncontrolled disposal;—they are bestowed, not for the gratification of a grovelling appetite, of fantastic caprice, or of enervating indolence, but for the gracious and salutary purpose of making many among God's creatures happy."

Who does not acknowledge the mischief as well as folly of idleness? Who does not view with scornful disdain, or with generous indignation, the conduct of him, who, amidst the most splendid opportunities of gaining knowledge, perseveres in a state of degrading ignorance? Prompt and well-directed industry will, in a certain degree, crown our worldly undertakings with success. It causes many an hour to pass chearfully and agreeably, and it compensates for the want of those external advantages, which the worthless or inconsiderate are disposed to regard as the *only* objects of pursuit, and the *only* incitements to ambition.

A Sermon on Singularity and Excess in Philological Speculation: preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, April 19, 1807. By Richard Laurence, LL. D. Rector of Mersham, Kent. pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

The purport of this discourse is, briefly to survey the singularities of those, who in their elucidations of religious truth have been studious of deviating from the path of vulgar observation, and, captivated by a fondness for deep research, have preferred, in some instances fanciful, in others conjectural hypothesis, to plain and solid argument. It is not however the author's intention to expatiate without restriction on such endless theories, but to confine himself to such as are of a philological nature.

Dr. L. after noticing various mythological and hypothetical elucidations of Holy Writ, says—

Another unsatisfactory mode of theological refinement is that of those, who, in various passages of Scripture, which seem capable only of a simple explanation, discover deep and recondite mysteries. According to them the very term "divine revelation" contains in it the idea of something difficult to investigate, of the involution of points, which cannot be developed without intense application, and which consequently common enquirers overlook. The Word of God they conceive to be not, like the word of man, confined to one obvious sense, but rich in allusion, and pregnant with meaning. In the plainest language, as well historical as prophetical, they perceive much latent instruction, both of a doctrinal and moral tendency, which they endeavour to trace with unwearied assiduity, depressing the letter, and exalting what they imagine to be, the spirit of the sacred oracles.

The philological refinements hitherto mentioned are principally etymological; but there is another refinement, if indeed Socinianism may be so called, of a much more dangerous tendency, which, in order to expel Scriptural doctrines from Scriptural phraseology, constantly affixes to it a supposed idiomatical or metaphorical meaning. The theorists already alluded to, influenced by no insidious motives, are only anxious to corroborate by additional testimony, what are commonly esteemed to be, the essentials of our faith; those, who come now to be reviewed, are of a different description, and apply the depth of their penetration rather to explain away than establish the peculiar doctrines of Christianity. To the Word of God the heterodox as well as orthodox appeal for the truth of their respective tenets. All however interpret it in their own way; and the Socinians in particular feel no little pride in reflecting that their mode of interpretation is not one of vulgar conception; "far off, and exceeding deep, who can find it out?" With them almost every thing is

strained, and forced from its usual acceptation. A phrase of the most obvious import, which he who runs may read and comprehend, they often divert from its apparent signification, and sometimes wrest to another diametrically opposite. Where the turn of expression seems manifestly hostile to their opinions, they generally represent it as a mere peculiarity of idiom, by which they attempt either to annihilate its application, or at least to make the object of it ambiguous. And when this subterfuge fails, they have recourse to a figurative construction, by which they labour to exclude, from the plainest passages of Scripture, the doctrine of the Trinity and Atonement, with a dexterity which excites admiration, and a boldness which creates surprize.

The following caution concludes the discourse.

From a retrospect then of what has been observed, we may conclude, that in traversing the wide field of philological speculation and biblical criticism, we cannot too accurately examine the solidity of the ground upon which we tread. Various indeed are the modes, which a warm imagination may suggest, to render a good cause more alluring, and a bad one less obnoxious; but after all, plain, direct, and substantial argument is the only sure basis of rational conviction. In many cases we may indeed innocently amuse ourselves with the fond reveries of a favourite system; but we should not forget that other minds may be more fastidious, and that truth is always admitted with reluctance, where fiction is only in part suspected. And if the propriety of keeping within due limits be apparent, when the theorist is solely anxious to illustrate points of general persuasion, what ought to be his caution, when he is proceeding in a contrary direction, when he is attempting untried novelties, and hazarding uncertain conjectures! Let him at least reflect, that to venture on a precipice with indifference is folly, and without necessity, a crime.

A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Cashel, at the Ordinary Visitation of the Most Rev. Charles Lord Archbishop of Cashel, on October 16, 1806, by the Rev. John Jebb, A. M. Rector of Kiltinine. 8vo. pp. 32. pr. 1s. *Dublin.* Watson.

TEXT, 2 Tim. xi: 15.---Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

The Rev. author briefly states the duties of the clergy, particularly as adapted to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland; having shewn the duty, and stated its difficulties, he says,

And now, my brethren, it is natural that we should seriously ask ourselves "who is sufficient for all these things? To this important enquiry, it must be answered, that no man is sufficient in his own strength—but that "God who hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise—and the weak things of the world to confound the mighty"—is abundantly able and willing to make "his grace sufficient for us." It remains then, with sincerity of reliance upon his promises—and with unmixed anxiety to be faithful in our sacred calling, we fervently implore those gracious influences which were never yet withheld from any one that diligently sought them;—testifying the purity and reality of our desire by an unqualified relinquishment of every practice or pursuit that can directly or indirectly interfere with the peculiar devotedness of our ministerial character. And let us ever be mindful, that if we are not brought to that integrity of christian faith and love which will free us in this world from shame, before God, and in the face of man—no other portion than "shame and everlasting contempt" will await us on that day when we must appear before HIS judgment seat whose gifts we shall be found to have slighted, and whose cause to have betrayed! "But beloved"—may I not "hope better things of you, and things which accompany salvation?" May I not indulge the delightful expectation that we shall hereafter meet with mutual gladness—acknowledged before "all the company of heaven" as faithful "ministers and stewards of the mysteries of God? "That this may be our blessed consummation, let us as "little children abide in our master and only savior Jesus Christ."—"That when he shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed before him at his coming."

A Sermon, preached at the Second General Visitation of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester, holden at Tunbridge, in Kent, July 10, 1807. By the Rev. Phillips Monypenny, M. A. Vicar of Hadlow, in Kent. pr. 1s.

This author ascribes the diversity of

religious opinions to the prejudices of education—to personal respect to individuals—to the various and respective vices to which men are addicted—and to a judicial blindness and infatuation to which God in his justice may give men up for the abuse of their reason, or for their sins and provocations. He afterwards considers by what means we may secure ourselves from falling into such opinions as are dangerous and fatal.

On this head, he says:

We should learn to be teachable and humble, diligent and impartial; we should read the Scriptures frequently, and with devotion; and add our continual prayers to God that he would lead us on in the way of unity and concord of peace and truth;—We should raise our souls to heaven, and so cleanse and purify our hearts, that God may be pleased to dwell in them, and to enlighten them.—We should consider the relation every truth bears to the glory of God, and the salvation of our souls: and amongst the variety of opinions observable in the world, inquire which tends to the improvement of holiness and purity, humility and charity, justice and equity, devotion and piety; and by these marks judge what is true or false, what is necessary or indifferent. We should dwell most on those truths which are practical and essential, and not indulge our curiosity in questions in their nature dark, difficult, and abstruse; in inquiries that have no tendency either to give us more exalted thoughts of the Deity, or to raise us to a nearer resemblance of the Divine Nature.

The Expediency of translating our Scriptures into several of the Oriental Languages, and the Means of rendering those Translations useful, in an Attempt to convert the Natives of India to the Christian Faith; a Sermon preached by special Appointment before the University of Oxford, Nov. 8, 1807, by the Rev. W. Barrow, of Queen's College, LL. D. and F. S. A. Author of an Essay on Education, and the Bampton Lecture Sermons for 1799, 1s. 6d.

Perfect Union with the Established Church of England recommended, in a Sermon preached before the Archdeacon of Wilts, in the Parish Church of St. Peter's, Marlborough, August 31, 1807, by Charles Francis, 1s.

Religious Courtship; or, Historical Discourses on the Necessity of Marrying Religious Husbands and Wives, only, as also of Husbands and Wives being of the same Opinion in Religion as one another; with an Appendix, shewing the Necessity of taking none but Religious Servants; and a Proposal for the better managing of Servants, with four elegant plates, designed and engraved by Hopwood. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with Notes by the Rev. J. Newton, Dr. Hawker, and others. 12mo. 3s. fine paper, 4s. 6d.

A Charge delivered before the Reverend the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sarum, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of August, 1807, and published by their desire. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum. 1s.

A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Chapel of Salisbury, September 8, 1807. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker. 3s. 6d.

The Christian Remembrancer; or, short Reflections on the Faith, Hope and Conduct of a real Christian. 3s. 6d. fine 6s.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Stroud, Gloucestershire, August 23. containing some Observation on the much lamented Death of Lieutenant J. F. Delmont, late of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, who fell a Victim to the Baneful Influence of Duelling. By the Rev. J. Williams. 1s.

The Waters of Bethesda, a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. John, Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, August 30, for the General Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate. By the Rev. J. Plumtre, M. A. 1s.

A Letter to G. Sharp respecting his Remarks on the two last Petitions in the Lord's Prayer, from a Country Clergyman. 1s.

A Collection of Evidences for the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Rev. A. Preston. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon on the Duty and Expediency of translating the Scriptures into the current Languages of the East, for the Use and Benefit of the Natives; preached by special appointment, before the University of Oxford, Nov. 29, 1807, by the Rev. Edward Nares, M. A. late Fellow of Merton College, and Rector of Biddenden, Kent. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. George, Hanover Square, on its being re-opened for Divine Service, on Sunday, November 22, 1808, by the Rev. Robert Hodgson. 1s. 6d.

Dissertations on the principal Prophecies representing the Divine and Human Character of our Lord Jesus Christ. By William Hales, D. D. Rector of Killesandra, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin. The second edition, in 8vo. price 8s. in boards.

A Sermon, preached at the Cathedral Church of Winchester, on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1808, being the Anniversary Meeting of the Charitable Society of Aliens, established for the benevolent Purpose of apprenticing Poor Children. By the Rev. Theodore Ireminger, A. B. F. L. S. Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral. 1s. 6d.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached on the 19th of April last, at St. Ann's Church, Soho, by the Rev. Richard Yates. 1s. 6d.

Address to Protestant Dissenters, recommending Sitting to Sing, 6d.

A Collection of Moral and Religious Anecdotes on a Pack of Conversation Cards, 1s. 6d.

The Voice of Truth, or Proofs of the Divine Origin of Scripture, by Ann Fry, 2s.

The Importance of the Sabbath, a Sermon preached in the Holy Trinity Church at Kingston upon Hull, Oct. 18, 1807, by J. Scott, 1s. 6d.

Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy, in Two Letters to his Patron from a Country Clergyman, 3s. 6d.

Posthumous Essays, by Mr. Abraham Booth; to which is annexed, his Confession of Faith, delivered at his Ordination in Goodman's Fields, February 16, 1769, 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, on the Subject of his Citation of the Writer before the Spiritual Court, on an unfounded Charge respecting certain Doctrines contained in his Visitation Discourse, preached before Archdeacon Gretton, at Danbury, Essex, July 8, 1806, by Francis Stone, M. A. F. S. A. Rector of Cold Norton, Essex, 1s. 6d.

The Golden Grove, a choice Manual, containing what is to be believed, practised, and desired or prayed for, the Prayers being fitted to the several Days of the Week; also Festival Hymns, according to the Manner of the ancient Church, by Jeremy Taylor, D. D. 18mo 3s. new edit.

Topography.

The History and Description of the City of Exeter and its Environs. Ancient and Modern, Civil and Ecclesiastical. By Alexander Jenkins. 8vo. pr. 10s. 6d. Longman.

The miscellaneous information comprized in this volume, relates to the Religion and Idolatrous Superstitions of the Britons, Saxons, Danes: the rise and progress of Christianity in the western counties of England; and it contains a catalogue of the Bishops from the first erection of Devon into a Diocese to the present Era, the whole collected from approved historians.

It also contains a general and parochial survey and description of all the Churches, Places of Divine Worship, Public Buildings, Institutions, Antiquities, Present Government, and State of Commerce of this City, and a List of Mayors and Bailiffs to the close of the eighteenth century.

It is illustrated and embellished by a Map of the City and Neighbourhood, a view of Rougemont Castle Gateway, and several other ancient plans and miscellaneous plates.

General, Historical, and Topographical Description of Caucasus, translated from the Works of Dr. Reineggs and Marshal Bieberstein, 2 vols. 8vo. With a map and three plates. 15s.

Voyages and Travels.

A Chronological History of the Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea and Pacific Ocean. Part II. From the Year 1579 to 1620. Illustrated with Charts and other Plates, by James Burney, Captain R. N. pp. 482. pr. 1l. 14s. G. and W. Nicol.

The contents of this division of the work are arranged in twenty-one chapters, and an appendix.

Chap. I. *The Voyage of Pedro Sarmi-*

cnto de Gamboa, from Peru to the Strait of Magalhanes, and thence to Europe.

II. *Expedition of Pedro de Sarmiento to fortify the Strait of Magalhanes—Ill Conducted Voyage and Return of Two English Ships under Edward Fenton and Luke Ward.—Spanish Colony founded in the Strait.—Distressed Condition of the Colony.*

III. *Notice of Formosa.—Navigation of Francisco de Gualle, or Gali, from New Spain to the Philippines, and from Macao to New Spain.*

IV. *Voyage of Robert Witherington and Christopher Lister from England, intended for the South Sea.*

V. *Voyage of Thomas Cavendish round the World.*

VI. *Ditto.*

VII. *Second Voyage of Mr. Cavendish.*

VIII. *Brief Review of various Reports concerning the Discovery of a North West Passage to the Pacific Ocean.—Doubtful Relation of a Voyage by Juan de Fuca.—Reports of the Discovery of Islands named Fontacias.*

XI. *Voyage of Sir Richard Hawkins to the South Sea.*

X. *Second Voyage of Alvaro de Mendana.*

XI. *The Ship San Augustin wrecked on the Western Coast of North America. Expedition of Sebastian Vizcaino to California.*

XII. *Voyage of five Ships of Rotterdam, under the Command of Jacob Mahu and Simon de Cordes to the South Sea.*

XIII. *Voyage of Oliver Van Noort round the World.*

XIV. *Spanish Ship seized by the Natives of the Ladrone Islands. Voyage of Sebastian Vizcaino, to examine the Western Coast of California, and the Continuation of the Coast northward.*

XV. *Concerning the Navigation from New Spain to the Philippines, and the return from thence to New Spain: and of the Islands Rica del Oro and Rica de Plata.*

XVI. *Preliminary to the Discoveries of Pedro Fernandez de Quiros.*

XVII. *Voyage of Pedro Fernandez de Quiros.*

XVIII. *Voyage of Admiral Joris Spilbergen round the World.*

XX. *The same continued.—The situations of the Discoveries of Le Maire and Schouten.*

XXI. *First certain Knowledge obtained of the Great Terra Australis. Expedition of Bartolomé Garcia de Nodal, and Gançalo de Nodal, to examine Strait le Maire.*

The appendix contains—

I. *Relation of Luoz Vaez de Torres, concerning the Discoveries of Quiros, as his Almirante. Dated Manila, July 12th, 1607.*

II. *Information collected from the Natives of Islands in the South Sea, by Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, in 1606, and inserted by him in his Memorials, concerning undiscovered Lands, situated in the Neighbourhood of the Australia del Espirito Santo.*

Zoology.

Zoography, or the Beauties of Nature displayed in select Descriptions from the Animal and Vegetable, with Additions from the Mineral Kingdom, systematically arranged, by W. Wood, F. L. S. 3 vol. 8vo. with plates, by W. Daniell, demy 3l. 13s. 6d. royal, 6l. 6s.

Zoological Anecdotes, or authentic and interesting Facts, relative to the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Brute Creation, both in their natural and Domestic State.

Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature abridged, containing the History of Animals, Birds, Reptiles, and Insects, on the Plan recommended by Miss Hannah More, for the Use of Schools and Youth of both Sexes, by Mrs. Pilkington, 8vo. 9s. bds.

Ornithologia Curiosa, or the Wonders of the Feathered Creation, by J. Taylor, 2s. 6d.

Foreign Literature.

FRANCE.

Agriculture.

Manuel d'Agriculture. Compendium of Agriculture, or Instructions on a Mode of Agriculture without Fallows, in which are detailed its Advantages and its Produce, the Labour and Capital necessary to carry it on, the Rotation of Crops, the Manures, and the Mode of Agriculture best adapted to different Plants in Stiff, Sandy, and Chalky Soils, &c. by M. Dejeve, Senator, &c. 8vo. *Paris.* Marchant. Arthur Bertrand.

This work is principally intended for farmers; it is result of the modes followed and of experiments made since 1789, in the experimental farm of *Reffy.*

Memoire sur l'Amelioration des Prairies Naturelles, et sur leur Irrigation. Memorial on the Improvement of Natural Meadows, and on their Irrigation, by M. Perthuis, Author of several Works on Rural Affairs. 8vo. pp. 124. 7 copper plates, pr. 2 fr. 50 c. *Paris,* Mad. Huzard.

In the introduction affixed to this work, the author observes that France possesses a vast extent of natural meadows, which might be productive of considerable advantages, if they were every where managed with the same care which is remarkable in some districts. But, with these few exceptions, they are, almost universally, totally abandoned to nature; and in that state they do not produce the half of the fodder which might be expected from them.

It follows, from this state of things, that although the number of cattle has evidently increased since the revolution, yet meat is considerably higher in price than formerly. This advance in price, has been necessarily followed by an additional expence in living, and by an augmentation in the price of labour, which must materially impede agricultural improvements, and affect the produce of arts and of manufactures where intended for foreign markets. Such a state of things being very hurtful both to individual and to general prosperity, the author thinks that it is highly expedient to excite emulation in the rearing and feeding of cattle. And this cannot be done without encouraging the improvement of the numerous natural meadows which are to be found in several provinces of France, but which are not managed with the skill conspicuous in a few districts only.

M. Perthuis first examines a work published at Nancy, in 1803, by M. Dourcher, under the title of General Treatise on Meadows, their Irrigation, &c. After doing justice to some parts of this publication, he remarks that it is deficient in many respects, like several works on the same subject; and that a complete system of instruction on the improvement of natural meadows, sufficiently clear and explicit to serve as a guide to farmers, was a work still wanting. This consideration has induced M. Perthuis to put in order, and to publish the results of a long experience in the managing and improving of natural meadows. The plan of his work is as follows:

Section I. Division of Natural Meadows into Four Classes.

Section II. Improvement of Meadows of the First Class.

Section III. Improvement of Meadows of the Second Class.—Their usual Irrigation.

Section IV. Improvement of Meadows of the Third Class.

Paragaph I. Improvement of inclosed Meadows of this Class.—Their Artificial Irrigation.—Theory and Practice of Irrigation.

Paragraph II. Improvement of uninclosed Meadows of this Class, situated on the Banks of Rivers not navigable—their Irrigation in common—advantageous way of disposing of the After-grass.

Paragraph III. Improvement of uninclosed Meadows, situated on the Banks of Navigable Rivers.

Section V. Improvement of Meadows of the fourth Class—their Irrigation.

Section VI. Various Observations on the Management of Natural Meadows.—First, on the Economy to be observed in the Improvement of Natural Meadows.—Secondly. On Hydraulic Machines.—Thirdly On Economical Means to fill up the Hollows of Meadows.—Fourthly. A cheap Method of destroying Moles in Meadows.—Use of the Mole-Trap.—Fifthly. On the Pernicious Effects of Water passing through Forests, being applied to the Purposes of Irrigation.—Sixthly. On the fittest Time to practise Irrigation with Muddy Waters.—Seventhly. On the Different Modes of employing Fodder in the Feeding of Cattle.—Eighthly. On the Effects produced on Natural Meadows by the grazing of different Species of Cattle.—Ninthly. On the Mowing of Hay, and of After-grass.—Tenthly. On the Difficulties experienced in managing Water for the Purposes of Irrigation.

In summing up his instructions, M. P. observes, that the improvements he proposes would increase the yearly produce of natural meadows; that an increase in the quantity of fodder would also produce an increase in the number of cattle, and reduce their price; that the farmer would thus be enabled to augment his quantity of manure, and to improve his succession of crops, because the expense of farming, of living, and of labour, would become proportionally less, &c. And if no other advantage was to result from the improvement of natural meadows, but that of rearing a number of cattle sufficient for the yearly consumption of France, that country would be thus liberated from the kind of yearly tribute she pays to foreigners to supply the deficiency.

This work contains seven copper-plates carefully engraved, illustrating the precepts of the author, and give a very accurate idea of the measures he recommends.

Arts and Manufactures.

L'Art de la Teinture du Coton en Rouge. The Art of Dying Cotton in Red, by M. J. A. Chaptal, Member and Treasurer of the Senate, of the French Institute, &c. 8vo. with four plates pr. 3 fr. 75 cent. *Paris*, Deterville.

A work written by so eminent a chemist as M. Chaptal, on a subject so interesting to manufacturers, cannot fail of engaging much of the pubic attention of this country. In the preliminary discourse, which introduces the work, the author observes, that from the fugitive and unsteady nature of the colouring principles, the study of the art is attended with the greatest difficulties; he pays a just tribute of praise to Hellot, and to Macquer, that have rendered eminent services to dyers, by fixing the mode of proceeding, and by giving a more regular course of operations; and he declares that it is principally Bergman, and after him Berthollet, who have reduced to constant rules all the phenomena of the art of dying.

As to M. Chaptal himself, the work he now offers to the public is the result of his own experiments. He has been for three years at the head of the finest dying establishment existing in France; he publishes neither theoretical conceptions, nor the result of some attempts, nor those pretended secrets which are sometimes so carefully kept in particular manufactures. He relates what he has seen, he publishes what he has done, he describes what he has himself executed. In short, he almost only gives a copy of his manufacturing book, and of the journal of his operations. These are, no doubt, great titles to public confidence, and they should have a due weight with the manufacturers of this country.

The work is divided in ten chapters, embracing all the details of a cotton dying manufacture, from the choice of a situation fit for such an establishment to the complete finishing of the goods. A learned theory on the mode in which the various ingredients and preparations act on the cotton, forms the tenth chapter, and concludes the work. We regret that the nature of this publication could not allow us to offer our readers any extracts from

it, and we sincerely wish to see it translated into our own language.

Botany.

Flora Gallica, seu enumeratio Plantarum in Gallia sponté nascentium. The *Gallic Flora*, or an Enumeration of Plants which spontaneously grow in France. By J. L. A. Loiseleur Deslongchamps, M. D. of the Faculty of Paris. Second part. 1 vol. in 12mo. price of the two vol. printed in small type, 21 copper plates, 12 fr. *Paris*, Migneret and Gabor.

This production is a technical work, which, in the fewest words possible, contains every thing necessary to be known relating to the plants which spontaneously grow in France. It has been undertaken to fulfil the wishes of botanists, who complained that they had not a *Flora*, at the same time complete and of a convenient size for botanical excursions. To obtain this, the author has collected, in two duodecimo volumes, the enumeration and the description of all the Plants of France.

Circumscribed, as he was, in narrow limits, he has attempted to reconcile perspicuity and exactitude with conciseness and abbreviation. He has adopted the system of Linnæus, as the most generally followed, and the best calculated to determine easily the different families and species of the vegetable kingdom. Each article contains, in a few lines, whatever is absolutely necessary to fix and determine the *species* of each individual, that is, the general and specific name given to it by Linnæus, or other authors; the French common name, when the plant happens to have one; a descriptive sentence, in which the principal characteristics of the species are given; one or more synonimous appellations, taken principally from authors who have given the best descriptions. He has also given exactly the time at which each plant blossoms, the colour of the flowers, and the places where it is usually found; with an indication of the soil and climate best suited to its growth.

For the conveniency of the numerous botanists who inhabit Paris, where that science is quite the rage, he has also particularly noticed the plants which grow in the neighbourhood of that capital, and pointed out the places where the scarcest are to be found. Lastly, as this *Flora* contains a great number of non-descript plants, the author has had several of them engraved, and the plates, which are well executed, add greatly to the value of the work.

History.

Memoirs sur la Revolution de Pologne, trouvés à Berlin. Memoirs on the Revolution of Poland, found at Berlin. 8vo. pr. 5 fr. *Paris*, Galiand.

We have no great faith in those lucky chances which throw valuable manuscripts into the hands of publishers, and the tone which prevades those memoirs would, of itself, amply justify our incredulity; in fact, they appear evidently composed by a French writer, who had received *orders* to depreciate the military character of the Russians; although the supposed author is a Russian officer, high in command, who writes for the information of the empress, Catherine II. This work, such as it is, is composed of a *Compendium of the Causes and of the Events which brought about the Partition of Poland*, and of *Memoirs on the Revolution which took place at Warsaw on the 17th of April*, 1794. It is almost entirely on military affairs: a few extracts will enable our readers to judge of the author's sentiments, and whether this pretended Russian is not a French scribbler in disguise.

"A false principle," says he, "has been introduced in our service, viz. that a particular order is necessary for every movement, even for things we are bound to perform in the usual course of service. An officer at his post, is afraid to budge, and to march to the assistance of a neighbouring post, if he has not an express order so to do; even were he to see that the face of things is changed, that his post is become useless, and that his assistance is equally necessary and urgent at the post attacked. Officers go even farther, and they hesitate obeying the orders of the commander in chief, when those orders are not in writing. Is it possible then that a commanding officer, in the heat of

the battle, should give orders in writing? It would be highly necessary, for the good of the service, to do away entirely so baneful a principle."

Speaking of the insurrection which took place in Warsaw against the Russians, and in which many lost their lives, the author says,

"What lessened still more the number of the soldiers we had then about us, was that many had wandered through the town in quest of plunder. It was certainly owing to that circumstance, as most of these marauders were murdered, that we must attribute the extent of our losses on this occasion. To prove what I have advanced, I shall adduce a few examples. 1st. Many of our soldiers plundered in the night the houses in the quarter called *Lesiline*. The inhabitants of that part of the town went to the commander of the Polish troops, near the Arsenal, to demand reinforcements. He refused at first, thinking that our troops had re-entered the town; but on hearing that it was only a party of marauders, mostly drunk, he sent two hundred of his men, who murdered all the Russians they met; in a single cellar, sixty men, dead drunk, were cruelly butchered. 2nd. About a hundred of our soldiers, who had left their quarters in the night, to plunder the town, retired after our retreat in a convent of Franciscans, but being compelled to surrender, probably through hunger, they were all murdered."

All this may be very true, but the inferences the author draws from this against the discipline of the Russians, and his comments on their military inferiority, cannot have been written by a Russian officer.

Jurisprudence.

Code civil des Français. French Civil Code, with Notes, pointing out the Roman Laws, Customs, Ordinances, Edicts and Declarations, connected with each Article; or, A Concordance of the Present Civil Code with Ancient Laws; by Henry Jean Baptiste Dard, (of l'Isère) Counsellor at the Parisian Bar, and Professor of Roman Law, at the Academy of Legislation; with a general Index in Alphabetical Order, by L. A. C. Ancient Jurisconsult. 4to. pr. 12 fr. *Paris*, Commaille, Treuttel and Würtz.

The French *Civil Code* contains only the precise text of the law, without any explanations, without letting the student into the intentions of the legislature, and without pointing out the sources from which the precepts are drawn. In such circumstances the work before us cannot fail to prove useful. The notes on each article, are especially intended to unfold the meaning of the new French laws, to explain the motives of the legislature in promulgating them, and to trace their source to those ancient laws on which they are grounded. But another advantage of this kind of concordance, is, that it supplies the want of those provisoes simply hinted at in the code, but which naturally flow from the principle laid down, and are necessary consequences of it; although the editors did not think proper to insert them in the text.

Another observation may tend to give additional value to this work in France, and in the eyes of Foreigners, who wish to become acquainted with the various laws of that country. Few men have given an equal share of attention both to the Roman laws, and to those customs by which a great part of France was governed; they have generally adopted one branch of Jurisprudence, and neglected the other; this work may then prove useful to both parties, as offering the connection of written law with custom.

The author observes, in his advertisement, that the civil code in this new form, *is more complete than in the simple edition of the text, more perspicuous than all the commentaries which have appeared, more regular in in its progress, and more interesting, by the various objects it embraces;* and, after making due allowance for the paternal feelings of a writer, we must own that there is some truth in that judgment.

Maps and Charts.

1. *Carte des Etats Unis, avec le Canada, la Nouvelle Ecosse, le Nouveau Brunswick, et Terre-neuve.*

2. *Carte des Indes Occidentales et du Golfe du Mexique.*

1. *Map of the United States, with Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.*

2. *Map of the West Indies, and of the Gulf of Mexico,* drawn by M. Lapie, and published by M. P. A. F. Tardieu, two sheets coloured, pr. 10 fr. *Paris,* Tardieu, and Treuttel and Würtz.

The first of these maps is only a copy, on a smaller scale, of the one published by the same author in 1802, on four large sheets. They are both carefully drawn and well executed, and as they can be joined together, they offer an interesting geographical survey of almost the whole of North America, both in a political and in a commercial point of view. These maps show clearly the progress which civilization has made in those immense countries formerly in a wild state, and now interspersed with towns, villages, and habitations; the parts as yet undiscovered, and which remain to be settled, are also pointed out, as well as the rich colonized islands which belong to the different European powers. These maps form all together a valuable acquisition to the science of *Geography.*

Mathematics.

Traité élementaire de Mécanique, &c. Elementary Treatise on Mechanics, adopted in Public Schools. By A. B. Francoeur, Professor at the Lyceum of Paris, &c. Fourth Edition considerably augmented. 1 vol. 8vo. 9 plates. pr. 7 fr. *Paris,* Bernard.

In the advertisement placed at the beginning of this work, the author announces that, in order to shew the public his gratitude for the favorable reception which the three first editions of his treatise have experienced, he has revised it with the greatest care; that he has explained and illustrated several passages which were either too obscure or too difficult, that he has carefully corrected it, and added some important theories, which were wanting in the work. He affirms that every part of his treatise has been either altered or completely re-written, and that, in his corrections, he had the assistance of M. Poisson, Instructor at the Imperial Polytechnic school.

This long preamble is intended, of course, for those who, having any of the former editions, might hesitate to purchase this. As none of the first came under our inspection, we are unable to form any idea of the merits of the changes alluded to, but we consider the work as it now stands, as a complete and masterly introduction to the higher branches of mathematics, and perfectly intelligible for scholars, duly prepared by the previous study of analytical geometry, &c. The author has, in some instances, deviated, with much judgment, from the beaten track; for instance, he avoids synthetic methods in complicated questions, as being apt to create confusion, and as being, besides, ill-suited to the inventive genius, and even to the language of high mathematics. For the same reasons, no doubt, he never lays down a theorem, till he has given its demonstration. As to equations, he never writes them in the usual mode A : B : C : D : but in this, which is equivalent to it, $\frac{A}{B} \frac{C}{D}$. It is useless here to detail the various reasons which might justify the change; we shall only remark that there is no necessity for two modes of representing ideas in mathematics, and that of the two, that one must be preferred which accomodates itself to all combinations, and this is the exclusive characteristic of equations.

This work is divided into four books, each of which is preceded by *Definitions* and *Preliminary Principles.*

The first is on Statistics; it is divided into four chapters; the first upon equations of equilibrium; the second on the centre of gravity: the third on various machines; the fourth on the obstacles experienced by forces which give the impulsion to machines.

The second book treats of Dynamics; it is divided into three chapters. The first on the motion of a point in a straight line: the second on the motion of a point in curve; the third on the motion of a whole system.

Hydrostatics are the object of the third book, divided into three chapters. In the first the author gives the theory of the equilibrium of fluids in general; in the second, that of the heavy and incompressi-

ble fluids; in the third, that of heavy fluids of various densities.

The fourth and last book treats of Hydrodynamics. The author first examines the circumstances attending the motion of fluids between parallel sections: the case in which the outlet is of the smallest possible dimensions; the clepsydres; and lastly, all the general equations on the motion of fluids.

At the end of this treatise is found a calculation of the variations, grounded on a table of the different numerical values, and of specific weights.

Medicine.

Observations sur les Affections catarrhales en general. Observations on Catarrhal Affections in general, and particularly on those commonly known by the Names of *Cold in the Head* and *Cold in the Chest.* By P. J. G. Cabanis, M. D. Member of the Senate, of the National Institute, &c. Pamphlet in 8vo. pr. 1 fr. 80 c. *Paris,* Crapart, Caille and Ravier.

In the advertisement prefixed to this work, the author says, with much modesty, that the work he publishes on Catarrhal Affections, can teach nothing to the learned in medical science; that it can by no means prove interesting to those who are always seeking for brilliant theories; that it is not calculated for men of the world, to whom the reading of books on practical medicine is always hurtful, because it gives them an idea that they are able to prescribe for themselves, or even for others. The author adds that this book can be useful only to young practitioners. He hopes that this publication may suggest to them some views for the treatment of disorders which are every day occurring, and whose baneful consequences are too often disregarded in the beginning. "Those who will take the trouble of observing nature attentively," says the learned and modest author, "will, no doubt, see the same as I, for it is uniform in its march. But there is an advantage in knowing before hand what must principally engage our attention. Had I done nothing but to save young practitioners some uncertain and even dangerous experiments, I should consider myself amply paid for a slight labour, and I should have attained my aim."

Meteorology.

Annuaire Météorologique, pour l'An 1807. Meteorological Annuary for the Year 1807, for the Use of those who are fond of Meteorology, and indulge in Meteorological Researches, by J. B. Lamarck, Member of the Institute, &c. No. 8. 8vo. pr. 2 fr. 40 c. *Paris,* Treuttel and Würtz.

At the head of this Annuary M. Lamarck has affixed some observations, of which the following is an extract. It was in the year 1799 that he first published a Meteorological Annuary; it was then merely an essay to submit to the public, and to the test of experience, probabilities which, at that period, he had founded only on the consideration of the two alternate declinations of the moon. But what he has since observed relative to the different systems of lunar influence, which really take place; to the incessant shiftings, in their respective situations, which occasion perpetual changes in their relative position and in their effects; to the ascension of each new lunar point whose power of action varies in proportion to the general opposition of the other points at the epoch of its ascension; and lastly his observations on the oscillating faculties of the atmosphere; all these considerations have greatly extended the range of his pursuits and have, at the same time, opened a new and interesting field to science. M. L., in consequence, congratulates himself warmly on his courageous perseverance not only in adhering closely to the study of meteorology, but also in having first attempted to publish his Annuary. He affirms, that, without the peculiar circumstances to which the publication of this work has given rise, without the constant efforts it has required from him, he never could, by the simple and uncompelled study of meteorological phenomena, have arrived at the extensive knowledge he now possesses on this head, or entertained the hopes in which he now indulges of extending the science much further.

M. L. says that he is perfectly well acquainted with the kind of prejudice entertained against meteorology, and he mentions, as one of the most baneful consequences attending it, that no establishment of any kind exists among the most civilized nations for the encouragement of that science; but he relies *on the strength of things*, (we do not know whether he is a fatalist), and on the necessity generally felt of acquiring a prognostic acquaintance with the atmosphere. These considerations, M L. thinks, cannot fail of bringing about, in the course of time, such circumstances as shall procure for meteorology that favour and that assistance it stands in need of, and which will, most undoubtedly, be productive of general advantage.

This Annuary contains the Republican and the Gregorian calendar; the first is certainly useless, now that it has been suppressed. M. L. has added memoirs on the following subjects.

1. On the evident influence which the general disposition of all the lunar points possess over each ascending point; from whence follow several modifications of this ascending point, which sometimes favour its acting influence, and sometimes render it altogether nugatory.

2. On the oscillating faculty of parts of the atmosphere, and on the effects of such a faculty in respect to the greater or lesser efficacy of lunar influence.

3. On the eastern and western winds of our climates, and on the difference existing between the phenomena they produce in our atmosphere.

4. On certain winds, which are produced by several different winds blowing at the same time on the same level, which winds could never take place but owing to that circumstance.

5. On atmospherical electricity, and on the consequences of its variations in the atmosphere.

6. On the statistical meteorology of each country, and on the usefulness of establishments like this to governments and to physical science in general.

Besides these papers, the publication contains, as detached pieces, several well-ascertained observations, which tend to further the progress of meteorological knowledge.

A devoted and exclusive application to his subject, has somewhat tainted M. L.'s ideas with exaggeration; but many of his observations are curious and novel, and some of his predictions, we understand, on the state of the atmosphere, have been surprizingly verified.

Miscellaneous.

Essai sur les Traces Anciennes du Caractère des Italiens Modernes, des Siciliens, des Sardes, et des Corses. Essay on the Ancient traces of the Characteristics of Modern Italians, of Sicilians, Sardinians and Corsicans; followed by a Glance at the Historical, Statistical and Moral State of Upper Italy. By M. Denina, Librarian to His Royal and Imperial Majesty. 8vo. pr. 4 fr. 50 c. *Paris*, Fantin.

This work contains four divisions, independent of the appendix, announced in the title page.

In the first division the author treats, 1st. Of the ancient inhabitants of Magna Græcia, of Campania, and of other provinces of the Kingdom of Naples. 2. Of the Latin people, properly so called, and of Roman literature, both ancient and modern. 3. Of the inhabitants of Ombria, of the march of Ancona, of the Dutchy of Urbino. 4. Of the Etruscan or Tuscan people.

In the second division, he considers only those people which inhabit that part of Italy which have become French departments; that is, the Ligurians, and Sub-Alpines, or Piedmontese.

In the third division he introduces those people of Italy, first known under the name of Cisalpines, then called Lombards, and now Italians; in consequence, this part of the work treats, 1st. Of the Milanese, anciently Insubrians. 2. Of the Gauls, Lenomani, and of their descendants the Bressanese, the Veronese, the Mantuese, and the Cremonese. 3. Of the ancient and modern inhabitants of Venetia. 4. Of the ancient and modern inhabitants of the march of Trevisa, of Friuli, and of Istria. 5. Of the ancient and modern inhabitants of Romagna; that is, the Ferrarese and the Bolognese. The fourth division contains observations on Sicilians, Sardinians, and Corsicans.

Then follows the statistical view of Upper Italy divided in two sections, the first on

ancient Piedmont and its dependencies, the second on the Ligurian departments which form the 28th French military division.

The work is concluded by additional notes on different articles, relating to the character of Italians, 1st. On the military genius of the Neapolitans. 2. On the ferocious dispositions of the Roman people. 3. On the different characteristics of several distinct races in Tuscany. 4. On the character of the Venetians and of the Genoese. 5. On three illustrious families of Ligurian origin. 6. On the difference existing between the Piedmontese, who inhabit the opposite banks of the Po. 7. On the particular turn of mind of the people of Verceil, Padua, &c. &c.

Thus far, as faithful *Recorders*, we have detailed the various contents of this publication. But were we to give our opinion on the whole, we should caution our readers against trusting too implicitly to M. Denina's judgment. He is known, it is true, by a respectable production on the Wars of Italy; this work too contains a great shew of erudition, though sometimes ill applied, and in some cases appears impartial, but M. D. is himself an Italian, he is moreover librarian to his royal and imperial Majesty, who is a Corsican. This is not quite the independent situation in which we could wish to see a judge placed.

Miscellaneous.

Cours de Stéréométrie, appliquée au jaugeage, assujetti au Systeme métrique. Course of Stereometry, applied to Guaging, according to the new Metrical System; containing the Principles and a new general Method of the Art of Guaging, approved by his Excellency the Minister for the Interior, and by several Learned Societies; the Mode of making new Guaging Rules; a Treatise on the Origin and Capacity of Barrels, &c. and Instructions for the Admeasurement of the Tonnage of Boats and Vessels: to which is annexed, a Table shewing the Specific Weight of different Substances, and lastly a Table containing the Proportion between the Antient and the Present Measures, and between the Different Measures for Liquids: by M. Bazaine, Professor of Guaging at the Atheneum of Arts, Comptroler of Guaging, &c. 8vo. pr. 4 fr. 50 cent. *Paris*, Firmin Didot.

This course of Stereometry applied to guaging, will prove an useful assistant to French excise officers, to ship owners, to merchants, to coopers, &c. It is one of the almost innumerable works caused by the alteration of the French measures. It is followed by an elementary treatise, on practical geometry, which contains, 1st. Instructions on Decimal Calculations. 2nd. Principles of practical Geometry, applied to Land Surveying, and to the Measurement of Solids: 3d. A Table of Logarithms, to facilitate a Number of Calculations of daily Use: 4th. A Table of the Cubic Measurement of Wood, &c. 5th. Examples to prove the Superiority of the new Metrical System over the former Way of Computing, with the several Proportions between ancient and present Measures: 6th. And lastly, a Vocabulary of the New Measures, and of the Technical Terms used by Measurers.

In the lessons which compose these two treatises, the author has taken particular care to be perfectly intelligible to every class of readers: they are the results of experiments made by him in the course of his profession.

Physique Mécanique. Physico-Mechanics, by E. G. Fisher, Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, Professor of Mathematics, and of Physics, &c. Translated from the German, with Notes, by M. Biot, Member of the French Institute. 8vo. plates. pr. 6 fr. *Paris*, Bernard.

M. Fisher is already favourably known to the learned world, by several excellent works on mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, and by several useful translations. The work before us cannot but add greatly to his well-earned fame.

It is an elementary treatise, useful to young beginners, and at the same time worthy the attention of adepts in the sci-

ence. M. F. has carefully circumscribed the subject he had in view. He did not intend to publish elements of physics in general, but only the principles of physico-mechanics; intending to publish, afterwards, treatises on organic and physico-mechanics, and on the application of physics to the various sciences.

His aim in the present work is to consider the exterior state of *unorganic* bodies; that is, to examine the phenomena of rest and of motion, observable in those bodies.

He first observes, in his introduction, that there are two very different kinds of motion: 1. the motion of bodies which are perceptible from their nature; 2. the motion produced by certain modifications of bodies, and which we perceive without having a clear idea of the cause producing that motion: such are the effects of heat, of light, of electricity, &c. He concludes hence that physico-mechanics are naturally divided into two branches: viz. the study of perceptible bodies, and that of imperceptible substances. The study of perceptible bodies has been, says he, divided into four sections, which embrace, 1. Bodies in general. 2. Solid Bodies. 3. Liquid Bodies. 4. Elastic and Aereform Bodies. And in the present state of the science the study of imperceptible substances has been likewise divided into four sections, which embrace, 1. Heat. 2. Electricity. 3. The Magnetic Power. And 4. Light.

M. F. adopts, in great measure, these divisions; he observes, however, that it could be neither useful nor proper to follow scrupulously that systematical order, in treating the principles of physico-mechanics. He has thought proper, for instance, to place the section which treats of heat, immediately after that of solid bodies: because the study of fluids, either liquid or aereform, cannot be well understood without a previous knowledge of the laws by which the motions of heat are regulated.

In the first section, which treats of bodies in general, M. Fisher offers general considerations on the properties common to all bodies: he next considers bodies in their state of aggregation, the infinite varieties of their material properties, the various manners of considering them. He then presents mathematical ideas on the laws of motion; the physical laws of that motion which led to the knowledge of the force which produces motion. He concludes this section by an historical view of the state of knowledge relative to the principles of gravity. He considers it as the most important of all natural mechanical forces; examines the proportions of weight to size, or, in other words, *specific gravity;* the changes to which gravity is liable, from the less or greater distance from the centre of the globe; and lastly, the way in which it is affected by the general attraction which Newton has proved to exist between all natural bodies.

In the second section, M. F. examines the general properties of solid bodies; their internal construction; and on this subject he takes an opportunity of mentioning the discoveries of M. Haüy, on the structure of Crystals; the equilibrium of bodies, which forms the basis of statics. He then proceeds to the centre of gravity in bodies; he examines the unimpelled fall of heavy bodies, the laws of motion accelerated in uniform proportion; the unimpelled motion in curves, and that which takes place on given lines; the communication of motion by percussion, vibratory motion, and the sound it produces—that is, the first principles of acoustics.

In the third section, M. F. considers heat in general; its power of dilatation; the uses of the thermometer, and of the pyrometer; the changes produced in the aggregate state of bodies by heat; its propagation; the production of heat, and of cold.

In the fourth section, M. F. treats, first, of liquids in general: he then attempts to ascertain the specific weight of liquid and solid bodies; the equilibrium maintained by heavy liquids, which forms the basis of hydrostatics. Then follows the description and the use of the hydrostatic balance, and of aerometers. He examines afterwards the influence of adhesion and cohesion on hydrostatic phenomena. A view of the motions of fluids, forming the first principles of hydrostatics, concludes the fourth section.

The fifth section is devoted to aereform fluids. M. F. treats first of elastic fluids in general: he next considers water in the atmospheric air, which gives the true and first principles of the hygrometer: after describing the barometer, the pneu-

matic pump, and their uses, he treats of the equilibrium of the air, or the first principles of aerostatics: he then examines the motions of elastic fluids, which furnish him with observations on pneumatics.

The whole of the sixth section is on electricity: M. F. first describes the electrical machine, and details the general phenomena of electricity. He next examines opposite electricities: the range of explosion; the sphere of activity of that fluid; its accumulation. After a detailed description of the electrophorus and of the condenser, he mentions other means, besides friction, to excite electricity, and principally galvanism.

The seventh section is on magnetism. M. F. explains the general properties of the magnet, and enters afterwards into a more detailed explanation of the phenomena of the magnetic needle.

The eighth and last section includes the phenomena of light. M. F. first considers light in general, and more particularly the phenomena observable in its motion in direct lines; these are the first principles of optics: vision comes next under consideration. The reflection of light by glasses gives him an opportunity of explaining the first principles of catoptrics, and the refraction of light in transparent bodies introduces those of dioptrics. This section contains, besides, descriptions of the principal double optical instruments, the theory of dioptric colours, or the decomposition of light, which naturally introduces a description of the grand telescope, or achromatic glasses.

This work is remarkable for the concise style in which the author has expressed the most perspicuous ideas.

Natural History.

Tableau élementaire d'Ornithologie. Elementary Table of Ornithology, or Natural History of the Birds usually found in France; to which is affixed, a Treatise on the Manner of Stuffing and Preserving them to form Collections, by M. Sebastien Gerardin, late Professor of Natural History to the Central School of *Les Vosges*, now attached to the Museum of Natural History of Paris. 2 vol. 8vo. with an Atlas in 4to. pr. 36 fr. *Paris*, Tourneisen, jun.

We have often remarked lately in the titles and annunciations of French works, an improper application of the word *Atlas*. This word, in all the modern languages which have adopted it, means exclusively a complete collection of maps, as the origin of the expression indicates. Atlas, as every one knows, was a giant, who was supposed to carry the world on his shoulders, and it would be difficult to find any analogy between that fabulous being, and the representations of birds, animals, or even landscapes. This we remark only *en passant*.

The plates of this work are 41 in number; the first 37 contain the representations of 133 different birds, and the seven last, that of the instruments used to prepare the skin of animals, to form collections.

To these plates are added 148 pages of text, giving a concise description of each bird; a view of a cabinet of Natural History, with the mode of forming one; and four synoptic tables of the Ornithology of France.

The work itself is most methodically divided in the clearest order, and shews that the author was completely master of his subject; it perfectly coincides with the title, in which it is represented as an elementary treatise only; and this, now-a-days is no trifling merit in French publications. The descriptions of birds are concise and perspicuous at the same time; they are classed according to the system of Linneus, and to the ornithology of Brisson.

The author has prefixed to his work an introduction, in which he gives a general definition of birds, of their organs, and of the source of the external and internal parts, which compose their bodies. He then describes their feathers, their nests, their incubation, their habits, their various songs, their emigration, their food, and points out the advantages which man derives from most of the animals of that genus. These preliminary instructions throw a great light on the tables which follow, and add considerable interest to the work, which we think altogether commendable.

Theology.

La Sainte Bible. The Holy Bible, or the Old and New Testament,

translated into French from the Hebrew and Greek Texts, by the Pastors and Professors of the Church and Academy of Geneva. 3 vol. 8vo. pr. 15 fr. Another edition, 2 vol. small folio, 26 fr. Another edition, large folio, large type, 39 fr. *Géneva*, Paschoud. *Paris*, Treuttel and Würtz.

The preface to this edition will furnish us with all the comments we shall think necessary to make upon it:

"The diversity of languages into which the original text has been translated, may be considered as one of the means of ascertaining its purity. It must be owned, for instance, that in comparing with each other ancient manuscripts and versions, some of which are of a very remote date, a variety of readings has been discovered; and this could not be otherwise, considering the great antiquity of most of the holy writings, the incalculable number of copies, editions, and translations, which have been made in all times, in every language, in languages having no analogy between each other, among nations so widely differing in their customs and religious opinions. Yet in this variety of readings, the most punctilious critic has not been able, in a single instance, to discover one which materially differed from the rest, or which affected religion in its morality or its doctrine.

The first French translation of the Bible from the Hebrew, for the use of the reformed churches, is that of Olietan, printed in 1535; the style was corrected by Calvin, who was the editor of it. The Society of Pastors and Professors of Geneva published another in 1588, which was reprinted, with corrections, in 1712. This translation has been the groundwork of most of the versions, which have since been made into French for the reformed churches.

Sacred criticism has, however, made great progress since that time, by a more thorough knowledge of oriental languages, by collections of several ancient manuscripts, and even by journeys in the countries where the holy writers resided: by a better knowledge of localities, of customs, of habits; and lastly, by the progress of some other sciences, necessary to make a good interpreter of the holy writ.

To take advantage of this newly acquired knowledge, the Society of Pastors and Professors of Geneva formed, as early as the year 1721, the resolution of undertaking a new translation of the Bible. This work, retarded and impeded till the present time, by a variety of circumstances, is the present publication. The society has been led to hope, that a translation, as literal as the language would allow, executed besides with candour, without any prejudices in favour of particular opinions, and in which truth has been the only aim, might deserve the approbation of the learned, and excite a taste for the almost abandoned perusal of the holy writings."

Bibliotheque des Pasteurs. The Minister's Library. Sixteenth Number. Subscriptions are received in *Paris* by De Bray, pr. 15 fr. for a year, 8 fr. for six months, and 4 fr. for three months.

Each number contains reviews, extracts, and outlines of sermons, homilies, exhortations, and instructions, from the most approved publications, tending to prove the truth of the Christian religion, and moreover, to spread its doctrine and its morality.

Topography.

Coup d'Œil sur la Hollande. A Glance at Holland, or Picture of that Kingdom in 1806. 2 parts in one vol. 8vo. pr. 6 fr. *Paris*, Leopold Collin.

This is but a superficial production; at the beginning the author has affixed several observations on the kingdom of Holland excessively abridged; the new constitution of the country, decreed on the 5th of June, 1806; the treaty concluded on the 24th of May, 1806, between the French Emperor and the States of Holland. To these preliminary matters are added, 1st. The general Appearance of Batavia. 2. Its Climate and Temperature. 3. The Productions of its Soil. 4. Its Domestic Animals. 5. The Mode of Living prevalent among the Farmers in Holland. 6. The Beverages mostly used. 7. The Salt fabricated, consumed, and exported. 8. The Fuel employed. 9. A View of

public Works, Canals and Dams. 10. The State of the different Branches of Foreign Commerce, the Freight of Vessels, Commission, East and West India Trade. 11. The Home Trade. 12. The exterior Fisheries, such as the Herring, Cod, and Whale Fisheries. 13. The Interior Fisheries. 14. The Manufactures. 15. The Vegetable, Animal and Mineral Productions employed in them. 16. The System of Weights and Measures of Batavia. 17. Its Coins. 18. The Religion of the State and the various Sects tolerated in Holland. 19 The Dutch Language. 20. Arts and Sciences. 21. Charitable Establishments. 22. Police. 23. Justice. 24. Customs and Manners.

We have arrived at last at the end of this long nomenclature of chapters which form the first division of the work, and contain but little information. Our readers may have already remarked three most important omissions, viz. Finances, and Land and Sea Forces. The second part contains a topography of Batavia, with the ancient and present division of its territory, and is merely a compilation from treatises on Geography.

GERMANY.

Biography.

Militarische Gallerie, oder Lebensbeschreibungen beruhmter Franzoisische Generale, &c. Military Gallery, or Biography of famous French Generals, who have distinguished themselves since the Beginning of the Revolution. 2 vol. with 36 copper plates. pr. 10 dollars. *Leipzic*, by Voss.

The editor of this work assures the public that the biography is composed with all the care which the interest of the subject demands.

The following biographical sketches, with the portraits belonging to them, are contained therein:

First part—Bonaparte. Aubert Dubayer. Augereau. Beauharnois. Bernadotte. Bournonville. Berthier. Brune. Carteaux. Championnet. Custine. Dampierre. Desaix. Dugommier. Dumas. Duphot. Ferino. Hoche.

Second part—Joubert. Jourdan. Kilmaine. Kleber. Lannes. Leclerc. Lecourbe. Lefevre. Macdonald. Marceau. Massena. Menou. Monnier. Moreau. Murat. Pichegru. Regnier. Serrurier.

ITALY.

Natural History.

Insectorum Liguriæ Species nova aut rariores quas in agro Ligustico nuper detexit, et iconibus illustravit Maximilianus Spinola; adjecto catalogo Specierum autoribus jam enumeraturum quæ in eadem regione passim occurrunt. Tomus primus, Fasciculum primum sistit. New, or uncommon Species of the Insects of Liguria lately discovered in the Ligurian State, and depicted in Copper Plates, by Maximilian Spinola; to which is added, a Catalogue of the Species already enumerated by Authors, which are to be found in the same Country. Part I. vol. 1. pr. 8 fr. *Genoa*, Yves Gravier. *Paris*, Treuttel and Würtz.

This work is a valuable acquisition to entomological science. As that science had been hitherto but little cultivated in Genoa, few of the insects which are more especially to be found in Liguria had been described: this M. S. has undertaken: he has more particularly noticed those species which, being scarcer, have naturally escaped the researches of former entomologists. He not only describes them, but also classes them, and points out their analogy with insects of other countries.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

March, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

Mr. Price, of Appledore, has just completed an original work on Sheep Feeding, as practised in Romney Marshes, in which he is a proprietor. This has been read in manuscript by the President and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

No. 1, of the National Cattle Plate Work, published by Messrs. Alderman Boydell and Co. and inscribed by permission to his Majesty, will appear in the course of this month. The whole under the immediate superintendance of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. The portraits from the life, painted by Mr. James Ward, and engraved by the same artists. The history and descriptions by Mr. Lawrence, the veterinary and agricultural writer, with occasional observations by Lord Somerville. The first number contains the Red Cattle of Devonshire, in four plates—Bull, Cow, Labouring, and Fat Ox, with descriptions, and a portion of the history, which, in like manner, runs through the whole of the numbers.

Biography.

Mr. Bower has made considerable progress in a work which is intended to exhibit a complete delineation of the life of Luther, and of the effects of that life upon the great revolution to which he has given a name. Mr. Bower has explored the original and voluminous documents respecting Luther, with which his own times, and those immediately succeeding, abounded; he has carefully analysed the whole of Luther's writings; and is persuaded that the materials which he has collected, furnish much information which has not hitherto been laid before the British public, respecting the character and progress of this extraordinary man, respecting the gradual formation of his mind during the period of his education, the gradual expansion of his views during his efforts for the reformation of the Church; and the character which the peculiarity of his mind stamped upon the reformation itself.

The Life of the late Abraham Newland, Esq. from authentic documents, is in the press; to which will be added some interesting particulars of the history of the Bank, not before made public.

Botany.

Mrs. Hall has nearly ready for publication a Manual of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, principally intended for the instruction of the female sex.

Drama.

Mr. Colman's Dramas, the Iron Chest, Surrender of Calais, Battle of Hexham, and Heir at Law, are now printing, in octavo; of them, the first only has been yet published in an authentic form.

A new edition of the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher is preparing for publication. The tasks of collation and criticism will be executed with the editor's greatest industry and best judgment; and ample recourse will be had to the MS. notes of the late Dr. Farmer, written in the folio edition of the author's, of which the editor is in possession.

Education.

Mr. Hort's little work on Mythology, is nearly ready for publication. It will be followed by a compendium of Universal History, and some other elementary works composed by Mr. Hort, for the use of his own school.

History.

In the press, A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second, with an introductory chapter on the History of England, from the accession of the House of Tudor, to the death of Charles the Second. By the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

To which is added, an Appendix of valuable and original documents, collected by the author.

The edition will be superintended, and a preface prefixed, by Lord Holland.

This work will form a quarto volume, and will be published in the three following sizes;

1st. Demy quarto, printed on a good common paper, and clear type, price thirty-six shillings, boards.

2d. Royal quarto, printed elegantly, on fine wove-paper with a larger type, price two guineas and a half, extra boards.

3d. Elephant quarto: the paper of the finest quality, and printing in the very best style, price five guineas, in extra boards.

Of this latter edition, only two hundred and fifty copies are printing.

Each edition will be embellished with a portrait of the Author, never before engraved, taken from the last bust executed by Mr. Nollikins.—The engraving for the royal and elephant quarto copies, will be of a larger size than that for the demy copies.

It is said, that the copy-right of this work has been purchased at the unprecedented sum of four thousand, five hundred guineas.

Speedily will appear, in four very large octavo volumes, the second edition, very considerably enlarged and improved, including the cases and statutes to the present time, of the whole Law relative to the duty a Justice of Peace; comprising also that the authority of parish officers; with tables of the names of the cases, and an Index of principal matters: by Thomas Walter Williams, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister.

Fine Arts.

Mr. Samuel Daniel proposes to publish twelve prints, from drawings made on the spot, representing the native inhabitants, scenery, and animals of Ceylon.

Medicine.

Dr. Uwins of Aylesbury, will shortly publish a small tract, entitled, Modern Medicine. It will contain an explanation of the prominent discoveries and doctrines that have conduced to the recent advancement of medical philosophy: a disquisition on the mode in which medicine is cultivated and practised; and an inquiry how far the principles on which the healing art is founded, may with propriety constitute a subject of unprofessional research.

In the press, a Letter to Dr. Jenner, in reply to a public mis-statement of John Birch, esq. of sixty-two failures, and twenty deaths having occurred after vaccination, at Ringwood, Herts, by William Blair, one of the deputation from the Royal Jennerian Society, which investigated the affair.

Dr. Thomas Jameson, resident physian at Carleton House, has nearly ready for the press, in an octavo volume, an Inquiry into the Changes of the Human Body at the different Ages; containing a concise history of the natural and morbid state of the organs, and the causes of the general mortality in each period of life.

Miscellaneous.

This day commences, in royal octavo, a work entitled Pantologia, comprehending a complete series of Essays, Treatises, and Systems, alphabetically arranged, with a general dictionary of arts, sciences, and words; and presenting a distinct survey of human genius, learning, and industry.

Conditions.—I. This work will be handsomely printed by Messrs. Bensley and Davison, on a fine-wove royal octavo, and will be published in monthly parts, price six shillings each, five of which will form a volume.

II. As in an undertaking of so extensive a nature, it is impossible to ascertain the exact quantity in which the whole will be comprised, the public can only be assured that it will not exceed ten volumes, and probably, not more than eight or nine.

III. In the course of publication there will be introduced from three to four hundred elegant engravings by the first artists, from original drawings, by Sydenham Edwards, Farey, jun. &c. And all those representing subjects of natural history, comprising half, or nearly half the entire number, will be beautifully coloured after nature.

Prospectus.—Notwithstanding the number and variety of the works which have been published in the course of the last century, under the titles of Dictionaries, Lexicons, and Encyclopædias, yet, such is the gradual progress of human knowledge, such are the progressive augmentations to the stock of polite literature, the occasional modifications in the practice of the arts, so numerous and rapid the inventions and discoveries which are constantly enriching the sciences, that fresh publications at no very distant periods, in which all that is new and valuable is carefully incorporated, seem to be not merely expedient, but absolutely necessary.

To facilitate the researches of the ingenious and inquisitive, to assist the student in acquiring distinct notions of the objects of his pursuit; to accommodate the man of science and of fortune, with an elegant work of reference on every important topic; and to guide the mechanic and the artist, to the simplest and easiest processes, are the purposes intended to be accomplished by the publication of the Pantologia now offered; which, as its name imports, will exhibit a whole body of instruction, on all the diversified departments of human knowledge. The editors have for some years been carefully engaged in collecting and arranging materials for this extensive work; and their plan will be peculiarly characterised by the following particulars.

1. An explanation of English words as well as arts and sciences; by which means the Pantalogia will, in every respect, be a self-interpreting work; and the reader need not be put to the double expence of purchasing a dictionary of words to explain a dictionary of things.

2. An uniform and alphabetic incorporation of English names in the department of natural history, as well as of their systematic synonyms: in consequence of which the unscientific reader may refer with facility to articles and descriptions for which he has too frequently to search in vain.

3. A more systematic arrangement of the science of Mineralogy, consistently with the progress that has of late years been made in this important

branch of physics: uniting the recent improvements of Hauy and Werner, with the established classification of Gmelin.

4. A full and accurate account of rural and domestic sports, games, recreations, and pastimes: comprising more especially the practice, laws, and regulations of angling, coursing, racing, shooting, and hunting, in all their varieties.

Possessed of these exclusive advantages, the Dictionary now proposed to the public, under the title of Pantologia, will comprise a body of general science, physical and metaphysical, mathematical and mechanical, liberal, active, and inventive. It will be equally applicable to the man of business, and the man of ease; to the merchant, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, and the philosopher; the student in law, in medicine, and polite literature. It will be a gazetteer, or geographical vocabulary; and a general repository of biography, mythology, and fabulous history. The different subjects will be thrown, as frequently as the nature of the work will admit, into the form of distinct essays, treatises, or systems: while, for the advantage of a more general reference, every individual branch or idiom of a science will be separately and independently explained.

Comprehensive as the undertaking may appear, the editors propose to comprise it within eight, or, at the utmost ten, volumes royal octavo. They are aware, indeed, that if all they could offer, and offer with advantage, were to be indulged in, not eight or ten, nor even eighty or one hundred volumes would be sufficient for their purpose. Yet they trust, that while the space to which they thus limit themselves, will afford every convenience with regard to economy and portability, it will, at the same time, allow scope enough for all the grand purposes of an Encyclopædian or Pantological dictionary: that it will enable them to realize their promise, and to obtain the approbation of the public.

To render the work exclusively elegant and attractive, all the plates in the different branches of natural history will be accurately and beautifully coloured so as to exhibit in the most faithful manner the various subjects introduced.

Dr. Carpenter, of Exeter, will in a few days publish a small work, which he entities, the Plan, Rules, and Catalogue, of a library for young persons; with observations on some of the principal branches of science and literature, and occasional remarks on the Books selected. Published with a view to assist in the information of similar institutions, and to aid the young in the choice of objects of mental pursuit.

Mrs. Murray, the author of Mentoria, has in the press, Mentorial Lectures, comprising remarks on the higher branches of female education.

Mrs. Lofft has just finished a volume of Shakespearian Aphorisms.

Two more volumes of Espriella's Letters from England, and a new edition of the former volumes will appear in a few weeks.

Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh, has nearly finished printing his work on Geognosy, which will form a third volume to his Mineralogy.

Messrs. Carey and Marshman, two of the baptist ministers in Bengal, are translating the Rumavana of Valmeki from the original Sanscrit. The first volume will soon be ready for publication.

A Series of Letters, by Mr. J. Gilbert, addressed to the Rev. William Bennett, in reply to his remarks on a recent hypothesis respecting the origin of Moral Evil, will soon be ready for publication.

Natural Philosophy.

Dr. Gregory has completed a course of Familiar Lectures on the various branches of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, containing the present state of knowledge on those subjects, adapted to the use of schools, and all persons who attend courses of lectures. The plates are very numerous, are

newly drawn from the best instruments, and are correctly engraved by Porter.

Periodical Literature.

This day commences a Quarterly Review of Publications of Art; consisting of Critical animadversions on the most important modern productions, as they may appear; of the Arts of Painting, Engraving, Sculpture, Architecture, and Books on the subject of imitative Art.

Poetry.

A new Translation of Virgil's Georgics, in blank verse, is in the press.

A Translation of the thirteenth book of the Encid of Virgil, from the text of Maffœus, by a Lady, with some other Poems, will be shortly published in one volume, in octavo.

The Rev. J. Grant will publish, in the course of the present month, the Pastoral Care, a didatic Poem, in three parts.

Mr. Robinson, late of Seaford, has two volumes of Poems on Moral and Patriotic Subjects, about to appear, under the patronage of Mr. Sheridan and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Capel Lofft's Collection of English Sonnets, which has been long expected, will be published speedily.

Miss Savory, author of a short Poem entitled Inspiration, has in the press a volume of Poetical Tales, founded on interesting facts.

Politics.

A Pamphlet on the Portuguese Emigration will shortly appear. It will contain an investigation of the causes which led to that measure, and a detail of the circumstances attending it, with strictures on the official accounts published by ministers. It will also comprehend an examination of the motives of France in her conduct towards Portugal, and into the relations which subsist between Portugal and her colonies. The flight of the royal family to Brazil, under the aid and protection of our government, will naturally induce a consideration of the views which this country has long entertained towards South America, and of her late measures in furtherance of those views. Hence a comparative estimate will be made of the immediate and ultimate effects which this emigration may produce on the interests of Great Britain.

Theology.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt has just completed his edition of the whole works of Bishop Hall, in ten volumes 8vo. and has also published separate editions of the bishop's Contemplations, in 2 vols. Of his Devotional Writings, in 1 vol. Of his Practical Works, in 2 vols. And of his Divine Right of Episcopacy, in 1 vol.

The same editor has now in the press, in 3 large vols. 8vo. the Works of Bishop Hopkins; including all the pieces contained in the folio, with several scarce posthumous treatises. A life of the author will be prefixed, and a copious index be given at the end.

The Rev. Charles Francis, rector of Mildenhall, is about to publish a Sermon preached in the parish church of St. Peter, Marlborough, in recommendation of the union of the dissenters with the church of England.

Voyages and Travels.

Lord Valentia has sent to press his Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, and Egypt, in the years 1802——6. They will make three volumes, and will be printed in royal and imperial quarto, and be embellished with forty-five highly-finished engravings, together with other plates, such as inscriptions, maps, &c.

Mr. Guttleib is preparing for the press, an account of his Travels in North America, in the years 1806—7, which will be illustrated by a considerable number of wood-cuts.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.

The Complete Grazier; or, Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant. By a Lincolnshire Grazier; assisted by several extensive Farmers in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, &c. also in America. Third Edition improved. 8vo. 12s. Crosby.

This work comprises——Instructions for the Choice of Breeds, Buying, Breeding, Rearing, Fattening, Treatment of Diseases, and general Management of all sorts of Live Stock.

Culture of the best Grasses and Plants, Irrigation, or Watering of Meadows, and general Economy of a Grass Farm.

Method of Cutting and Mixing Food in Times of Scarcity, and Management of the Dairy.

A View of the most profitable Breeds of Sheep, Horned Cattle, Horses, and Swine, with Engravings on Wood; also Poultry, Rabbits, Bees, &c.

The whole is illustrated by upwards of one hundred copper-plates and wood-cuts.

This third edition contains improvements relative to British Wool, Sheep, and Grasses, both natural and artificial, represented on three plates: many other articles also are enlarged.

General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire, with Observations drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal Improvement. By Henry Holland, Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. 8vo. 10s.

A Treatise on the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp, with plates. By Robert Wissett, Esq. F.R. and A.S. Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company, 4to.

Practical Observations on Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, as a manure. By Richard Parkinson, Author of the English Practice of Agriculture, and the Experienced Farmer. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hints to Planters; collected from various authors of esteemed authority, and from actual observation. By Francis Dukinfield Astley, esq. small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary; containing the best and newest methods of cultivating and improving the Kitchen, Fruit, Flower-Garden, and Nursery: of performing the practical parts of Agriculture; of managing Vineyards, and of propagating all sorts of Timber-Trees. By the late Phillip Miller, F. R. S. with Additions and Improvements by Thomas Martyn, B. D. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Folio, 4 vols. £14. 14s.

New Editions.

A Treatise on the Choice, Buying, and General Management of the Farmer's Live Stock, with Engravings on Wood of a considerable number of the most profitable, with appropriate Descriptions, by a Lincolnshire Grazier. A new Edition. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Bell's Ten Minutes Advice to those going to purchase a Horse. By a Veterinary Surgeon. 1s.

Bell's Pocket Farriery, shewing how to use a Horse on a Journey. A new edition, with Improvements. By a Veterinary Surgeon, 1s.

Antiquities.

Ancient Alphabets and Hieroglyphic Characters explained. With an Account of the Egyptian Priests, their Classes, Institutions, and Sacrifices; in the Arabic Language, by Ahmad Bin Wahshih; and in English by Joseph Hammer, Secretary to the Imperial Legation at Constantinople. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Architecture.

Essays of the London Architectural Society, 4 plates, royal 8vo. 7s.

Biography.

General Biography, or Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, and Professions, arranged according to alphabetical order; composed by J. Aikin, M. D. Rev. Thomas Morgan, and Mr. Johnston. Vol. 6, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

It is the peculiar design of this work, say the editors, to afford a more characteristic and impartial estimates, moral and intellectual, of the subjects of biographical record, than has hitherto been done in similar publications; and likewise to proportion more justly the length and minuteness of the narrative to the relative consequence of the individual commemorated.

By attention to these points, it is hoped that such a view will be presented of all the most conspicuous characters in history and literature, as may suffice for the instruction and entertainment of general readers, and preclude the necessity of consulting a variety of authors.

For the use of those who wish to make more particular inquiries, and likewise for the purpose of authenticating the matter of the narration, references are subjoined to every single article, of the sources whence the information has been derived.

The Lives of British Statesmen. By John Macsdiarmid, esq. Embellished by four Portraits engraved by Freeman. 4to. 2l. 2s. Longman.

The plan of the work is to unfold the private history and character of the man, to explain his political views, and to record his public actions.

The cotemporary history, the delineation of manners and of the state of knowledge are introduced as far as the writer supposes them requisite to illustrate the biography.

This volume contains the Lives of
Sir Thomas More.
Cecil, Lord Burleigh.
Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

Memoirs of the Life of the Great Condé, written by His Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, his great Grandson, now in England. Translated by Fanny Holcroft. 8vo. 9s.

The history of the Female Sex; translated from the German of C. Meiners; Counsellor of State to his Britannic Majesty, and Professor of Philosophy at the University of Gottingen. 4 vols. 1l. 10s.

The last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI. By Francois Hue, one of the Officers of the king's chamber, named by that monarch after the tenth of August, 1792, to the honour of continuing with him and the Royal Family. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas More: with a new Translation of his Utopia; his History of King Richard III. and his Latin Poems. By Arthur Cayley, the Younger, esq. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

New Editions.

The Life of Erasmus. By the late Rev. John Jortin, D. D. Archdeacon of London, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, and Vicar of Kensington. A new edition, embellished with a portrait of Erasmus by Anker Smith, A. R. A. and twelve plates of fac-similes of the hand-writing of Erasmus, and that of his most eminent friends and cotemporaries. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

The first volume of Dr. Jortin's edition of this work was published in 1758, the second in 1760. In the present edition the various Addenda to the Life of Erasmus, and appendix, are incorporated in the places to which they were referred by the author.

The publisher of this edition has lately printed, in 3 vols 8vo. uniform with the above, price, in boards, 2l. 4s.

Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion, and Remarks on Ecclesiastical History.

The remaining works of this author are in the press, and will be brought forward with every degree of expedition.

Classical Literature.

Collectio sententiarum, exemplorum, testimoniorum, necnon et similitudinum, in usum scholastica juventutis. Opera et studio Johannis Bennet, A. B. 12mo. 7s. boards.

The paraphrase of an anonymous Greek writer (hitherto published under the name of Andronicus Rhodius) on the Nicomachean ethics of Aristotle, translated from the Greek, by William Bridgman, F. L. S. Royal 4to. £.1 11s. 6d.

Commerce.

Commerce defended: an Answer to the Arguments by which Mr. Spence, Mr. Cobbett, and others, have attempted to prove that Commerce is not a Source of national Wealth, by James Mill, Esq.

Drama.

Critical Essays on the Principal Performers of the London Theatres, including general remarks on the Practice and Genius of the Stage. small 8vo. 8s.

Three Comedies, translated from the Spanish. 7s.

Faulkener, a tragedy, as performed at Drury Lane. By W. Godwin. 2s 6d.

Antiquity, a farce in two acts, written upon the principles inculcated by the author of the late theatrical-criticisms in the weekly paper called "the news," (now of those in "the examiner"), to whom it is dedicated. 8vo. 2s.

Education.

The Juvenile Preceptor, Vol. IV; containing a Spelling and Pronouncing Dictionary. 4s. boards. printed at the Poughnill Press by G. Nicholson. *London*. Symonds.

The leading objects which have been kept in view in compiling this volume, have been, to avoid the indistinctness of a small type, by employing one that is large and agreeable, and by the adoption of a simple, yet clear and complete plan of fixing the sounds of the letters. The *divisions* of the words with syllables their *accentuation* and *pronunciation*, have, in consequences, only been attended to, as the explanations which might have been added to them would have swelled the volume into a quarto.

It forms a complete Spelling-Book to pupils in orthography, the words being arranged into classes of one, two, three, four, and more, syllables: it is also a Dictionary for common reference, to those who wish to examine and become familiar with the present most approved mode of English pronunciation.

Tales from Shakespeare, designed for the use of young persons, by Charles Lamb, with 20 engravings from designs by W. Mullready. 2 vols. 12mo. Hodgkins.

"In these tales," the Prospectus informs us, "the words of Shakespeare are employed as frequently as possible. They are related with a simplicity adapted to the apprehension of the juvenile and untutored mind, which may thus be made familiar with this author, several years before it they can otherwise read them with profit."

Domestic Recreations; or Dialogues illustrutive of natural and scientific subjects, by Priscilla Wakefield. Vol. 2. 2s. 6d. half-bound.

A familiar Treatise on Perspective, designed for Ladies, and those who are unacquainted with the Principles of Optics and Geometry. 5s. half-bound.

A guide to Elocution, divided into Six Parts; containing, *Grammar*, *Composition*, *Synonymy*, *Language*, *Orations*, *Poems*. By J. Sabine. 12mo. 4s.

TheYouth's Historical Guide: together with Evidences of the Christian Religion. By J. Sabine. 12mo. 4s.

Stories of Old Daniel, or Tales of Wonder and Delight, 3s. 6d.

Fine Arts.

The Costume of Great Britain; in a Series of Sixty coloured Engravings. The Subjects collected, arranged, and executed, and the Descriptions written, by W. H. Pyne. Imperial 4to. 9l. Miller.

This splendid publication is printed uniformly with the other works of a similar nature, which Mr. Miller has already published; it is in continuation of that series announced by Mr. M. designed to include a *Complete Costume of the World.* The following parts of this plan are already before the public:

	£.	s.	d.
The Costume of China, by Colonel Mason, 60 Engravings	6	6	0
The Costume of Turkey, 60 Engravings	8	8	0
The Costume of Russia, 72 Engravings	8	8	0
The Costume of Austria, 50 Engravings	6	6	0
The Punishments of China, 22 Engravings	3	13	6

The complete set in six volumes, contains three hundred and twenty-six coloured engravings.

A Series of Engravings to illustrate Dante. Engraved by Piroli of Rome; from Compositions in the Possession of Thomas Hope, esq. By John Flaxman, R. A. Sculptor to the King. Folio, 4l. 4s. Longman.

This work consists of one hundred and twelve plates, illustrative of the *Inferno Purgatorio*, and *Paradiso* of Dante, with Descriptions in Italian; and the parallel passages from Mr. Boyd's Translation of that author.

Lectures on the Art of Engraving, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By John Landseer, Engraver to the King, and F. S. A. 8vo. 10s 6d.

Geography.

The Geographical Copy-Book, Part I. price 3s.

The Geographical Copy-Book, Part II. price 3s.

The School Atlas; or, a Key to Goldsmith's Geographical Copy-Books, price 5s. The whole by the Rev. J. Goldsmith. Phillips.

The first part consists of fifteen outline Maps of the Quarters and principal Countries in the World, including three ancient maps, engraved of a competent size and printed on superfine drawing paper, for the purpose of being filled up from any ordinary maps by the junior classes of students of geography.

The second part consists of the lines of latitude and longitude accurately drawn for the same set of maps, designed to be filled up by the senior classes of students of geography, or by those who have previously filled up part I.

The School Atlas contains the same fifteen maps, finished and neatly coloured, as examples to be copied by those who fill in the Geographical Copy-Book.

History.

The History of the House of Austria, from the foundation of the monarchy, by Rodolph of Hapsburgh, to the death of Leopold II.: from 1218 to 1792. By William Coxe, F. R. S. F. A. S. Archdeacon of Wilts, and Rector of Bemerton. Illustrated by a Map and Genealogical Tables. 3 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s. Royal paper, 8l. 8s.

The History of Rome, related in familiar conversations, by a father to his children; interspersed with moral and instructive remarks, and observations

on the most leading and interesting subjects. By Mrs. Helme. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s.

Jurisprudence.

The Proceedings under a Writ of Inquiry, before the Sheriff of Middlesex, and a Special Jury, in an action between the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, and Robert Ferguson, esq. for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, when a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff for £. 10,000; taken in short-hand, by Mr. Gurney.

The Trial of Dr. Campbell, at the instance of the College of Physicians; with Remarks, by a Friend to Truth and Justice. 1s.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

Sketch of the Revolutions of Medical Science, and Views relating to its Reform. By P. J. G. Cabanis, Member of the National Institute of France, of the Medical Society and School of Paris, of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, &c. &c. Translated from the French with Notes by A. Henderson, M. D. 8vo. pp. 440, price 8s. Murray.

The direct object of this work is to trace, in a rapid and summary manner, the history of the revolutions of medical science; to distinguish each revolution by the circumstances which have occasioned it, and by the changes which it has effected in the state, or in the progress, of the science; and lastly, to endeavour to discover, if these different views, when subjected to modern philosophical methods, may not suggest some useful hints for the reform of the science, and of its plan of instruction.

'In order to arrive at all the causes of the different changes which medicine has undergone, and to describe them with exactness, it would be necessary to enter into all the details of its history; it would be necessary to join with it the history of many other collateral sciences; it would be necessary even to trace in some degree that of civilized society. Indeed it is only, perhaps, by viewing these different objects together, by examing the reciprocal action of the social state and of political events upon each other, their common influence on the progress of the human mind in general, and that of the different sciences on medicine, in particular, that we can form a precise and perfect idea of the state of the latter, in all its stages of advancement down to the present time. Nothing, certainly, would be more philosophical, than its history, executed on such a plan, and with such views: it would reflect a new and clear light upon many parts of the general history of mankind, with which, at first sight, the science of medicine seems to have no connexion. But our object does not prescribe to us so vast a plan. It will suffice for our purpose, to characdistinctly the principal epochs of medical history; to point out, in each revolution, the real state of public opinion; to appreciate, with accuracy, causes and effects; and lastly, to inquire, what are the proper means of promoting the reform which has been for some time preparing, and which, eventually, cannot fail of accomplishment.

Such, then, is the design of this work.'

The plan of this work is thus detailed in the table of contents.

CHAP. I.

SECT. I.—Is the Art of Medicine founded on a solid basis?

II.—Different points of view, in which the Art of Medicine may be considered.

CHAP. II.

View of the Revolutions of Medical Science, from its origin to the present time.

SECT. I.—Cultivation of medicine by the chiefs of the savage tribes, by the poets, and, principally, by the priests.

II.—Cultivation of medicine by the first philosophers.

III.—Of Hippocrates and the School of Cos.

IV.—Of the other Schools of Greece.

V.—From the time of the introduction of medicine at Rome, to the epoch of the Arabians.

VI.—Epoch of the Arabians.

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XIV.—Of Boerhaave.

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XVI.—Of the present State of Medical Education.

CHAP. III.

General Views on the Subject of Medical Education.

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IV.—On Philosophical Methods.

V.—On Moral Philosophy.

VI.—On the Arts and Belles Lettres.

VII.—On Ancient and Modern Languages.

Conclusion.

Notes by the Translator.

Of the present translation, Dr. Henderson says,

"The original of the following pages was published at Paris about two years ago. The known abilities of the author, the merits of the present performance, and the conviction that such a work had been long wanted in medical and philosophical literature, induced me to attempt its translation.—In executing my task, I have studied faithfully to preserve the sense of the author. I have, however, ventured to correct a few mistakes (relating chiefly to names and titles) into which he had fallen; and in the notes subjoined at the end of the volume, I have controverted certain positions in the text, which seemed to admit of doubt, and illustrated others, which appeared to require explanation."—*Advertisement.*

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'From the title of this work,' says the Doctor in his Preface, 'the reader will not be led to expect elaborate descriptions of the countries, through which I have passed; nor deep researches into their political economy; my only aim was to record the ideas, to which travelling occurrences gave birth, and to convey, though imperfectly, some of the sensations I received in the varied scene. Through some of the countries I have had occasion to mention, I only travelled hastily; and a *chaise de poste*, however convenient, is not the very best station, from whence a traveller can minutely observe men and manners, commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. Yet, whenever I made a stay, I neglected no opportunity to gather whatever information men or monuments would afford; I did not even hesitate to borrow from French writers, authentic accounts, or particulars of their country, but little known among us; thus I took from *Le Voyage Pittoresque de la France*, the Fabulous History of Paris; and I am indebted to the *Histoire civile et ecclesiastique de Frejus*, for the abridged history of that place, which I have also inserted in my work.

'From the intention I have avowed, of faithfully recording the state of my mind, the reader will not be startled when he meets with rovings of imagination, coinciding with my situation, thoughts, object, and occupation.

'*Diversité c'est ma devise.*

'But I doubt whether fashionable people will forgive my making them acquainted with the *canaille* of Paris, whose manners I have studiously observed, at the risk of being reproached with the selection of my company. Yet Sterne felt the pulse of a Grisette without creating much scandal; and without even presuming to establish a degree of comparison between my humble essay, and the masterly draw-

ings of that lively writer, I thought I might use the same liberty in the choice of my subjects. The higher ranks of society throughout Europe have, besides, a similarity of manners, which leaves but little scope for observation. It is in the lowest class that we must seek for national characteristics, little attended to by travellers in general, who, hastening to scenes of polished luxury, neglect those rough, but genuine impressions, of national manners.'

After this avowal of his sentiments, the Doctor, without further comments, abandons his work to public candour; and candour requires that no more should be expected from him than he has really promised; if he entertains us by the account of the varied scenes in which he has been engaged, he has fulfilled his engagements; and this is the case in many instances. Indeed if we had not been cautioned by the Doctor, we might perhaps have been *startled* a little at some of the rovings through which we followed him, and in which we sometimes completely lost sight of France; but then he was unfortunate, a sojourner in a foreign land, without, as he tells us, a friend to whom to impart his pains; and this has made him more than usually communicative with his dear *journal*, which beguiled the tedious hours of captivity. On the whole, the work is entertaining. As a specimen of the Doctor's manner, we shall extract some of his articles on the *canaille* of Paris.

Beyond the gates of Paris, in every direction, there is a cluster of *Cabarets* or *Guingettes*, which on Sundays especially, are the resorts of the multitude. The humble mechanic, and others of a still lower description, make it a point to meet on every Sunday, Saint Monday of course included, and the scene is nearly indiscribable. Each party being mostly composed of half a score, though sometimes only of half a dozen, the least order is a roasted turkey and a sallad. Fowls, turkies and sallads, appear in readiness by scores: the few select will call for a bottle, whilst others who prefer the quantity to the quality, will be satisfied with wine from the wood. The fiddler is not far off. At a certain hour he arrives and the hop begins. Very few, indeed, know the figure of the dance, or are easily taught; but they skip and bounce about; of course they are amused, which is all the performers aim at, as they have no other pretensions.

In carnival time, the *Porcherons* boast of their excellence, and my readers will not wonder at it, when they are informed, that in one particular house, there is a room, that can hold upwards of two or three thousand people: this place is called *par excellence*, "*Le Grand Sallon.*" Prior to the revolution, the first of French nobility would go to the *Grand Sallon*, on Shrove Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, all of them, of course, in disguise; and not unfrequently, the ladies of the first quallity did not object, nay they gave the preference to the garb of their most menial servants; of course, the new generation feel not any difficulty in going to these resorts. To describe the scenes of licentiousness and even obscenity, which are displayed would be as disgraceful to my pen, as obnoxious to my readers. The tables entirely round the room, which first were covered with poultry and joints of every description were cleared when the visitors made their *entrée*, and they were permitted to stand upon a part of the same tables, the glasses and bottles being put in a group at the farther end. The spectators, in general, were only composed of *dominos*. Such as were dressed in character, formed, or at least, joined the ring, in the centre of which from four to five hundred persons were engaged in the *course*.—But what was their famous *course?* The number of individuals above-mentioned together, without distinction of sex, four, five or six of them arm in arm, drawn up in a circle and close order, jigging and running in a circular direction to the sound of several instruments. Those who, from excess of wine, bodily incapacity, or any other cause, could not keep pace, and fell, had a worse chance than in a charge of cavalry, for they were most unmercifully trod upon, till the music ceased, which was not allowed, unless the leaders (the front rank) gave the word of command.—*O altitudo!* not to spoil the sport several lives might have been endangered—and not one pocket was picked!

The Porcherons comprehend several houses of the same description as that above described, although upon not so large a scale; and which had been formerly adopted in preference by people of different provinces. A gentleman has told me that in one of them, the English language, only, was spoken by the men,

and that to his utmost surprise, there was not half the number of females in that house as in any other. He was informed that the Auvergnats, Bretons, and the inhabitants of the South of France, had also adopted particular houses.

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In this edition, the *Lecture on Heads* has been modernized, and several new articles added, excluding such only as, on account of their local nature, possess no particular interest in the present day. The various articles are placed under appropriate heads, and notes are added by way of illustration. The Songs, also, are newly arranged.

Some Account of Dr. Gall's new theory of Physiognomy, founded upon the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, and the form of the Skull. With the Critical Strictures of C. W. Hufeland, M. D. 8vo. pp. 190. 6s. Longman.

The new theory of Dr. Gall of Vienna, maintains that different mental operations are performed by distinct and appropriate organs of the brain; that the relative strength and acuteness of these organs vary in different individuals; and that their existence may be known from observations made on the external shape of the head.

Chapter I. of this work presents some observations on the structure of the brain, and the relation of its different parts to each other. The fundamental positions are thus stated:

'Each circumvolution of nerve in the cerebrum is to be considered as the nerve or organ of some certain operation of mind: hence, each internal operation, as well as each external sense, has its own peculiar nerve and organ; and hence the brain is not one organ of the soul, not a common organ for all the functions of the mind, but a receptacle for distinct organs.'

These positions are supported by the three following arguments:

First, the sense of fatigue which the mind experiences, on being devoted for a length of time to one object, and the relief which it feels from variety; a circumstance that is regarded as analogous to similar facts in the case of the muscles and joints:

Secondly, the diversity which we actually observe in the different mental powers:

Thirdly, the effect produced on the brain by partial diseases, or by wounds of its substance, the consequence of which has been the diminution of certain faculties only, without the others receiving any injury. These three are regarded as presumptive arguments; a still farther postulate must be admitted,

'That whenever any organ is met with in a higher state of developement, there we may expect to find the power dependent on it, in corresponding energy.'

This is the foundation on which the doctrines of craniology rest; the other part of the hypothesis has received the name of cranioscopy. The fundamental position of this part we give in the words of the writer:

'The internal lamina or plate of the brain-pan or skull is, during the life of man, perpetually formed by the brain itself; and therefore where the internal and external plates of the skull run parallel, we may infer the form of the brain from the outward shape of the skull.'

This position is essential to the theory of Dr. Gall; and his commentator has devoted a whole chapter to its support.

After these preliminaries, we are led to inquire as to the different faculties of which the brain is possessed: or rather, what are the different organs that we may suppose we shall find in examining its substance. It is remarked, that we are not to expect any organ for those talents or capacities which are the result of a number of united powers, such as those which form the orator or the mathematician; nor distinct organs for the faculties common to all the mental powers, and which differ only in degree, as memory, judgment, imagination, and others.

The enumeration of the different organs succeeds. It is not in our power to examine in detail each of the organs which Dr. Gall supposes that he has discovered, but shall select a specimen, from which a judgment may be formed of his manner of reasoning, and the nature of the evidence on which he builds his doctrine.

The organ of fighting is situated a little above the ear; it was discovered by examining the heads of boys in the streets of Vienna, and by finding a prominence in this part of the skulls of such as were quarrelsome; the same structure was perceived to take place generally among the lower classes of people; and the reverse was observed, namely, that when the prominence was deficient, the party was remarkable for cowardice. Dr. Gall observed that this organ was totally deficient in the skull of a German poet which he examined, but was very distinct on that of General Wurmser. Very much in the same kind of style are described, among other organs, that of *address*, that of *cupidity*, (*i. e.* an abstract passion for stealing,) and that of *vanity*.

We have then a class of a more minute description, such as the organ of aptness to retain things, to retain places, to recollect persons, to learn music, &c. all which have their appropriate seats, and are to be distinguished by particular eminences on the external surface of the skull.

The four remaining organs are of a superior order, and belong solely to the human species; they are those of rhetorical acuteness, metaphysical subtility, wit, and theosophy. The whole number of organs described is twenty-six; and we are not to suppose that these are all that exist, but only those that have been hitherto detected. Indeed, if we proceed on the same plan

of minute division through the whole extent of human faculties, the number of organs must be excessively multiplied; so much, that this circumstance alone would form a very powerful objection to the system in general.

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The drawings for this work are made by Mr. Alexander, and are engraved by Mr. Medland.

It may not be improper or uninteresting to add, that, for the preservation of the monuments which will be included in this publication the sum of eight thousand pounds has been granted by parliament, for the purpose of erecting a suitable edifice for their preservation.

The whole collection will be included in about twelve numbers, at one guinea each, and is published at short indeterminate intervals.

MEDICINE.

The Medical Observer, or London Monthly Compendium of Medical Transactions. By a Society of Practical Physicians. Monthly Numbers, price 2s. 6d. Highley.

Contents. 1. Original Communications.

2. An Analysis of Medical Publications, or the Principles of Modern Science.

3. An Exposition of the Nostrums and pernicious Practices of Quacks.

4. A Popular Detail of Fugitive Occurrences relating to Medicine and Medical Men.

MUSIC.

The Vocal Magazine, consisting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Quintets, Glees, &c. Composed by Joseph Kemp. Folio. Monthly Numbers, price 3s. each; fine paper, 3s. 6d. Kemp.

"Most of the pieces in this work have accompaniments for the pianoforte or harp; such as have not, are so arranged that the performer may, without difficulty, give the effect meant by the author. An engraved title is affixed to each number: those who take the first twelve numbers, which will form one volume, consisting of above 130 pages, will receive with the twelfth an index, and an emblematical frontispiece to the work.

"The poetry will be chiefly original, and the publication is open to admit the effusions of its friends, provided they are strictly adapted to music."

The pieces inserted in the numbers of this work already published are as follow:

No. 1. contains — *Song* — 'Canst thou forget the silent Tears.'

Madrigal—'Evening.'

Pastoral Canzonet, for Two Voices. —'At Sunrise I haste to the Vale.'

Ballad—'Barbara Allen's Cruelty.'

II. *Pastoral*—'The Peasant Boy.'

Song—'O Nymph of Fortune's Smiles beware.'

Ballad—'Farewell, Harry!'

Pastoral Canzonet for Two Voices—'Dear is my little native Vale.'

Glee for Three Voices—'I love a foe like Cathmor.' (The words from Ossian.)

Madrigal—'Sleepless eyelids dim with tears.'

III. *Song*—'O sweet Anne Page.'

Ballad—'When this old Cap was new.'

IV. *Song*—'Echo.'

Pastoral Quartet—'O how blest was my Lot ere I felt Cupid's Wound.'

Song—'Farewell to Glenowen.'

V. *Pastoral*—'I envy no Mortal his Splendour and Wealth.'

Hymn to Nature—'Holy Nature, heav'nly Fair!'

Canzonet for Two Voices—'When Phillida walk'd by my Side.'

Song—'What torment does my bosom find.'

VI. *Song*—'What torment' (continued from No. V.)

Canzonet for Two Voices—'Parch'd by the heat of saltry noon.'

Song—'Love.'

Glee for Three Voices—'I told my Nymph.'

VII. *Glee* for Three Voices—'I told my Nymph' (continued from No. VI.)

Song—'Pleasing, teazing Woman.'

Glee for Three Voices—'Descend ye light mists from on high' (the words from Ossian.)

Canzonet—'Thou hast an eye of tender blue.'

VIII. *Quartet*—'Within this green and flow'ry cell.'

Song—'Now the French are prepar'd.'

Antient Ballad—'Willow, Willow!'

IX. *Glee*—'O you that bathe in courtly bliss.'

Madrigal—'When Delia on the plain appears.'

Song—'To night when all the stars appear.'

Ballad—'The Lake of the dismal swamp.'

X. *Glee* for Three Voices—'If a Landsman would know the true Creed of a Tar.'

Ballad—'O pity a poor little Beggar Girl!'

Song—'Nancy of the Vale.'

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of British Birds. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. Coloured plates. price 3s. each number, or five volumes, boards, price 1l. 16s. each. Rivingtons.

The Natural History of British Shells. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. Coloured plates. Price 2s. 6d. each number, or in five volumes complete, price in Boards 1l. 11s. each. Rivingtons.

The Natural History of British Fishes. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. Coloured plates. Price 3s. 6d. each number. Fifty-four Numbers are published. Rivingtons.

The Natural History of British Insects, explaining them in their several States, with the Periods of their Transformations, their Food, Economy, &c. The whole illustrated by Coloured Figures. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. Price 7s. 6d. each Part, containing Nine Plates, with Descriptions. Twelve Volumes are complete, price 1l. 11s. each. Rivingtons.

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The design of the author is to publish eighteen such numbers in the space of two years, which on a tolerably accurate calculation, will comprehend the whole of the Gothic Gospels and the corresponding Saxon, from the Durham and Rushworth Manuscripts. The numbers will be so arranged and printed, that when completed, they will from three separate moderate sized volumes.

To the Gothic Fragments and Saxon MSS. a historical Introduction and a Fac-simile will be added.

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'This work is intended to afford the friends of truth and inquiry, an opportunity of communicating their opinions to the impartial and independent part of the people, without being subject

to those contributions which they are charged with in the present corrupt and venal state of the press: it will form a medium for the discussion of every topic included in the wide range of Political Economy; and not be confined to that branch commonly called Politics.

'Papers and Essays, upon any of those subjects, will be thankfully received and truly inserted.

'Communications under adopted signatures will be received; but when they contain bold personalities, or impute delinquency to persons in office, a real signature will be indispensable, to obtain insertion. Should a Paper ever be rejected, it will not be from party motives; but from a supposition that its contents might expose the publisher to injury.

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Fox's Universal History of the Church and its Martyrs; prepared from the celebrated folio edition; with copious marginal Notes, Commentaries and Illustrations, never before published: by the Rev. J. Milner, M. A. assisted by the manuscript Communications of several learned and eminent Ministers of the Gospel. To be completed in sixteen monthly numbers, 8vo. 1s. proofs and large paper, 1s. 6d. Crosby.

This work will be embellished by upwards of forty plates of tortures, portraits, and other appropriate subjects.

To be continued.

Philology.

A new General Pronouncing Dictionary; shewing at one view the Orthography, Explanation, Accentuation, and Pronunciation of all the purest and most approved terms in the English language, according to the practice of the most eminent Lexicographers and Orators: by William Enfield, M. A. Author of Elements of Natural Philosophy, &c. 18mo. 3s. 6d.—bound, 4s.

The doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament by T. J. Middleton, A. M. 14s.

New Edition.

The Strangers East India Guide to the Hindoostanee, or grand popular Language of India, improperly called Moors: by John Borthwick Gilchrist, Esq. H. D. author of the Hindoostanee Philology, Indian Monitor, &c. The second edition. 8vo. 9s.

Poetry.

Descriptive Poetry. Being a Selection from the best modern Authors, principally having Reference to Subjects in Natural History. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. Savage.

This selection unites instruction with amusement. The authors selected for the purpose are of high character for poetical talent, namely, Hayley, Maurice, Charlotte Smith, George Ellis, Sotheby, Bloomfield, &c. The following is from Mr. Kett's *Juvenile Poems.*

'TO THE RIVER WYE.

'O Wye, romantic stream! thy winding way [the night
Invites my lonely steps, what time
Smiles with the radiance of the moon's pale light [play.
That loves upon thy quivering flood to

'O'er thy steep banks the rocks fantastic tower, [the stream,
And fling their deep'ning shadow cross
To Fancy's eye worn battlements they seem, [lower.
Which on some butting cliff tremendous

'Hark! Echo speaks, and from her mazy cave, [cry,
Sportive returns the sailor's frequent
Ah! how unlike thy old bard's minstrelsy, [wave!
Warbled in wild notes to the haunted
Unlike as seems the hurricane's rude sweep, [deep.'
To the light breeze that lulls thy placid

Uti Possidetis, and Status Quo. A Political Satire. 8vo. 20 pp. 1s. 6d. J. J. Stockdale.

This poem, in the Lyric style, appears to have been written before the downfal of *the Talents*, and is attributed to the author *Elijah's Mantle*. The poet rings the changes on the *uti possidetis*, and *status quo*, with some ingenuity. For example, we extract verses, 7, 8, 9.

7.

'Courted by Fox in language sweet,
Could Benevent refuse to treat?
Politeness would compel him. [queerly,
'Tis strange, that Peace should look so
On men who fraterniz'd so dearly
At Paris, *Ante Bellum.*

8.

'Tho' favour'd Yarmouth might be coax'd,
Fox was too cunning to be hoax'd—
Maitland a Scot discreet is;
From such negotiators say,
How could your basis slip away,
Your *ubi possidetis?*

9.

'When Pitt's good genuis bless'd the land,
No fond regard for Talleyrand
Mix'd with his country's duty;
He—for his sov'reign and the nation,
Reserv'd his high consideration,
Nor would have left to *implication*
Our *possidetis uti.*'

Palmyra, and other Poems, by T. L. Peacock. 12mo. 7s. Richardson.

This volume contains an ode on the subject of Palmyra, Visions of Love, and miscellaneous Poems. We extract the first stanzas.

'As the mountain torrent ranges,
Loud, impetuous, swift, and strong,
So the rapid stream of ages
Rolls with ceaseless tide along.
Man's little day what clouds o'ercast.
How soon his longest date is past.
All-conquering Death in solemn state unfurl'd,
Comes like the burning desert blast,
And sweeps him from the world.
The noblest works of human power
In vain resist the fate-fraught hour;
The marble hall, the rock-built tow'r,
Alike submit to destiny.
Oblivion's awful storms resound,
The massy columns fall around,
The fabric totters to the ground,
And darkness veils its memory.'

Saul; a Poem, in Two Parts. By William Sotheby, esq. 4to. pp. 190. price 18s. Cadell and Davies. 1807.

The poet dedicates his work to connubial and to paternal affection in the following addresses prefixed to the respective divisions of the Poem.

How, as I grace with Thee my opening lay,
How, with what language, Mary! may I greet [unce meet
Thy matron ear, that truth's pure utter-
Sound not like Flattery? In life's youthful day, [bright
When to thy charms and virgin beauty
I tun'd my numbers, Hope, enchantress fair, [air,
Trick'd a gay world with colours steep'd in
And Suns that never set in envious night.
Ah! since that joyous prime, beloved Wife!
Years, mix'd of good and ill, have o'er us past:
And I have seen, at time, thy smiles o'ercast
With sadness. Not the less my lot of life
With Thee has been most blissful.—Heavenly Peace,
Thy guardian angel, Mary! has beguil'd
My woe, and sooth'd my wayward fancy wild.
Nor shall its soothing influence ever cease,
Thou present, weal or woe, as may betide!
Hail Wife and Mother, lov'd beyond the Bride!

The second part is inscribed,

TO MY SONS.

This Lay be yours! whom yet these haunts of peace [I trace
Hold, where my childhood play'd, and still

The bright sun rise, and close his summer race, [*cease*
Nor wish for bliss beyond. Here soon must
Your pastimes. Manhood, from these shel-
tering shades [*not*
Beckons you forth. Go then, but reckless
Of those, who in this sweet sequester'd
spot [*glades,*
Shed their lone tears upon the sun-shine
Your future fate revolving. Bear in mind
The lore here taught, and happiness, that
sprung
Of innocence, perpetual carol sung.
Then—"since to part,"—to God's high will
resign'd. [*know*
Advance where duty calls. Enough to
That Virtue guides to bliss, Vice leads to
woe.

Few subjects offer so varied a theme for the poet as the History of Saul: the strongly marked characters of the actors, the perpetual change of the scene, the rapid succession of interesting events, all contribute to point out as a fit subject for the epic muse. Mr. S. has, generally speaking, followed the order of facts as detailed in the Sacred Scriptures. The plan of the poem is seen in the following series of the Arguments of the different books.

PART I.

Book I.—*Invocation.—Subject of the Poem.—Saul, King of Israel, afflicted an evil Spirit.—His Appearance before the Tribes assembled at Gibeah.—Samuel, the Prophet, announces Saul's Defeat and Death.*

Book II.—*Proem,—Description of the Armies at Ephis-dammin.—Abner exhorts the Hebrews.—Saul joins his Host.—Israel defied, and put to flight by Goliah.*

Book III.—*David sooths by his Minstrelsy the troubled King.—Slays Goliah.*

Book IV.—*Proem.—Hymn to Jehovah on the entry of the triumphant Israelites into Gibeah.—Saul's envy and hatred of David.—Dedication of the Spoils.*

PART II.

Book I.—*Proem.—Saul, resolving to slay David, is prevented by Jonathan.—Michal, Saul's youngest daughter, urges David's flight from Gibeah.—Interview of Saul and David.*

Book II.—*David defeats the enemies of Saul,—weds Michal,—is again persecuted by Saul,—anointed King by Samuel,—foresees in vision the Kings of Israel and Judah,—predicts the Messiah.*

Book III.—*Proem—Samuel dies.—David again persecuted by Saul—Jonathan's Covenant with David at Ezel.—Interview of David and Michal.—David seeks refuge at Gath.—Feigns himself mad.—Witnesses the rites of Ashtaroth and Moloch.—His deliverance from the Philistines.*

Book II.—*Proem.—The Meeting of Saul and David at Engeddi.—Saul causes Abimelech and all his house, priests of the Lord, to be slain.—The Philistines in great force encamp nigh Gilboa.—Saul enquires of the Witch of Endor.—The Israelites defeated.—Saul perishes, self-slain, on Gilboa.—David laments over Saul and Jonathan: is crowned at Hebron: defeats his enemies.—Conclusion.*

From the following extracts, the style of the poetry may be appreciated.

The '*Spirit which troubled Saul*,' is poetically imagined to be the resemblance of himself, in various states at various periods.

Fear, strange fear,
On Israel's King fell terrible. At times
The hair of his flesh stood up, and all his bones
Shook, while an image past before his face,
Shapeless as that whereon the Temanite
Gaz'd, yet discern'd not, when it stilly stood,
The shadowy form. Anon, 'twas poignant woe, [known
Woe without name: yet, haply, not un-
Of those, who with the bitterness of grief
O'er-wearied, rous'd from slumber, likest death,
Feel in their heart deep agony, ere thought
Has trac'd its cause, or sigh yet utterance found.
And oft gay scenes of blissful days gone by,
O'er Saul came troublous. Then distinctly seen,
A form accordant with each vision rose,
Before him. Now the spectre shape put on
Bright imag'ry of one in bloom of years
Just opening into manhood. On his brow
Dwelt peace, dwelt innocence, dwelt gentle joy. [beam'd,
Gay hope and youthful ardor brightly
Like sunshine, from the radiance of his eye

Looking delight on all. That form was Saul:
Saul beautiful, Saul guiltless, Saul belov'd
Unscepter'd yet, nor wearing other pomp
Than youth's celestial graces. Such its shape. [lip,
But oh, what form of words, from earthly
May syllable its language? Now more gay
Than trill of bird that calls the sunbeams up:
Now, as the lute of pity, passing sweet:
At times, as one in rage, with tongue of fire;
Still changeful as discordant passions mov'd.
So strangely mutable th' Æolian wire
Shapes to the wind its melodies, and breathes [its sound,
Wild voice, or sweet, or plaintive. Hark! Its pastoral sound. And lo! the vision takes
Fair semblance of a shepherd, simply clad
In weeds that Saul once wore, when o'er the heights [rolls,
Of Ephraim, or where Cedron's torrent
He watch'd his father's flock. "Up! up! come forth, [path.
Come from thy couch of woe, and join my
Lo! this thy reed. What other reed than thine [lov'd,
Can tune thy lay to spring? That lay, so
That held thee oft time lingering at late eve,
At twilight when the kine wound slowly home [stilly paus'd,
Without their guide. How hast thou
And o'er the current bow'd, to catch from far
Note after note, as less'ning echoes bore
The sound adown the stream from rock to rock:
As if some shepherd lurk'd in every cave,
Whispering the cadence, as it died away.
Up from thy couch of woe, and join my path; [flow'rs.
And I will wreathe thy fav'rite crook with
Lo! this thy crook, which from the flinty cleft [streamlet fell.
Sprung wild, where many a gurgling
Pleasant the spot wherein the sapling grew;
And pleasant was the hour, when o'er the rill [spring:
Thy fancy shap'd its pliant growth; 'twas
Sweet came its fragrance from the vale beneath [almond bow'rs.
Strow'd with fresh blossoms, shed from
Still blooms the almond bow'r: the fragrance still [rills,
Floats on the gale: still gush the crystal
And Cedron rolls its current musical.
Why droop'st thou here disconsolate and sad? [aside:
Look up! the glad hills cast the snow
The rain is past, the fresh flow'rs paint the field:
Each little bird calls to his answering mate,
The roes bound o'er the mountains. Haste away!
Up from thy couch, and join my gladsome path,
Where shepherds carol on the sunshine lawn! [exclaims.
"I come, I come, fair angel." Saul
"Give me my shepherd's weeds—my pipe—my crook: [off.
Aid me to cast these cumbrous trappings
Yet stay;"—but swift at once the vision [sighs,
Mocks him, evanishing. Groans then, and
And bitterness of anguish, such as felt
Of him, who on Helvetia's heights, a boy,
Sung to the Alpine lark; and saw, beneath,
Prone cataracts, and silver lakes, and vales
Romantic: and now paces his night-watch,
Hoar veteran, on the tented field. Not him, [him
Fresh slaughter fuming on the plain; not
The groan of death, familiar to his ear,
Disquiet; but if, haply heard, the breeze
Bring from the distant mountain low of kine,
With pipe of shepherd leading on his flock
To fold: oh then, on his remembrance rush
Those days so sweet, that roof beneath the rock, [storms burst:
Which cradled him when sweeping snow-
And those within, the peaceful household hearth, [off,
With all its innocent pleasures. Him, far
Regret consumes, and inly-wasting grief,
That knows no solace, till in life's last hour,
When o'er his gaze, in trance of bliss once more
Helvetia and her piny summits float.
'The shepherd's weeds are vanish'd; mute the pipe
And pastoral song. Another image rose;
Another, yet the same. Its stature tow'r'd
Pre-eminent; and on its portly mien,
And princely gesture, dignity and awe
Reign'd with attemperance sweet of native grace.
It was a form, such as consenting realms
Had hail'd, "Be thou our King!" That form was Saul,
Yet beautiful, yet guiltless, yet belov'd.
When first at Mizpah crown'd, his youth tow'r'd up
Supreme; and Israel, casting off her God,
Bow'd down before a mortal. Saul beheld:
And as he gaz'd, that memorable day,
Mizpah, and all its pomp, before him swam
In vision. Here, th' anointing prophet stood, [throne,
The people there, prostrate beneath his
Again his ear with acclamations rang,
And his proud heart knew gladness.
"Shout once more!
Shout yet once more, my people! hail that youth!

Oh realm! behold thy monarch: hail the King! [throne!"
I, I am he, Saul crown'd on Israel's
Thus, as he spake, a shapeless spectre dark
Would tow'r before the throne, and touch it seem'd, [him
That phantom king, and vanish; and with
So vanishing, the visions of delight,
Mizpah, its pomp, and people, vanish'd all;
All save the phantom King, whom sudden gloom
Compass'd, and solitude, and silence drear.
The hue of death now blanch'd his brow, and faint [voice,
His faltering tongue. At whisper of that
Big tears would gush down Saul's distemper'd cheek. [King exclaim'd.
"Saul! hear me." "Speak, oh speak!" the
"Yet save me!" And the spectre at his feet
Sank mute, and o'er the kneeling phantom Saul [heard
Hung motionless: nor other sound was
Save that low voice, and loud at intervals
The throbbing of Saul's bosom. And the voice [Saul.
Most piteous, "Yet look on me: I am
Save me from bitterness of woe to come.
Thy pray'r, a winged messenger can mount [from Heav'n.
Where angels kneel, and bring down peace
Shield me from wrath to come. I am not now [Ere yet
What once I was. Hear me, oh King!
I wore the diadem, the gracious form
Of one, the o'ershadowing angel of the Lord,
Look'd on me as I slept: my earthly smile
Answer'd his heavenly. Never more that smile
Shall on my lip be seen. I sat enthron'd:
Man, as in worship, bow'd: their idol I.
I gaz'd, I glow'd, I gloried as a God.
That time the Prince of darkness stood before [prest
My mortal sight, and on my forehead
His seal, and in my heart the fiend inbreath'd [to bow
That serves his state, Pride, who disdains
To heavenly rule. I am not what I was,
Nor what shall be, if thy repentant tear
Wash not this mark away." He spoke, and straight
Took from his brow the diadem, and show'd
The form as of a hand of fire that flam'd.
Saul wept no more; but, tranced with horror, thrice
Smote his own forehead, and at every blow
Felt on his brow the hand that flam'd with fire.
"Fiend!" Saul exclaim'd, "Hence to thy native hell,
In all thy native loathsomeness!" And Saul
Smote at the phantom, and its figure chang'd [sum'd
Beneath him as he smote: and shape assScarce horrid less than demon. 'Twas the form
Of one, in age, from torturing dream of hell
Upris'n, who, fix'd in attitude of fear,
Beholds with stony eye, that may not close,
The fiend that rous'd the tempest of his brain.
And that fear-fixed man, by fiends beset,
Was Saul, his very self; and front to front,
The maniac, and that image of himself
Stood near, and mock'd each other, in their fears
Wild-gibbering.
Such the trouble of thy soul,
O conscience-stricken Saul!'

The appearance of the Israelitish army, and of Saul, is thus described:

'Bright glow'd the sun, and bright the burnish'd mail [kept time;
Of thousands, rang'd, whose pace to song
And bright the glare of spears, and gleam of crests,
And flaunt of banners flashing to and fro
The noon-day beam. Beneath their coming, earth [pomp,
Wide glitter'd. Seen afar, amidst the
Gorgeously mail'd, but more by pride of port [trim
Known, and superior stature, than rich
Of war, and regal ornament, the King
Thron'd in triumphal car, with trophies grac'd,
Stood eminent. The lifting of his lance
Shone like a sun-beam. O'er his armour flow'd
A robe, imperial mantle, thickly starr'd
With blaze of orient gems: the clasp that bound
Its gather'd folds his ample chest athwart,
Sapphire; and o'er his casque, where rubies burnt, [gold.'
A Cherub flam'd, and wav'd his wings in

The '*Interview of Saul and the Sorceress*,' is thus depicted:

'Forth from the camp,
At midnight, from Gilboa, in deep gloom,
Who speeds his lonely way? Thou, oh! art thou,
The Leader of the Hebrew battle? Thou,
Ruler of Israel, thou the nation's Judge;
Who, darkly in disguise, at noon of night,
Seek'st Endor's haunted cave? No city near
Tow'r'd up, nor habitation of mankind.
Saul from their dwelling had of old cut off
The sorceress and the wizard, who divin'd
By the familiar spirit. So, her haunt
In loneliness, a melancholy spot,

Fit residence for one of God accurst,
Was far within a cave, a rifted chasm,
Upon a bleak and blasted heath: by none
Crost, save of murderers: or vext men, like Saul,
Abandon'd of their Maker. Sad and slow,
Down the deep cavern of the low-hung rock, [his grasp,
Saul winds. The pale torch trembling in
Gleams, where his slippery step scarce footing kept:
Abyss profound, or stagnate pool beneath.
Dimm'd by the foul and prison'd air, the torch,
Like sullen embers of a dying fire,
Burnt rayless, and but serv'd to expose the depth
And horror of the darkness. On his path,
At entrance ominous, the screech-owl shriek'd: [bats
And heavily round the torch, importunate
Flapp'd their dull flight: and things, with menacing hiss [past,
Writh'd by, unseen. And, onward as he
Large drops, long lingering, from the rock roof fell [death.
Thick on his brow, chill as the damp of
'Behold them, front to front, accursed both, [gaze
Saul, and the Sorceress. Her inquisitive
Glar'd on him: and his eye-lid gradual sunk [King
Beneath her searching. Half resolv'd, the
Spake:

"I entreat thee, at my pray'r, divine
By the familiar spirit, and bring up
Him, whom I name."—

"Thou know'st; what need to tell?
How from the living land Saul has cut off
Such as I am. Com'st thou to snare my life?" [Saul's heart.

Each word the Sorceress spake, fell on
At length: "So thou consent, and whom I name
Bring up, I swear, witness the Lord! for this,
Vengeance shall not o'ertake thee."

"Name the man."

"Samuel, the Prophet."

And the Prophet rose.
The Sorceress, at his rising, with loud cry
Shriek'd out, "Thou hast deceiv'd me: thou art Saul."

"Fear not; declare, what view'st thou?"

"I behold
"Gods out of earth ascending."

"What the form?"

"The form of one in years comes up, with veil
O'ermantled."

Saul perceiv'd it was the Seer,
Stoop'd, and low bow'd his forehead to the ground,

"Why hast thou thus disquieted, and
My spirit from its rest?" [brought

Saul answering said,
"Oh, I am sore distrest. Philistia's host
Gathers against me. Terror fills the realm,
God is departed from me, nor vouchsafes
Answer by dream or prophet. Therefore, Seer,
Thus I have call'd on thee."

"Wherefore on me?
If God is clean departed, and become
Thy foe? What God by me foretold, is done, [rule
Thy kingdom from thee rent. In David's
Thy sceptre. For that thou, oh man, didst scorn
Obedience to Jehovah, thee, and thine,
And Israel's army, into hostile hands
God has deliver'd. Yea, to-morrow, Saul,
Thy sons and thou, all, from the living land
Pass off!" He spake, and vanish'd. Saul on earth
Fell prone.

Hark! hark, again the trumpet brays.
Away! away! Gilboa rings with war.
Where is the King of Israel? Lo! his sons [King.
In armour. Israel's host demand their
Saul comes, equipt for slaughter. What to him,
Yon foes, their multitude, and mail'd array?
The trouble of the demon drives him forth.'

We regret that our limits forbid further extracts.

An Index to the History of English Poetry. By Thomas Warton, B. D. late Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, &c. 4to. 9s. Lackington.

This Index was not originally intended for publication. The great inconvenience arising from the want of such an assistance, must have been severely felt, by all who have, in the course of their literary pursuits, had occasion to refer to that noble treasure of poetical knowledge, "*The History of English Poetry.*" To obviate this inconvenience, as it related to himself, the compiler drew out the present Index. The experience of its utility suggested the idea of multiplying the copies; by which, he trusts, a commendable service has been rendered to literature. A few copies only are printed.

Original Poems on Various Subjects, by Miss Bowen. small 8vo. 5s.

A Collection of Songs, moral, sentimental, instructive, and amusing; selected and revised by the Rev. James Plumptree, M. A. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Vol. III. 12mo. 7s.

The two former volumes of this collection, uniformly printed with the present, are now on sale, price 14s. The first volume, which contains chiefly the Rural, Naval, and Military Songs, &c. may be had separately, printed on an inferior paper, price 4s. 6d. for those who may wish to purchase it as a present to the inferior classes.

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Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences, of the present War, and the Expediency or Danger of a Peace with France. By William Roscoe, esq. 8vo. 2s. 6.

Theology.

An Historical View of Christianity; containing select Passages from Scripture: with a Commentary by the late Edward Gibbon, esq.; and Notes by the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, Monsieur de Voltaire, and others. 4to. 140 pp. 12s. Cadell and Davies.

The Rev. Edward Whitaker, in his *General and connected View of the Prophecies, relating to the Times of the Gentiles*, made it his particular object to cite the testimony of Mr. Gibbon, in order to prove the fulfilment of the predictions of our Saviour. The present work is on a similar plan; and unites a large collection of quotations tending to illustrate and confirm many important particulars, respecting the diffusion, progress, spirit, and persecutions of Christianity.

From the preface the following ideas, on the degree of evidence proper to accompany a divine revelation, are extracted:

'It has been alleged, that 'a clear light of revelation, equal and impartial, and spread over the whole world at the same moment, with *irresistible* power, would have precluded scepticism, and have silenced objection. The infidel would have submitted to the evidence he *could not* controvert; and the pious convert would rejoice in the possession of a faith, calculated to purify the sensual, to fix the listless, and to soften the obdurate heart.' —To this it might be enough to answer generally, that such a revelation would not have been analogous to what we see of God's government in the visible world. The radiance of solar heat and light is diffused over the earth, and the blessings of health and strength, the capacity of knowledge, the faculty of improvement, and other temporal advantages, are imparted by the CREATOR to his creatures, with a boundless and unsearchable variety; and yet, as far as we can presume to penetrate into the works of creation, all these blessings and advantages are bestowed on the objects of his bounty with perfect wisdom and propriety.

'Besides this, it will be obvious, that a revelation, *clear and irresistible*, would not have been calculated to produce AMENDMENT OF CHARACTER; nor, as far as we can presume to judge, would it have been inconsistent with the highest notions we can form of divine wisdom. If the evidence of revelation had been universal, clear, and irresistible, so as to have *forced* conviction upon the most incredulous, the reception of it without any act or exertion on our part, would have afforded no religious exercise to the mind, and would supply no means of moral improvement. To distinguish its truth would have required no attention: to doubt it would have been absolutely impossible. To deny it, would be the same as to have denied the sun's existence, during the brightest meridian of summer. The probationary

state of man, in this sublunary world, is calculated to produce mental and moral improvement; improvement of the mind by religious and intellectual exercise, and of the heart by moral feelings and habits. An active solicitude about the TRUTH OF RELIGION, accompanied by a fair and impartial examination of its evidence, has the same beneficial influence on the mind, as the practice of religion has upon the heart. The same character and internal disposition, which *after conviction* will produce obedience to the precepts of revealed religion, will *lead* to a serious investigation of its evidence, when once offered to consideration. It is not the mere *knowledge* or *belief* of the doctrines of revelation, but the practice of its *duties*, that is the desired object. He, who from worldly motives omits or declines the examination of the proofs of revealed religion, might by the same impulse be driven to neglect the practice of it, if the conviction were pressed upon him, and not obtained as the result of his own free inquiry. Instances of this kind frequently occur in sacred history: they are not wanting in our own times. It is indeed obvious, that the same cause (the desire of indulging in vanity or sensuality) which prevents some men from seriously weighing the evidences of religion, diverts others, even when its truth has been forced on the mind, from the practice of its duties.'

The denomination of this work, "*a Commentary by the late Edward Gibbon, Esq.; and Notes by the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, Monsieur de Voltaire, and others.*" certainly attracts attention, which the execution of the plan does not disappoint.

The work is divided into five chapters:

I.—On the Progress of the Christian Religion.

II.—Of Polytheism.

III.—Of the Spirit of Christianity.

IV.—Of the Persecution of the Christians.

V.—Of the Jews, and their Dispersion.

The Duties of Religion and Morality, as inculcated in the Holy Scriptures: with preliminary and occasional observations. By Henry Tuke. 12mo. pp. 212. pr. 2s. 6d. *York*, Blanchard. *London*, W. Phillips.

To promote solid and unostentatious piety, with sound and pure morality; and at the same time to show, how forcible these most interesting objects are inculcated in the writings which are justly called, the Holy Scriptures; are the views with which the present publication is introduced to its readers. The author is sensible that publications of this nature, by much abler pens than his, have appeared; but he has not met with any work exactly upon his plan. To collect the principal passages in the Scriptures on the leading Duties of Religion and Morality; and to intersperse a few remarks and observations, tending to illustrate and enforce the precepts which are taught, and to make them read connectedly, appeared likely to convey instruction of the greatest importance, and at the same time to manifest the exellence of the Bible, as being in both Testaments, what the Apostle says of the old, "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

Contents of this Work,

PART. I. *Preliminary Observations.*

CHAP. I.—On the Importance of Religion and Morality.

II.—On Religion as the Basis of Morality.

III.—On the Love of God, our neighbour, and ourselves as the Principle of religious and moral Duties.

IV.—On the Holy scriptures, as containing the best Precepts for religious and moral Duties.

V.—On the Divine Attributes.

PART. II. *Religious Duties.*

CHAP. I.—On Faith and Hope in God.

II.—On the Love of God.

III.—On the Fear of God.

IV.—On religious Meditation.

V.—On Watchfulness, and waiting upon God.

VI.—On Prayer.

VII.—On Thanksgiving and Praise.

VIII.—On Publick Worship; and

the appropriation of one Day in the Week for this purpose.

IX.—On Obedience and Patience.

X.—On Repentance towards God, and Faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

PART III. *Moral Duties.*

CLASS I.—GENERAL DUTIES.

CHAP. I.—On Justice, including Honesty, Veracity, and Sincerity.

II.—On Love or Charity, with its effects in promoting Mercy and Compassion; Candour, with liberality of Sentiment and Conduct; Almsgiving; Peaceableness; Forgiveness of Injuries; Hospitality; Friendship.

III.—On Humility.

IV.—On Meekness.

V.—On Temperance.

VI.—On Chastity.

VII.—On Discretion or Prudence.

VIII.—On Industry or Diligence.

IX.—On Frugality.

X.—On Cheerfulness.

CLASS II.—PARTICULAR DUTIES.

CHAP. I.—Of Husbands and Wives.

II.—Of Parents and Children.

III.—Of Masters and Servants.

IV.—Of Magistrates and subjects.

V.—Of Patriotism, or the Love of our Country.

We extract the chapter '*On Cheerfulness.*'

'Writers on Morality have not often given Cheerfulness a place among the duties of men. It is, however, sufficiently inculcated in the Scriptures, to induce us to notice it among these duties; and it is the more needful, because the enemies, and even some of the friends, of religion, are apt to exclude it from the code of those virtues which Christianity requires.

'Cheerfulness is a medium betwixt levity and gloominess. It is compatible with seriousness; and its purest and most permanent source, is a humble, grateful consideration of the many favours and blessings which we enjoy from the Divine Hand. A writer (Addison) lately quoted, makes these, among other, excellent observations upon it; "When I consider this cheerful state of mind, I cannot but look upon it as a constant, habitual gratitude to the great Author of nature. An inward cheerfulness is an implicit praise and thanksgiving to Providence under all its dispensations. It is a kind acquiescence in the state wherein we are placed; and a secret approbation of the Divine will in his conduct towards man."

'By numbering or considering our blessings, the mind is prevented from dwelling improperly on the deprivations which we may sustain, or think we sustain, in this probationary state of existence. In this disposition of mind, the propriety of the apostolic exhortation is seen and felt: "Rejoice evermore, and in every thing give thanks."

'It is of no small importance in our passage through life to maintain a cheerful state of mind. To this end an attention to the foregoing exhortation of the Apostle, and a consideration of the reasons for it, will be beneficial. Correspondent with this exhortation are some observations of the wise Solomon, in which he shows the benefits of a cheerful disposition, which our translators, according to the terms then in use, have rendered, "a merry heart;" this he observes, "doth good like medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones." These observations are, no doubt, intended to excite that cheerful vivacity which is consistent with religion and virtue; and it appears to have been particularly the object of Solomon, to guard against a fretful disposition, by which many persons needlessly distress themselves; and, at the same time, make those with whom they are connected, uncomfortable. When sorrow proceeds from sufficient cause, and is duly regulated, this writer, with others of the sacred penmen, shows its advantages, and excites sympathy with it. He also exposes the folly of a light airy disposition of mind. "Even in laughter the heart is [often] sorrowful; and the end of that mirth is heaviness. I said of laughter, it is mad; and of mirth, what doth it?"

'Our blessed Lord was particularly careful to guard his disciples against a gloomy disposition and appearance, Even in the performance of a religious duty, which, above all others, implies serious humiliation, he prohibits an appearance that might improperly expose the employment of the mind, or cause an impression of extraordinary sanctity. "When ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thy head and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy father who is in secret; and thy father who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." Notwithstanding the seri-

ous importance of our Lord's mission, he affected no austerity, he practised no severity. He sympathized with the true mourners; but, at the same time, he encouraged and animated them with the prospect of better days. He endeavoured to relieve his deciples from all anxiety respecting the things of this world: he taught them to be content with a little, and to be content with that little. His whole system (if I may so call it) was calculated to relieve the mind, and to give it a serenity and cheerfulness, above that of any other religion in the world.

'It should, however, be considered, that previous to the perfect operation of religion on the mind, and, perhaps, even when the work is nearly completed, there will be many close conflicts and secret exercises, besides outward trials, which will unavoidably, at times, depress the heart, and affect the countenance. Besides, the minds and countenances of some persons are so formed by nature, as to deprive them of that cheerful appearance which others possess: these circumstances should excite much care in judging one another in this respect. Yet, after all, it must be admitted by those who consider the duties and prospects which christianity presents, and particularly our blessed Lord's sermon on the mount, that gloominess and moroseness, as well as censoriousness and ostentation, form no part of the religion of Jesus Christ.'

Sexaginta Conciones ad Fidem et Usum Christianæ Religionis Spectantes, novis typis accuratè Manuscripta imitantibus mandatæ, a Presbytero Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ compositæ. Veneunt apud T. Ostell. 8vo. 3l.

"*Hæ Conciones aptantur ad omnes Dies Dominicas totius Anni, et ad occasiones tam speciales quam consuetas.*

Prostant venales simel sub involucro sigillato cui inscribitur, "*Sexaginta Conciones*" *&c.*

We shall spare the feelings of our reverend readers, and leave the above description untranslated. *Verbum sat Sapienti.*

Sermons on the Practical Obligations of a Christian Life. For the Use of Families. By the Rev. T. Robertson, L L. B. 16s.

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to relate not to the Church of Rome, but to the Times in which it was written. With some Remarks upon Sir H. M. Wellwood's Sermons. By N. Nisbet, M. A. Rector of Tunstall. 8vo. 3s.

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6. Gentlemen's Seats, and remarkable Buildings.

7. Charitable Institutions, Libraries.

8. Bankers, and on whom they draw in London.

9. Market Days, Fairs, &c.

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11. Coaches, Waggons, and their Hours.

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Blomefield's Topographical History of the County of Norfolk. Vols. I. to V. Large royal 8vo. 18s. each; a few copies in royal 4to. 2l. 2s. each. Miller.

This reprinted work, in its present form, will contain the whole matter which is in the five folio volumes of the former edition, with all the plates re-engraved, and an additional one, a portrait of the author.

The republication of this celebrated and very scarce history commenced by subscription in June 1805. The copies printed were limited to a very small impression, and but few of them now remain for sale.

The contents of the five volumes already published are as follow:

Vol. 1. contains the hundreds of Diss, Giltcross, and Shropham.

2. The burgh of Thetford, and hundreds of Grimeshoe, Wayland, and Forehoe.

3. and 4. The city of Norwich complete. A few copies of the History of the city of Norwich, in two volumes, were taken off to sell separately, price 1l. 16s. in extra boards.

5. Humbleyard, Deepwade, Earsham, and Henstede.

The work will be completed in eleven thick closely printed volumes.

A General, Historical, and Topographical Description of Caucasus, translated from the Works of Dr. Reineggs and Marshal Bieberstein. By Charles Wilkinson. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 750, with a Map, and three Plates. Price 15s. Taylor.

The high character attached to this work in Germany, was the principal motive which induced the translator to present it to the literary world. Professor Zach, the celebrated astronomer at Gotha, mentions it in the following terms: "It contains a rich treasure of new and important accounts and observations; collected from the papers of a man, who travelled five times through the Caucasian mountains."

The Medes, Persians, and the Romans considered Caucasus as being the rampart of the civilized world against the irruptions of the barbarous hordes. This alpine range offers the most lively interest to historians of nature and of the human race. Amongst the innumerable tribes which inhabit it, some are remains of those Asiatic swarms which so often passed and repassed these mountains: others are aboriginal tribes, whose antiquity extends to the first association of mankind. Their infinite varied phraseology, cannot but retain much of the elementary principles of their primitive languages: their physiognomy itself recals the most noble character of that great Japhetian race, of which the Persians, Greeks, Sclavonians, Goths, Germans, and the Celts, are but branches of a later date.

This work may also claim an additional interest from the political changes that have occurred since it was put to the press. Hostilities have been renewed between Persia and Russia. Accounts state, that prince Mahommed Mirza has carried his arms as far as the river Oxus, which sepa-

rates the province of Korasan from the Great Bucharia. The cities of Cabul and Kandahar have already submitted to Feth Ali Shah; and many solemn embassies have been sent to the emperor, to assure him of the allegiance of the country, to the confines of India. To the eastward, Abbas Mirza had entered the desert of Moghan, at the head of a formidable force, and detached 40,000 men to invest Georgia. After taking the fort of Kalagail, at the confluence of the rivers Aras and Kurr, they proceeded to the district of Bembek, about four days' march from the capital. The Russian garrison were killed or taken prisoners; and a great quantity of artillery fell into the enemy's hands. Ahmed, who commanded this expedition, has been rewarded by the king of Persia with the government of Erivan, lying near the mountains of Ararat. Whether the Russians have entirely lost the kingdom of Georgia, and it has been restored to any of the family of the Zaar Herakleus, or whether the Persians have incorporated it with their empire, we are not yet informed.

The deputation of Mirza Rhyza Han from Feth Ali to Bonaparte, and the present made to him, while at Tilsit, of the sultan's portrait, lead to the supposition of some political union; and as Feth Ali declared that he would not enter into any truce or peace with Russia while his friend and ally the Great Emperor was at war with her, we may conjecture that the treaty of Tilsit has been, or will be, succeeded by another with the king of Persia. Perhaps the irruption of the Persians into Georgia was only a *ruse de guerre*, to embarrass the emperor Alexander, by dividing his forces. The French envoy at the court of Persia will be authorised to settle the differences between the two courts, and to organize the preparations: we have already heard of 50,000 camels for the conveyance of provisions. The probability of these conjectures is strengthened by the great preponderance of the French party in the cabinet of Petersburgh, and by the threat held out to England of a league between France, Russia, and Persia, to attack the East Indies.

This appears a most gigantic project on the part of France. Supposing an army to be collected in Lithuania, they have a distance of at least twelve or fourteen hundred miles to march, through the heart of Russia, before they can reach the confines of Persia. Should they embark at the ports of Astrachan and Kislar, they have to encounter all those contagious disorders which reign continually on the coast of the Caspian. The navigation of that sea is very dangerous; and the nearest Persian ports they could make are Farhabad or Ashreff, a passage of above 160 leagues. There are only two routes across the Caucasian mountains; one along the coast through the defiles of Derbend; the other by Mosdok. Here they would meet with inaccessible summits, tremendous precipices, impassable torrents, and impracticable forests. The nations who inhabit them are a ferocious race, and almost all highly inimical to Russia, owing to her frequent attempts to subdue them. In the campaign of 1796, in which Marshal Bieberstein was engaged, the Persians laid waste the provinces between the Aras and Kurr, and the Russians lost between 12 and 14,000 men by the insalubrity of the climate and the harrassing warfare of the Lesghaes. And after being a few months in possession of Daghestan, the remains of their fine army were recalled by the late emperor Paul, when he ascended the throne.

This gigantic plan, particularly as war is declared between the two powers, becomes of the greatest interest to Great Britain; and the question, as to the practicability of it, demands the most serious consideration, as it manifests the possibility of an attack on our Indian possessions, from a quarter we should not have expected.

We believe this to be the only work which describes a country so peculiarly interesting to us at this moment; and we must refer our readers to the map which illustrates the work, in explanation of the political and military circumstances above related.

In a future number we shall give

some extracts from this work, which our want of space obliges us to defer.

A Topographical Description of England; exhibiting the various Subdivisions of each County into Hundreds, Lathes, Wapentakes, &c. The resident Population of each Parish, and Township, according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1801; and the Amount of the Parochial Assessments, according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1803.—The Valuations in the King's Books; the Patrons of the Ecclesiastical Benefices; and the Tutelary Saint of each Church.—The Distance and Bearing of every Parish or Hamlet from the nearest Post-Office Town.—Markets.—Fairs.—Corporations.—Free Schools.—The Situation and Description of Monasteries, and other Religious Houses.—Members of Parliament.—Assizes and Petty Sessions.—Collected from the most authentic Documents, and arranged in alphabetical order, &c. &c. By Nicholas Carlisle, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Dedicated, by Permission, to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of London. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s.

A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, compiled from Parliamentary, Governmental, and other authentic modern Documents and Authorities, containing Legal, Ecclesiastical, Geographical, Topographical, Antiquarian, Commercial, Agricultural, and Statistical Accounts of every County, Hundred, Borough, Market-Town, Parish, Township, Hamlet, River, Canal, Cape, Mountain, Bay, Harbour, Ruin, Gentleman's Seat, and other remarkable Object or Place in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands dependent on the British Empire, illustrated by separate Maps of every County in England, and by various Maps of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. By William Capper, Esq. Large 8vo. 46 Maps. 1l. 4s.

The History of Leicestershire, Part VI. containing the Hundred of Guthlaxton. By John Nichols, F.S.A. Edin. and Perth. 68 Plates. Folio. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The seventh and last portion of this work, containing the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, will be published as speedily as the nature of so laborious an undertaking will permit. The plates for it (unless any additional ones should hereafter be added) are all engraved.

A View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Fisheries, Manufactures, &c. of the Island of Arran, interspersed with Notices of Antiquities, &c. and means suggested for improving the Agriculture and Fisheries, and introducing Manufactures into the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. By the Rev. James Headrick. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca. By William Gell, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

This author published the Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, illustrated and explained by Drawings and Descriptions, in folio, price 10l. 10s. This work is still in print.

A Description of Ceylon; containing an Account of the Country, Inhabitants, and Natural Productions, with Narratives of a Tour round the Island in 1800, the Campaign in Candy in 1803, and a Journey to Ramisseram in 1804. By the Rev. James Cordiner, A.M. late Chaplain to the Garrison of Columbo. Illustrated by 25 Engravings from original Drawings. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

New Edition.

The History of the Orkney Islands, including a View of the Manners and Customs of the ancient and modern Inhabitants; their Monuments of Antiquity; their Natural History, or Mineral, Botanical, and Animal Productions; the present State of their Agriculture, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Commerce; and the means of their improvement. With a Map of the Islands, and Views of remarkable Scenery. By the late Rev. Dr. Barry, Minister in Shapenshay, in Orkney. The second edition, with considerable additions, and corrections by the Rev. James Headrick. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Travels.

Travels through the Canadas, containing a Description of the picturesque scenery on some of the Rivers and Lakes: with an account of the Productions, Commerce, and Inhabitants of those Provinces. To which is subjoined a comparative View of the Manners and Customs of several of the Indian Nations of North and South America. By George Herriot, esq. Deputy Post Master General of British North America. 4to. pp. 614. 28 Plates and Maps, Price 2l. 12s. 6d. Phillips.

The first part of this work was written with the design of conveying an idea of some of the picturesque scenery of Saint Lawrence, at once the largest and most wonderful body of fresh waters on the globe.

Numbers of tributary streams, some of which are of immense magnitude, disembogue themselves into this gigantic flood, which, from its principal source, Lake Superior, to its junction with the Ocean, parts with none of its waters, but rolls thither all that it receives.

The restless impetuosity of many of these streams has furrowed up the surface of the land, and produced objects of stupendous grandeur. Several of these awful and sublime operations of Nature, have hitherto been visited by a small portion only of civilized man.

Her most wild features, her most striking and attractive charms, are frequently concealed in the midst of unfrequented deserts.

To the picturesque description of the scenes in Canada, is added that of the climate and productions of the country, of the manners and character of the inhabitants, also those of the domiciliated Indians, and of tribes which occupy or frequent situations, on the borders of the great lakes. A brief dissertation respecting the commerce and constitution of the Canadas is likewise subjoined.

An opportunity of visiting the Azores having been presented to the Author during his voyage to America, he has made two of the most celebrated of these isles the subject of the commencement of this tour.

In drawing up the second part, recourse was had to documents found in the library of the Jesuits at Quebec, and to Memoirs, Travels, and other works, which have been published at different periods. As some of these are written in the English language, it was conceived unnecessary to make any material alteration in the stile of the passages which have been borrowed from them. A portion of the information has been derived from living observation, communicated by men on whose veracity a reliance could be placed. A residence in Canada for a series of years, has afforded to the author opportunities of witnessing the modes of life pursued by several of the Indian nations, and has enabled him to adduce what he has himself observed, as well as to reject what he deemed improbable in the writings he consulted.

Amid the multitude of tribes scattered throughout the extensive regions of America, it appears singular that there should be found in use a distinct language peculiar to each, and frequently customs which have but little affinity to those of neighbouring associations. Among many, ceremonies and practices are found resembling those of the former inhabitants of countries in the ancient hemisphere. When there appears any similarity with respect to usages, among people far remote from each other, it is remarked in the work.

The events which take place among men, many of whom are but little removed from the rude simplicity of a state of nature, appear to present but a barren field for narration. The natives of America seem to possess but little variety in their character or customs, and to be incapable of attaining any great degree of improvement. Their passions exhibit a resemblance to the vast inequalities of the climates to which their bodies are exposed. Like the elements, they are lulled to stillness, or roused into unrelenting fury.

The almost infinite diversity of tongues spoken by the inhabitants of

America, and the difficulties encountered in the endeavour to attain a knowledge of some of them, render it impracticable to afford any very satisfactory information on the subject of language. In the last chapter, however, is a Vocabulary of the Algonquin tongue, whose use is the most extensive of any in North America.

Such is the account given of this work in the Preface. The following is the Table of Contents: the extracts from this work must be deferred to a future opportunity.

Chap. I. Azores: original discovery; romantic appearance. Island of Saint Michael; Ponta del Gana; valley of Furno; cavern of Boca de Inferno; gulph of Seté Cidades; culture; productions of the country; amenity of situations. Island of Pico; view from the summit of the peak; state of thermometer; grandeur of that mountain when viewed from the sea.

II. Banks of Newfoundland; uncommon appearance of vessels engaged in the fishery; great bank; cause of the fogs; cod-fish; mode of catching and preparing it; of drying and packing; vessels employed in the commerce; produce of that branch. Island of Newfoundland; Eskimaux, the only natives seen there; account of that race of men. Original discovery of Newfoundland; harbour of St. John; scaffolds; the town; sterility of soil; uninviting climate; colonization prohibited; importance in a political view; islands of ice; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; Cape Breton.

III. Gulph of Saint Lawrence. Prince Edward's island. Bird isles. Chaleur's bay; its commerce, and that of Gaspé; state of agriculture; route to the capital; perforated rock; the Ganet; mouth of the Great River; Anticosti; wild aspect presented by the coasts on either side the river. River Saguenay; waterfall; boldness of shores; immense depth; king's posts; account of the mountaineers; Malbay; Coudres. Saint Paul's bay; Camouraska; Island of Orleans.

IV. Quebec; description of that city; romantic situation; natural strength; religious orders, and their establishments; ship-building; interesting scene displayed from point Levi: extensive and grand landscape presented from the heights to the westward of the garrison. River Montmorenci; natural steps; sublime waterfall; basin, and its strata; description of the fall as seen from the coast of the Saint Lawrence.

V. Jeune Lorette; domiciliated natives; mode of dancing. The Saint Charles; cascades on that river. The Chaudiere; description of its fall; appearance in winter. Island of Orleans; views from thence: soil. North coast of the Saint Lawrence. Cape Tourment. River Saint Anne; its waterfalls; lower fall described. La Puse; romantic falls of that little river; various landscapes. Lake Saint Charles; picturesque combinations.

VI. Country to the westward of Quebec. Lake Calviere. The Jaques Cartier; romantic scenery which it displays. Town of Three Rivers. Lake Saint Peter. Town of William Henry. River Chambly. Island of Montreal; religious orders, and their establishments; view from the summit of the mountain. Indian village of the Sault Saint Louis; La Chine; Lake St. Louis; cascades; rapids of the Cedars: of the coteau de Lac; Lake Saint Francis; cascade of the Long Sault; multitude of isles.

VII. Description of Kingston in Upper Canada; lake Ontario; bay of Quinté; excellence of its soil; Toronto, or York, the capital; Burlington bay; river Onondago; romantic cascades; Genesee river; waterfall forts; and town of Niagara; superior advantages enjoyed by settlers on the banks of the Saint Lawrence; rapid increase of population, and prosperous state of the province; Queenstown; the whirlpool; stupendous majesty of the falls of Niagara; cascades; village of Chippawa.

VIII. Sublime subject of the falls further pursued. Lake Erie; Amherstburg; the Detroit; Sandwich; old town of Detroit; beauty and fertility of the country. River and lake of St. Claire; La Tranche, or Thames; settlements on its borders. Lake Hu-

ron; Bay of Thunder; Michilimakinac; lake Michigan; Green Bay; inhabitants; Saint Joseph; cascades of Saint Mary. Address of the Indians; ancient Hurons, and other native tribes. Lake Superior; remarkable transparency of its waters; grand portage; new establishment on the Kamanistigna.

IX. Commerce of Canada; fur trade; paper monies; seigneuries; rights of their proprietors; moderate appointments of colonial officers; maladministration of finance during the French government; state of Canada at its conquest; progressive improvement; revenue; yearly equipment and transport in the fur trade; voyageurs; hardiness and mode of life; difficulties of navigation on the Outaouais river; romantic waterfalls; portages.

X. Former state of colonial government. Introduction of the criminal code of England. Quebec Bill. New constitution; sketch of that system. Division of Canada into two provinces; and of these into counties; advantages of Canadian settlers; state of society; manners; character of the habitants, or landholders; mode of clearing lands; acquisition of property; seigneuries; produce of soils; agriculture. Upper Canada; cold, and causes of its long domination; travelling in winter; roads; houses.

XII. Americans in general. The Iroquois; their villages; habitations of various sedentary tribes; dwellings and temples of the Peruvians; of the natives on the borders of the Orooonoque, the river of the Amazons, &c.; several erratic tribes; the Caraibs, Brazilians; dress of some South Americans; of the Moxes; Patagonians; practice of tatooing; mode of painting; natives of Vera Cruz; Tetons; Cances; Hietians; Dog-rib Indians; Knisteneaux; Chipeweyans; natives of the north-west coast; of Darien or Panama; of Yucatan; Mexicans.

XIII. Mode of courtship and marriage among several northern tribes; the Moxes; marriage of the Incas of Peru; the passion of love but faintly prevalent among the Americans; the Mexicans; several other nations; of divorce; American women not prolific; celebration of marriage among the Peruvians; attachment of Indian women to their children; system of education; appearance and characters of some tribes; anecdotes; attachment to their mode of life; Baron de Casteins.

XIV. Belief of a future existence generally prevalent among savages; the sun a principal object of adoration among many of the natives. Ceremonies of the Peruvians; of the Mexicans; of some northern tribes; of the natives of Hispaniola; of the natives of Paria; of Caribana; of Florida; of Brazil; the Natchez; the Zempoellans. Cruelties of the Mexican system of superstition; of the Hurons, &c.; of the Iroquois; of a number of other tribes. Initiation of priests and warriors. Institutions of the Jesuits in South America.

XV. Reflections on a state of warfare; motives which urge the savages to war; the Mexicans; the Iroquois; mode of raising a party of warriors; ceremonies previous to a march; the Floridians; the Micmacs and Abinaquis; mode of travelling in their expeditions; diffusion of waters throughout their countries; encampments; military festival of Algonquins and Abinaquis; ceremonies on returning from war; reception given to prisoners; unshaken firmness in the midst of tortures.

XVI. Treatment of prisoners in South America. Warlike instruments; mode of march, and of attack in use among the Indians; embassies; calumet of peace; dance of the calumet; dancing, a ceremony of religion among the Americans. Commercial expeditions. Mode of computing the lapse of time; record of events; hieroglyphics; quipos; division of time; enumeration; geography; inordinate passion for gambling.

XVII. The chace and fishing, sole sources of subsistence among erratic tribes. The Beaver; admirable economy of that animal; man its only enemy. The orignal or moose deer; chace in the southern parts of Canada; the caribou; the buffalo; practice fol-

lowed previous to the introduction of fire-arms; dogs used in the chace; mode of fishing.

XVIII.—Maladies of the savages; modes of cure; practice of the Caraibs; funereal rites; northern tribes: Mexicans; natives of New Grenada; idea of an hereafter; grief for the loss of friends; wives of the Inca of Peru sacrificed on his tomb; respect for the memory of departed relatives.

XIX.—Original causes of associations. Tribes inhabiting the colder latitudes; jealousy of each other; authority of their chiefs extremely feeble; chiefs of the southern tribes absolute; functions of chief; councils; subject to no moral restraint; the Mexicans; the Peruvian empire; system of civil government; mode of agriculture; disposal of produce.

XX.—Origin of language; Indian languages in general capable of being arranged under rules of grammar; infinite diversity of tongues in America; examples of four different languages.

[By a mistake of the Compositor, the chapters following the tenth were misnumbered.]

Travels in Scotland by an unusual Route, with a Trip to the Orkneys and Hebrides. Containing Characters, Anecdotes, curious Facts in Natural History, and Hints for Improvements in Agriculture, Commerce, and Political Economy. By the Rev. James Hall, A.M. 29 plates. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. 1l. 6s.

Foreign Literature.

FRANCE.

Antiquities.

Essai sur la Fonte des Anciens et celle des Chevaux de Chio. Essay on the Art of Casting Metals as practised by the Ancients, and on that of the Horses of Chio; with Notes, by M. Millin. Dedicated to His Electoral Highness the Prince Primate. By Joseph Seitz. Pamphlet. 8vo. pr. 1 fr. *Paris.* Delance.

Every one has heard of those famous horses which have successively adorned the hippodrome in Constantinople, the piazza of St. Mark in Venice, and lately the palisades in front of the Thuilleries, from whence they were removed a few months ago, to grace a triumphal arch raised in honour of Napoleon: They form the subject of this pamphlet, highly interesting to antiquarians, and which contains,

1st. History of the state of society among the Assyrians, Etruscans, and Greeks.

2ndly. A notice on the celebrated sculptors who have cast metal horses and *Quadriges.*

3dly. An essay on the art of Casting among the Romans.

4thly, The history of the Constantinopolitan horses, with some reflections on the school to which the artist may have belonged.

5thly. Account of the repeated dangers to which these horses were exposed in Constantinople, with an account of their removal thence by the Venetians.

The publication concludes with observations on the pretended defects in their casting, which some critics have pretended to discover and with an answer to Winkelman.

The researches on the art of *Casting* among the ancients, announce a man deeply versed in antiquarian knowledge; and the learned notes of M. Millin are worthy of his reputation. Yet, to the generality of readers, the historical part will probably prove the most acceptable, from the association of ideas arising naturally from the extraordinary adventures of these horses; they were cast upwards of two thousand years ago, and have been exhibited as trophies of victory in four of the principal revolutions of Europe.

Miscellaneous Literature.

Memoires particuliers extraits de la Correspondance d'un Voyageu ravec feu M. Caron de Beaumarchais, sur la Pologne, la Lithuanie, la Russie blanche, Petersbourg, Moscow, la Crimée, &c. &c. Private Memoirs extracted from the Correspondence of a Traveller with the late M. Caron de Beaumarchais, on Poland, Lithuania, White Russia, Petersburgh, Moscow, the Crimea, &c. Containing new Observations on the Military Power of Russia, its Finances, its Customs and Manners, &c. Published by M. D. 1 vol. 8vo. pr. 5 fr. *Paris.* Galland.

In 1787, one of the most respectable houses in Marseilles connected in friendship and business with the late famous Caron de Beaumarchais, attempted to realize the ancient ideas of commerce with the southern provinces of Poland. This house is not named in the publication before us, but we know that it is that of M. Anthoine, now a mayor of that town.

The then existing circumstances pre-

sented new facilities, of which experienced merchants would not have failed to avail themselves, if a man then in power (probably M. de Calonne, who was in habits of intimacy with Beaumarchais,) and on whose co-operation there was every reason to reckon, had not destroyed by separate arrangements, expectations, which perhaps his private character ought not to have encouraged. The plan was to convey by the Dniester to the ports of the Black Sea, the produce of the Polish provinces. A young merchant had been sent on the spot; it is from his correspondence that the editor has compiled the present publication. 'It would be deceiving the public,' says the editor, 'to represent this publication as giving a complete idea of Russia, to those who are not acquainted with the country; but it may perhaps be considered as a useful supplement to whatever has been published on this subject. He has carefully curtailed whatever had been said before, with the exception of those things which appeared to the traveller in a different point of view from that in which they had been represented by former writers.'

The first part of these memoirs contains interesting particulars relative to the manners and customs of the Poles, frequently compared to those of the Russians. Among other instructive details, on the statistics of that vast empire, a number of anecdotes are confusedly intermixed, many of which have at least the merit of novelty, if not that of authenticity.

The greatest disorder prevails in the distribution of the subjects composing these memoirs, which however may be excused by considering from what source they are drawn. It was certainly difficult, and perhaps impossible, to present, in a methodical order, observations occurring as it were by chance, in the course of a correspondence not intended for public inspection. Yet, notwithstanding this confusion, these memoirs may afford much curious and useful information.

Instead of distributing, under their respective Sciences, the different works to which the Travels of MM. Humboldt and Bonpland, have given rise, we have collected them together under the present head.

Voyage de Humboldt et de Bonpland, &c. Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland. Part the First, General Ideas on *Physics*, and *Historical Narrative* of the Journey. Volume the First, containing an Essay on the Geography of Plants, followed by a physical View of the Equinoctial Regions, being an Introduction to the Work, 1 vol. 4to. on vellum paper with a Plate. pr. 60 fr. *Paris.* Schoell.

The Essay on the Geography of Plants, which begins this volume, unfolds a magnificent view of those vegetable riches, which cover all parts of the world; but it is not susceptible of being abridged, or of furnishing any extracts, and it must be read in the work itself.

In the physical view of the equinoctial regions, drawn from measurements and observations made on the spot, from the tenth degree of north, to the tenth degree of south latitude, during the years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, M. Humboldt has attempted to collect together all the physical phenomena which the equinoctial regions present, from the level of the South Sea, to the summit of the highest mountain in the *Cordillieras.* In the same view are included *Vegetation; Animals; Geological considerations; Agriculture; the Temperature of the Air; the limits of perpetual Snows; the Chemical State of the Atmosphere, its Electrical tension, its Barometrical depression; the diminution of the Force of Gravitation; the intensity of the blue colour of the Sky; the decrease of light, during its passage through the ethereal regions; the Horizontal Refraction, and the degree of heat of boiling water at the different degrees of Elevation.*

To facilitate the comparison of these phenomena, the author has added the heights of several given points on the surface of the globe, measured on the spot; and the distance at which these heights may be perceived at sea, making allowance for terrestial refraction.

Voyage de Humboldt et de Bonpland. Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland. Second Part. Collection of Observations on *Zoology*, and on *Comparative Anatomy*. Second number; large 4to. pr. 20 fr. *Paris*. Schoell.

This number contains,

1st. An essay on the natural history of the Condor.

2ndly, A memoir on a new species of *Gymnotum* in the river Magdalena.

3dly, Observations on the electrical eel of the New Continent (the continuation of this memoir is in the third number).

The three engravings annexed, represent:

1st. The Condor, or *Vultur gryphus* of Linneus.

2ndly. The head and one of the talons of that bird.

3dly. The electrical eel, or *Gymnotus electricus* of Linneus.

Voyage de Humboldt et de Bonpland. Sixth Part. *Botany*. First Division. Equinoctial Plants, 5th number. Large folio. pr. 32 fr. *Paris*. Schoell.

This fifth number contains nine engravings with the explanations.

1st. *Bignonia chica; Dydinamia angio-spermia* of Linneus. This plant is frequently found on the banks of the Cassiquiare, and Oronoco rivers.

2ndly. *Viola Cheiranthifolia, Pentandria monogynia* of Linneus, native of the Canary Islands.

3rdly. *Turpinia laurifolia, Syngenefia polygamia segregata* of Linneus, native of the Andes.

4thly. *Limnocharis Polyandria polygynia* of Linneus, native of South America.

5thly. *Bocconia integrifolia, Dodecandria monogynia* of Linneus, native of the Andes.

6thly. *Bertholletia Polyandria* and *Monadelphia* of Linneus, native of the Brazils.

7thly. *Astragalus geminiflorus diadelphia decandria* of Linneus, native of Quito in Peru.

8thly. *Exostema Peruviana*, native of Peru.

9thly. *Cinchona Magnifolia*, native of Peru.

Voyage de Humboldt et de Bonpland. Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland. Sixth Part. *Botany*. Second Division. *Monographiæ Melastomarum*. Fourth Number. Large folio. pr. 36 fr. *Paris*. Schoell.

This number contains four plates with their explanation.

1st. *Melastoma vaccinicides.*
2ndly. *Melastoma angustifolia.*
3dly. *Melastoma cælala.*
4thly. *Melastoma caudata*, and
5thly. *Melastoma thœazans.*

GERMANY.

Agriculture.

Bemerkungen auf einer landwirthschaftlichen Reise, &c. Observations on Rural Economy, made in 1801, during a Journey through Part of Suabia, of Alsace, of the two Circles of the Rhine, of Upper and Lower Saxony; to which are annexed, Notices on several Objects of Natural History, on Arts, Establishments, Police, &c. By Charles Cranz. 4 vols. 8vo. pr. 2 rix-dol. *Leipsic*. Baumgaertner.

The title of this work points out the objects which the author had in view, and the roads he has followed; we shall not, however, accompany him in his journey through the several towns and countries he has most scrupulously laid down in his itinerary, but shall briefly mention the principal objects which have attracted his attention. They are,

1st. The distribution of pasture common grounds in the country of Wirtemberg.

2dly. The cultivation of dwarf kidney beans in the neighbourhood of Offenburgh.

3dly. That of common mustard, near Bischwiler.

4thly. The cultivation of madder, Jerusalem artichokes, and hemp, in Alsace.

5thly. That of trefoil, in the Palatinate.

6thly. Notices on the mode of tilling the ground, in the vicinity of Pfeddersheim.

7thly. The preparation of a syrup from the yellow beet-root.

8thly. The inspection of the linen manufactures of Hanover.

9thly. The practice of folding sheep in open fields in winter, followed in Wirtemberg.

10thly. A yellow variety of turnip-cabbage.

11thly. The influence of local situation on the maturity of vegetables.

12thly. The cultivation of esculent vegetables, of fruit-trees, and of spring water-cresses at Erford, as well as the nurseries in the neighbourhood of that town.

Astronomy.

Astronomisches Jahrbuch, &c. Astronomical Annuary, for the year 1808, to which is affixed several Papers, Observations, and Notices, relating to Astronomy. Published by J. E. Bode. 1 vol. 8vo. plates, pr. 2 rix-dol. *Berlin.*

Our readers must be aware, that scientific works of this description are not susceptible of furnishing extracts, by which their merit can be ascertained, and in this instance we shall only notice the contents of the various papers annexed to the usual yearly articles of the *Annuary*. These are,

1st. Astronomical observations and notices, communicated by General de Lindener.

2dly. Experiments made by the same in 1805, on the summits of snow-covered mountains, with gun-powder signals.

3dly. Observations on the second comet of 1748, by Bessel.

4thly. Geographical situation of Mexico, from the observations of M. de Humboldt, by Oltmans.

5thly. Essay on the position and distribution of the orbits of all the planets and comets known to astronomers.

6thly. Astronomical observations made in Vienna in 1805, by Triesneker and Burg.

7thly. Observations on the two comets which appeared in October and November, 1805, by Huth.

8thly. Observations on the same comets, by Olbers.

9thly. Observations on *Pallas*, *Ceres*, *Juno*, and the second comet of 1805, by Gauss.

10thly. Observations on the same comets of 1805, by Schroeter.

11thly. Astronomical observations made in Prague, in 1805, by David and Bittner.

12thly. Longitude of several towns, by Oltmans.

13thly. Astronomical Observations made in Breslaw, in 1805, by Jungniz.

14thly. Observations on *Mars*, and on the oppositions of *Saturn* and *Uranus*, made in 1805, by M. de Schubert.

15thly. and 16thly. Observations on the unillumined side of Venus, made by Schroeter and Harding.

17thly. Tables of observations and nutations, by Oltmans.

18thly. Supplement to the catalogue of stars published by Piazzi.

19thly. Eclipse of the moon, observed on the 4th of January, 1806, by Seyffert.

20thly. Method of calculating the orbits of comets, by Olbers.

21st. Observations on *Juno* and *Ceres*, in 1806, on the eclipse of the sun on the 16th of June, same year, &c. by Bessel.

22dly. Discovery of the singular form of Saturn, made by Herschel.

23dly. On the comparative light of stars, by the same.

24thly. Longitude of the Berlin Observatory, calculated by Oltmans.

25thly. Observations on *Ceres*, and on the situation of the town of Fuedlinburgh, by Fritsch.

26thly. Astronomical observations and notices, communicated by M. de la Lande.

27thly. Observations on researches relative to comets, by Olbers.

28thly. Observations on *Ceres*, made in Dantzic, by Koch.

29thly. Observations communicated by M. Leski, of Wilna.

30thly. Observations made at the Berlin Observatory, by the editor.

31st. Observations made at St. Petersburgh, by Wisniewsky.

32dly. Observations, notices, and formulæ, for the perturbations of *Ceres* and *Saturn*, by Psaff.

33dly. Supplement to the geographical situation of Mexico, by Oltmans.

34thly. Miscellaneous astronomical observations, and notices.

Botany.

Flora Germanica. German Flora. By Henr. Adolph. Schrader. Vol. 1. 8vo. with six copper-plates, pr. 1 rix-dol. 16 gr. *Gottingen.* Dieterich.

This work is the production of one of the best botanists in Germany, and may well be ranked with the *Flora Britannica*, of Smith, *La Flore Française*, of Lamark, *Les Plantes de la France*, by Jeaume Saint-Hilaire, &c.

The author has principally followed Linnæu and Smith, and he has added to his work a small botanical map of Germany, including Brabant and Flanders, forming the ancient circle of Burgundy, omitted by all recent geographers. The species of plants most difficult to be distinguished, are represented in copper-plates, engraved by Besman, from the designs of Bernardi. The definitions are copious and numerous, but to form an opinion of them, we must refer our readers to the work itself, which we consider as a valuable acquisition to botanical science.

History.

Historische Scrifften. Historical Memoirs, by B. Bergman. 2 vol. in 8vo. pr. 3 rix-dol. *Leipsic.* Hartknoch.

This work is composed of unconnected tracts, taken mostly from the history of Livonia. The first volume contains the history of the famous Russian general Patkul executed in 1707, by order of Charles XII. king of Sweden. Patkul was born in Livonia, about the year 1660, and entered early into the service of Sweden, which he soon left for that of the elector of Saxony, then king of Poland. It is said that he influenced and determined that prince to engage in the northern war, in order to add Livonia to his Polish dominions; and that he persuaded the elector Frederic of Brandenburgh, to assume the title of King of Prussia. He entered afterwards into the service of Russia, and was employed by the czar, both as a general, and as a cabinet minister. Charles XII, exasperated at his treachery, and at all the evils he had brought on Sweden, caused him to be arrested in Dresden. The king of Poland was compelled to abandon him to his enraged master, who procured his condemnation, and he was broke on the wheel.

The second volume offers the history of the troubles which agitated the town of Riga from 1585 to 1589 on account of the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. It is well known, that in 1582, the protestants at the diet of Augsburgh, rejected the new calendar corrected by Pope Gregory XIII. only through party-spirit, and because they did not like to be indebted for it, to the pope and to the emperor, who were pressing it on the diet. The citizens of Riga, and all the protestants of Livonia, adhered to the party of their brethren of Augsburgh; and their sovereign, king Stephen of Poland, wishing to introduce the new calendar in Livonia, as well as in the rest of his dominions, they excited disturbances which lasted nearly five years. In the end, Livonia being united to Russia, the inhabitants were compelled to adopt the calendar of the Greek church, which they follow to this day.

From this short notice of the work, it will be easily conjectured that any interest it may possess is entirely of a local nature; Livonians alone can take any pleasure in reading the account of the wranglings of their ancestors about an almanac. Yet such a subject may furnish several volumes to an industrious German writer.

Mathematics.

Mathematisches Magazin, &c. Mathematical Magazine, intended to further the Progress of that Science, and to facilitate its Application to daily transactions. By H. G. Kraushar. 4 vols. 8vo. pr. 2 rix-dol. *Hersfeld.* Mohr.

This magazine began in 1803, and was to appear regularly twice a month; till now, however, four volumes only, or twenty-four numbers are published.

This publication is divided into six sections, containing,

1st. Memoirs on Mathematics.

2ndly. Problems, solutions, questions, &c.

3dly. Memoirs, relating to the history of Mathematics.

4thly. Reviews of new works, on that science.

5thly, New inventions.

6thy. Notices relating to mathematical sciences.

The articles composing these four volumes are,

1st. On the utility of mathematics; on unity, on multitude, and on quantity; on the calculations of interest; on numbers and their variations; on the four kinds of arithmetic; on decimal fractions, and on simple mechanics, by Poppe.

2ndly. On many problems, and on the inventions of the English in practical mechanics, by the same.

3dly. On proportions, by Haeser.

4thly. Problems on the affinity of numbers, by Warnsdorf, Funk, and Grote.

5thly. On the first principles of Algebra.

6thly. An abridged history of hydraulics, by Poppe. And

7thly. Miscellaneous notices.

Philology.

La clef des Langues. The Key of Languages, or Observations on the Origin and Formation of the principal Languages which are spoken and written in Europe. By l'Abbé Charles Denina. Vol. I. II. and III. pp. 380, 390, and 260. 8vo. *Berlin.* Quien.

This work is in a great measure *systematical.* It would be unfair, however, to deny that it contains some novel and ingenious views. The author begins by considering the advantage of studying etymology, the principal epochs of its history, as a science, and the several publications to which it has given rise. These considerations are continued in the preliminary discourse affixed at the head of the third volume. The first section of the work is divided into twelve paragraphs.

1st. On elementary sounds.

2ndly, On the variation of vowels.

3dly, On dipthongs.

4thly, On the affinity and variation of consonants.

5thly, On the suppression and addition of initial syllables.

6thly, On the transposition of consonants.

7thly, On that of significations.

8thly, On compound words.

9thly, On the derivation of several sounds, from the same root.

10thly, On the re-union of several sounds.

11thly, On the affinity of several languages. The explications given by the author on these several heads, are accompanied by a great number of examples. Some curious, some nugatory, and some really striking; taken from ancient and modern languages.

In the second section, the author developes the results of his researches, on the origin and reciprocal influence of several languages on each other. He considers,

1st. The common origin of four languages, which he represents as the parent stock from which most of the European languages have sprung.

2ndly. The identity of the Celtic and German languages.

3dly. An intermediate language between the ancient Oriental and the modern Occidental languages.

4thly. The identity of the Gothic and German languages.

The eight following paragraphs, con-

tain the proofs of the affinity, subsisting between the four principal languages.

The 13th, explains the essential difference existing between those languages, and which consists in the formation of articles, pronouns and auxiliary verbs. The cause of this difference the author attributes to the difference of climate, and to some accidental customs of the ancient Scythæ, or Tartars. It is from those nations he maintains that in the most remote times, the founders of three great Empires in Europe arose, viz: Illyria, including Poland, &c. Germany and Gaul, Greece and Italy.

The 14th, and 15th, paragraphs contain the comparison of the Greek and German verbs.

The 16th, that of the words of all the German dialects which begin by with a *u*, a *v*, or a *w*.

In the 17th, the author examines the differences subsisting between the other Northern languages, such as the Danish, Swedish and German.

The ancient languages which preceded the use of the Latin in Italy are the subjects of the third section, in which M. D. considers,

1st. The Celtic, Etruscan and Greek languages, from whence were derived all the languages afterwards used in Italy.

In the three following paragraphs he considers, the origin of the Latin language, and the first cause of its difference from the Greek.

Paragraphs 5, 6, 7, and 8, contain the etymology of the latin words, relating to things of a primary necessity, to religion, to arts, to amusements and to literature.

The 9th, offers the analogy, which has been remarked between the Etruscan and Celtic, and the Gothic or German, Celtic and Sclavonian languages.

The 10th, treats of the singularity of the Polish language.

The 11th, of the latin words which are derived, rather from the German, than from the Greek.

The 12th, of the concordance, and of the difference, subsisting between the four principal languages, that is, the Greek, the Latin, the German and the Sclavonian;

The 13th, analogy of the Hungarian and Turkish languages, with the Russian, the Polish and the German.

The second volume, divided into two sections, contains:

1st. Researches on the origin of the four living languages of Southern Europe, and particularly of the Italian.

2ndly. First cause of the change in the Italian language.

3rdly. Formation of the words, and origin of the *article*.

4thly. Strange formation of pronouns.

5thly. Origin of the auxiliary verbs.

6thly. Origin of adverbs in modern languages.

7thly. Remarkable difference in the accentuation of Italian, Spanish and French words equally derived from the Latin.

8th, and 9th, Paragraphs. Observations on the various dialects, and on the preponderance which some of them have acquired.

The 10th, explains how the Florentine dialect has become the language of literature in Italy.

In the 11th, and 12th, the other dialects of that country and those of the Mediterranean islands are considered.

The 13th, treats of an intermediate language, between the Italian, the French and the Spanish.

The 14th, of the origin of the French language, from corrupted Latin, with some mixture of German and Celtic.

The 15th, of the principal causes of the differences subsisting between the French and the Italian languages.

The 16th, of the formation of French nouns, and of their difference from Italian ones.

The 17th, contains observations on the formation of French words.

The 18th, treats of the common origin of French and Italian articles and pronouns.

The 19th, explains how Latin adverbs have been replaced in both those languages.

The 20th, contains the formation and conjugation of verbs.

The 21st, shews that few German words have been admitted to in the French language.

The 22d, that the French terms of war, of chivalry, and of heraldry, are borrowed from the German.

In the 23d, and last paragraph of this section, the author attempts to unfold the moral and intellectual causes of the

differences subsisting between the French and Italian languages.

The second section of the second volume, contains the following articles.

1st. Researches on the origin of the Spanish language, and its analogy with the French and Italian.

2dly. Spanish dialects which are derived from the Celtic, the Latin, the Gothic, and the Arabic.

3dly. Analogy subsisting between the Spanish and the Portuguese.

4thly. Analogy subsisting between the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, and French.

5thly. Spanish and Portuguese adverbs.

6th. The reciprocal influence which these four languages exercised on each other's formation.

7th. The English words borrowed from the French.

8th. Of English words borrowed from the Spanish and Italian.

9th. Of the different causes of the richness of the Spanish and Italian language.

10th. Of the richness of the English language.

11th. Of the precision of the French language.

In the 12th, the author considers if other languages are susceptible of attaining a similar precision.

The 13th, chapter, contains some elucidations on French synonyms.

In the 14th, M. D. examines why the French has only a few augmentatives and diminutives, and why the English has none or but very few.

In the 15th, he considers the undetermined particle *on*, as one of the causes of the richness of the French language.

The 16th, paragraph treats of the *poetical* French, Italian, and Spanish languages.

The 17th, affirms that languages derived from the Latin, have no words composed of two other words, such as *garde-meuble* in French, *custom-house* in English, &c.

The 18th, paragraph treats of the words which several languages have borrowed from the Latin, and of their transformation.

The contents of the third volume are,

1st. An alpabetical list of the words, which languages derived from the Latin, have borrowed from languages represented as barbarous, with observations on the barbarisms and words which have passed from the Latin, into modern languages.

2dly. A list of words common to several languages, and whose signification is obscure and doubtful.

3dly. A supplement, on the origin of the *Names* of all civil, military, ecclesiastical and literary employments and dignities.

This work, to which our limits do not allow us to render that justice it deserves, is terminated by a very complete index, in which each word is referred to that language to which it properly belongs.

Statistics.

Statistics der Europaeischen Staaten, &c. Statistics of European States, by Gonrad Mannert. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 450. *Bamberg*, Goebhard.

The author introduces his work by a definition of the science of *Statistics* which he calls the 'knowledge of the physical and moral resources of a country;' and this, in our opinion has the merit of correctness, altho' not that of novelty: indeed the same may be said of the whole performance, which appears to be merely a compilation from esteemed publications.

The author begins by examining the five great powers of Europe, that is: France, Russia, Austria, England and *Prussia*. The lesser states come next under consideration in the following order: Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, the Low-countries, or the late Batavian Republic, Switzerland, the Valais, Italy, the kingdom of Italy, that of Etruria, the principality of Lucca, the territory of the Church, that of San Marino, Naples, Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, Ragusa and the Seven Islands.

To each of the sections of this work is annexed a statistical account of the literature of that country which is the object of it, which is, at best but superfial and in some instances grossly incorrect.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

April, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Drama.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, has been for some time occupied in collecting and managing materials for a new edition of the old Plays, on the foundation originally laid by Dodsley.

Education.

Mr. John Brown, of Kingston, Surry, will shortly publish a small work on the education of youth.

Geography.

The twentieth number (which completes the work) of Cary's General Atlas, imperial sheet, will soon appear. It will contain maps of England, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland; price 9s. fully coloured, 7s. 6d. outlined.

The Proprietor of this work announces, that he is now reducing it to a large Quarto size, and many of the plates are already engraved. It will be published in numbers.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Halifax, has in the press a short and familiar Introduction to Geography.

History

Mr. Dewar, of Edinburgh, has just completed some sketches of the Gael, or Essays Historical and Critical, on some parts of the History of Scotland, and more particularly of the Highlands, which he proposes shortly to put to press.

The Asiatic Annual Register for 1806 will speedily appear.

Jurisprudence.

A work of Mr. Jeremy Bentham's, which hitherto has been inaccessible but to a very few persons, is about to be made public. Its object is a Scotch Reform, considered, with reference to the plan, proposed in the late Parliament, for the regulation of the Courts, and the administration of justice in Scotland; with illustrations from English Non-reform, in the course of which, divers imperfections, abuses, and corruptions, in the administration of justice, with their causes, will now, for the first time, be brought to light. To this Mr. Bentham has added, in the form of tables, a view of the principal causes of complication and delay, and thence of vexation and expence, that have taken their rise under the technical or fee-gathering system of proceedure, in which Judges have been observed to pay themselves, in whole or in part, by fees.

Miscellaneous.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, is about to publish a new variorum edition of Sir

Thomas More's Utopia. The text is from the first English edition of 1551; a book of considerable rarity, and scarcely known to bibliographers and lexicographers. Beneath the text, will be copious notes, and various readings from the Latin, French, and English editions, including the whole of Dr. Warner's. The Utopia will be preceded by a Biographical and Literary Introduction; comprehending, among other subjects, a complete *Catalogue Raisonnê* of the various editions of the Utopia hitherto published. The work will be ornamented with some facsimile wood cuts.

A work entitled the Private History of the Court of England will soon appear.

The Annual Review for 1807, will appear in a short time.

Mr. W. Bentham, principal Herald of Ireland, proposes to republish Lodge's Peerage of Ireland with some very valuable additions, founded on a variety of documents in his possession.

Mr. Francis Baily has in the press an Analytical Treatise on the doctrine of Interest and Annuities, which will contain several new and useful tables on the subject, together with their various applications to different questions in Finance, &c.

Mr. Robert Buchanan is engaged on a work upon the subject of the teeth of wheels.

Mr. L. Cohen, has in the press, a splendid edition of a Controversial work entitled 'Sacred Truths, addressed to the Children of Israel, residing in the British empire,' and containing strictures on the 'New Sanhedrin, and causes and consequences of the French Emperor's conduct towards the Jews, &c.' written by W. Hamilton Reid, tending to shew that the Jews can gain nothing by altering their present belief, proving the local restoration to the land of promise, and demonstrating that Buonaparte is not the man, the promised Messiah.

Novels.

Mr. T. Lathom, has a novel nearly ready for the press, in four volumes, entitled London, or the Portraiture of the Pen.

Miss Byron, has just completed a work of the novel kind, entitled the Englishwoman.

Mr. J. N. Brewer, author of the Winter's Tale, has just ready for the press, in four volumes, Secrets made Public, which abounds with satirical anecdotes of several well-known families of a fashionable village in the vicinity of London.

A new romance, under the title of the Ring and the Well, or the Grecian Princess, is in the press, and will be published early in the present month.

Poetry.

Mr. Robinson, late of Seaford, will shortly publish two volumes of Poems, on Moral and Patriotic Subjects.

Mr. Tart, of Liverpool, has a volume of Poems, consisting of Odes, Sonnets, &c. ready for the press.

Mrs. Sewell is preparing a third volume of Poems and Essays, to be published by subscription.

The Fisher's Boy, a poetical work, on the plan of the Farmer's Boy, is in the press.

Mr. Raymond will shortly publish The Passions, written by William Collins, embellished with sixteen superb Engravings, by Anthony Cardon, from designs by Robert Ker Porter; with Notes and a comparative Review, by the Editor of the Life of Collins, as written by Mr. Langhorne and Dr. Johnson. The Notes contain also Biographical Remarks and Anecdotes of the Poet, which have escaped the notice of those Biographers.

Natural Philosophy.

Shortly will be published in 1 vol. 8vo. with Engravings. Hints on the Economy of feeding Stock, and bettering the Condition of the Poor, by J. C. Curwen, esq. M. P. Wakington Cumberland.

A Gentleman of Edinburgh is about

to publish an original work on Political Economy, containing an inquiry into the extent and stability of National Resources. The object of the publication is much the same as that of the popular publication of Mr. Spence, to prove that the decay of commerce is not attended with such injurious consequences as have generally been supposed.

Theology.

The Rev. Robert Adams, of Edinburgh, will shortly send to the press a work on which he has long been engaged, and which is designed to comprise a View of the Religions of the World, comprehending Paganism, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Christianity; with a more detailed account of the various sects and parties into which many of them, and christianity more especially, may have been divided. The work will form two volumes in octavo.

The Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier will shortly publish a Volume of Bampton Lectures, on the sin and ill-consequence of Schism, including a short sketch of English Ecclesiastical History from the Reformation, with a view of distinguishing the case of the separation which took place between the several protestant churches and the church of Rome from that of the dissenters in this country.

A new Edition of Robinson's Scripture Characters, in 4 vols. is in the press, and will speedily be published.

The Rev. George Cook, Laurencekirk, (N. B.) has nearly ready for publication, an Illustration of the General Evidence establishing the Reality of Christ's Resurrection.

Soon will appear, a Diamond Concordance to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. By the Rev. John Brown of Haddington. This little work is intended to bind with small pocket bibles; it has been between two and three years in the press. The price will be 4s. in boards.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, of Homerton, is preparing for the press, Animadversions on the Rev. W. Parry's 'Strictures' on the Origin of Moral Evil, &c.' with an Appendix, containing Strictures on the Rev. W. Bennet's 'Remarks on a recent Hypothesis on the Origin of Moral Evil, &c.'

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture and Rural Economy

Communications to the Board of Agriculture; on Subjects relative to the Husbandry, and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. 5, Part. II. 4to. pr. 10s. G. and W. Nicol.

This part consists solely of an Essay on the nature, origin, and extension of the Merino breed of Sheep; to which is added a history of a cross of that breed with Ryeland ewes; describing their qualities and produce, and a successful method of managing them, by Caleb Hilliar Parry, M. D. F R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Medical Society of Edinburgh; Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Gottingen; a Vice President of the Bath Agricultural Society; one of the Physicians of the General Hospital, and Physician to the Casualty Hospital and Puerperal Charity, in that city.

It is divided into two parts, and arranged in the following manner.

PART I.

NATURE, PRODUCE, ORIGIN, AND EXTENSION OF THE MERINO BREED OF SHEEP.

CHAP. I.—Question proposed by the Board of Agriculture.—Quantity and value of the superfine wool imported into England from foreign countries.

CHAP. II.—Merino sheep in Spain;

their form; quality and weight of their fleeces. Difference of Flocks. Yolk. Loss of weight in scouring. Chemical nature of the yolk. Equality of wool in different parts of the fleece. Wool of the Lambs. Constitution and habits of Merino sheep. The rams only horned. Increase of the species. Merinos rarely eaten. Pastures. Travelling. Shearing. Sorting the wool. Washing it. Lamb's wool. Wool of the Estantes. Diseases; the scab; giddiness; the claveau. Nature of the mesta.

Chap. III.—Origin of the Merino breed of sheep. By some attributed to England. Inquiry into the quality of English wool, cloth, and sheep, from the earliest times to the latter end of the 17th century. Merinos not derived from Britain. Not brought from Africa. Not existing in Spain in the time of Strabo, Columella, or Pliny. Nature of the fine-woolled sheep of ancient Italy. Coincidence of the Merino breed with that race. Probably a colony of them, while Spain was a province of Rome.

Chap. IV.—Establishment, treatment, and produce of the Merino breed in Sweden, Denmark, Saxony, Prussia, Silesia, Hungary, Austria, Anspach, Bayreuth, Wirtemberg, Mecklenburgh, Zell, Brunswick, Baden, the Palatinate, Holland, Piedmont, France, Geneva, Russia, Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, Great Britain, Ireland.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE MERINO-RYELAND BREED OF THE AUTHOR.

Chap. I.—First establishment of the breed. Number of the flock. Reasons for expecting the possibility of producing fine wool in England. This expectation confirmed by experience in a great variety of latitudes, and under every kind of regimen. Effect of crossing fine and coarse-woolled ewes, in point of fleece. Fineness of filament, in elasticity and softness, greater in the Merino-Ryeland than in the pure Merino. Specimens exhibited of wool, cloth, and casimir. Proportions of different sorts of wool in the fleece. Age at which the wool is finest. Weight of the fleeces. Proportion of the yolk and other impurities. Value of the wool scoured, and in the yolk. Proves more in the manufacture than the pure Merino; and why. Price of the wool, and of the cloth made from it. Quality of the wool of earlier crosses. Effects of heat and food on the wool. Does not fall off at a particular season. Colour. Lamb's wool; fineness, weight, and value. Cloth exhibited.

Chap. II.—Carcase of the Merino-Ryeland sheep. Size. Superior profit and convenience of small breeds of sheep. Form, and other circumstances most connected with a propensity to fatten; constituting what is called beauty. Resolved into fitness. New Leicester sheep, supposed to be models of beauty, tried by this test. Merino breed singularly defective in that respect; and why. Already greatly improved in England, and capable of being made sufficiently perfect. Merino-Ryeland cross better in form than the pure Merino. In crossing, the posterity follow the sire in skin and wool, and the dam in carcase. Capacity of fattening. Number of sheep kept, and extent of land. Effect of Breeding in and in. Hardy sheep. Rams generally horned. Seldom two lambs at a birth. Skin like that of the pure Merino.

Chap. III.—Health and diseases of Merino-Ryeland sheep. Rot. Hydatids in the lungs. Inflammation of the chest, giddiness, scab, foot-rot. Lambs require shelter when young.

Chap. IV.—Obstacles to the extension of this breed. Want of a ready sale for the wool, at its acknowledged value in the manufacture. Various Objections stated. Reasons for the extension of the breed. Ignorance of the wool-stapler as to Wool in the full yolk. Proposition to extend the sale, by reducing it to the Spanish state, and by other means.

Chap. V.—Profit of this breed to the farmer, and the country at large, comparatively with other breeds, in relation to quality and price of its produce per acre. Various objections considered.

CHAP. VI.—Management of Merino-Ryeland sheep. Age and season of propagation. Modes of admitting the Ram. Expediency of housing the ewes and lambs. Methods of effecting this purpose. Quality and quantity of food; hay, linseed, oil-cake, grains, rouen, turnips, cabbage, drumhead, for spring and winter, mode of cultivation, early York and Battersea cabbage for summer food; rape; carrots, potatoes, succory, winter and spring vetches; salt.

CHAP. VII.—Treatment of the diseases of the Merino-Ryeland breed. Hydatids in the lungs. Giddiness. Foot-rot. Scab. Scouring. Hippobosca ovina, or sheep-tick. The fly and maggots. Tetanus, or locked jaw.

CHAP. VIII.—Management of the fleece. Every thing which can tear or defile it to be avoided, or removed. Doubt as to the propriety of shortening the tail. Sheep not to be washed before shearing; which preserves the wool from the moth. Season and mode of shearing. Wool varies in weight after being shorn. Process of reducing it to the Spanish state, by Gilbert. Expediency of public lavatories for this purpose. Attempt of the Romans to improve the fleece. Question as to the shearing the lambs.

CHAP. IX.—Little judgment to be formed as to the wool or carcase of the Merino-Ryeland sheep from those of the lamb. Lambs weaned at once. Question as to getting rid of the horn. Shortened with the saw. Useful for marking. The ear usually employed for that purpose. The method of Sir Joseph Banks the best. Pitch-mark on the wool. No effectual substitute hitherto discovered. Red-hot iron on the forehead.

CHAP. X.—Mode of forming a flock which shall have superfine wool on a beautiful carcase. Choice of breeding animals. Proof of the superior agency of the ewe, in determining the form of the carcase, and of the error of choosing large rams. What is called blood. A Merino-Ryeland ram, of superior wool and carcase, better for breeding than a pure Merino inferior in those points. Imprudence of attempting, at present, to mend the carcase of this breed, by employing the best rams of our native races. Propriety of dividing the flock into different classes, according to their sex and strength. Project of breeding sheep with wool of native colours. A trial of new crosses Conclusion.

Supplement.

Methods of measuring minute objects, of Daubenton, Luccock, Herschel. Actual measurements of various specimens of clothing wool. Inferences. Conditions of accurate microscopical comparison. Result of a comparative trial between Merino-Ryeland wool and that of the coronet and Alva Piles in the manufacture of broad-cloth, and of a similar comparison with R. X. S. wool in that of casimir. Wool-produce per acre in the author's farm in 1806. Probably much short of its eventual produce. Weight of the fleeces of the author's Merino-Ryeland rams sold to Mr. Birkbeck of Wanborough. Increase of weight and value in his South Down fleeces from one cross of that breed. State of the same cross as to carcase. Carcase of the author's ram-lambs in 1806. Statement of his lambing account in 1807, Result of the administration of potatoes in 1806 and 1807. Conclusion.

As the first chapter of this work presents a series of curious statistical calculations, we extract it entire.

'The Board of Agriculture having thought it worthy of their attention to offer a premium for "the best essay on the growth of wool from the Spanish breed of sheep, or from some cross between the Spanish and British breeds, in Great Britain, which shall include a detail of experiments made, with a full explanation of the advantages that may have attended them in respect of wool, carcase, application of food, freedom from distempers, cross in the breed, &c.; and which shall point out the most effective means of spreading this race of sheep," I shall endeavour, in the best manner I can, to fulfil the views of the Board. In so doing, I shall think myself justified in taking a wider field than that which is described in the terms of this premium: and

shall draw from every pure source within my reach, such facts as may serve to inform the agriculturist and the public on a subject of such great and increasing importance.

In order to afford the reader some means of learning the magnitude of the object of which I am about to treat, I lay before him the following statement, derived from good authority, more particularly from an account delivered to parliament during the present session, of the wool purchased in foreign countries in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, and employed in Great Britain for the manufacture of our finest woollen goods; in which statement I shall include the probable expence to this country of the wool so purchased.

In the three years specified, there were imported, of Spanish wool, directly from

Spain, ...	16,986,644 lbs.
Holland, ...	403,400
Portugal, ...	400,723
Gibraltar, ...	288,274
France, ...	252,222
Germany, ...	122,150
America, ...	10,567
Prussia, ...	3,357
Denmark, ...	381
Total,	18,467,718 lbs.

Of this quantity, about 15,307,718 lbs. were imported in Spanish or neutral vessels, and the remaining 3,160,000 lbs. in English vessels.

Of the quantity imported in Spanish or neutral vessels, about 15,141,900 lbs. were sheep's wool, and 165,778 lbs. lamb's wool. Of the sheep's wool, the proportions were, of the R, or first sort, about 12,000,000 lbs.; of the F, or second sort, about 2,000,000 lbs.; of the T, or third sort, about 1,127,000 lbs.: and of the K, or coarsest sort, about 14,920 lbs.

The average prices given for these wools by the clothiers in England were nearly as follows:

R, sheep's wool,	
12,000,000, at 6s. per lb. ..	£.3,600,000
F, sheep's wool,	
2,000,000, at 5s. per lb.....	500,000
T, sheep's wool,	
1,127,020, at 4s. 6d.	253,579
K, sheep's wool,	
14,920, at 3s.	2,238
Lamb's wool,	
165,778, at 4s. 3d.....	35,227
15,307,718 lbs.	£.4,391,044

These £4,391,044 was the sum paid by our clothiers for this wool. What the merchant's profit might be, I do not presume to determine; but if we allow 15 per cent. inclusive of interest, or £653,656, the remainder, or £3,733,388 will be the sum actually paid out of the kingdom for this part of the imported wool.

Besides these quantities, there were imported in British vessels about £3,160,000 lbs. of Spanish wool: of which the respective proportions were, probably, nearly as follows:

R, sheep's wool,	
2,477,182 lbs. at 6s. per lb. ..	£.743,154
F, sheep's wool,	
412,864 at 5s.	103,216
T, sheep's wool,	
232,652 at 4s. 6d.	52,346
K, sheep's wool,	
3,079 at 3s.	461
Lamb's wool,	
34,223 at 4s. 3d.	7,272
3,160,000	£.906,449

From the gross amount of the latter sum, which is what is paid by the manufacturer, there must in this case be deducted not only the merchant's profits, but also the expences of freight and insurance. These I cannot with any accuracy state.

There were brought into England, within the same period from Germany, 561,604 lbs. of wool not called Spanish, but a great deal of which was of the same quality. Of this I know not the quantity, and therefore cannot estimate the value.

There is the same difficulty with regard to 613,059 lbs. of wool imported from Africa and the Cape of Good Hope; of which it will be hereafter seen that a part of which was of the finer kind.

From Portugal there came also 486,124 lbs. the greater part of which was probably equal to the third, or even the coarser second sorts of Spanish wool; but of which I cannot ascertain either the quality or the actual price.

From these data, gross as some of them are, little doubt can be entertained, that during the three years in question, Great Britain paid to foreign countries for the wool which was the chief basis of its fine woollen manufactures, at least £4,700,000 or upwards of £1,560,000 per annum.'

The Essay thus concludes:—

'Thus have I faithfully related every thing important, which, either from my own observation, or good authority, I know on the subject of the pure Merino and Merino-Ryeland breeds of sheep.

The reader will have observed, that I have, on many occasions, by the nature of the task which I have undertaken, been obliged to make comparisons between my breed and those of others; and if, in such comparisons, I have stated the results as in some respects favourable to that which I happen to possess, I solemnly declare that, in so doing, I have been actuated by no motives of personal interest, but solely by the love of what has appeared to me to be the truth.

The fact on which I have enlarged above, on the disposition in the Merino-Ryeland breed to assume the paternal fleece, and retain the maternal shape, has naturally led me to the conclusion, that this principle might be advantageously applied to the union of the finest-woolled rams with coarser ewes, pre-eminent as to form. With this view, I am now trying my rams with ewes of the Leicester-Ryeland, and Leicester-South Down crosses. The experiment, however, is begun somewhat late; and, at my age, I can hardly flatter myself that I shall live to see the result.

'In the mean time, it is our duty to make even our pleasures subservient to the general good, and cheerfully to leave events to Him, who alone knows how to direct them.'

Discourses explanatory of the Object and Plan of the Course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy. By Andrew Coventry, M. D. F. R. S. E. and S. A. S. Honorary Member of the Dublin Society, and Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 4s.

Antiquities.

Muniments Antiqua, or Observations on Ancient Castles; including the whole progress of architecture, ecclesiastical, as well as military, in Great Britain; by Edward King, esq. F. R. S. and A. S. Vol. 4. 5l. 15s. 6d.

Jewish Antiquities; or, a Course of Lectures on the first Three Books of Godwyn's Moses and Aaron; to which is annexed, a Dissertation on the Hebrew Language. By the Rev. David Jennings, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

Architecture.

Essays of the London Architectural Society; with Four Plates. Published by Order. Royal 8vo. pp. 154. pr. 7s. Taylor.

'If the antiquity and utility of a science are proofs that it deserves the public attention, the claims of architecture are very strong. These alone, however, whatever value they may stamp upon it, cannot entitle it to a place among the liberal arts. In these, its pretensions must be estimated from the character of which its productions are susceptible, and from the emotions they may be capable of exciting; and if the solemn grandeur of a Gothic cathedral produce a very different effect on the mind from the gay elegance of a well arranged modern drawing-room; if the one at all dispose us to be pensive, and the other to be cheerful; if, further, either the first, or any other building be at all capable of producing such a state of mind, as to induce us to attend more readily to the precepts of morality, or to the sacred truths of religion, architecture will rank as high among the liberal as among the mechanical arts. That it, in an eminent degree combines the advantages of both, is its peculiar boast.

In England, architecture has been considered rather as a trade than as a science. The public buildings, in which it has had opportunity to display itself, have been comparatively few; and it has perhaps been imagined that, in the usual practice of house-building, the accomplished architect has little advantage over the mechanical builder. Yet surely, in construction and in arrangement, superior science must afford some advantages; and it ought to be remembered, that it is only by the union of taste and knowledge, the economy can produce simplicity, or expence be well directed to attain magnificence.

Among the institutions so liberally established in this city, there is not one which has appeared calculated for the encouragement of architecture. The feeble protection afforded by the Royal Academy can hardly be deemed an exception. The lectures have long ceased;

and medals privately distributed, and the use of a library for a few hours one day in the week, at a time when it is hardly possible for a student in architecture to attend, and that interrupted by long vacations, cannot be deemed of much value. To the Dilettanti Society the science must acknowledge great obligations, in pointing out to us the beauty of ancient art; and the Antiquarian Society has a similar claim upon our gratitude; but neither of them undertakes to assist us in the application of the knowledge which may be gained from their publications to modern uses; and the few clubs which have been formed by persons in the profession, are rather to enjoy the pleasures of good fellowship among men engaged in the same pursuit, than for the advancement of the art.

Influenced by these considerations, a few gentlemen have united themselves into a society, under the name of *The London Architectural Society.* They propose to improve one another, and they hope to improve the science, and have consequently adopted such rules as they thought best calculated to promote these purposes.

The essays, which the ordinary members are required to furnish, will, it is hoped, excite a spirit of inquiry and accurate observation, and induce each author to make himself more fully master of the subject than he perhaps otherwise ever would have been.

The designs will oblige him to exert his powers of invention, and the observations which must accompany them will force him to think what he is about, and to reject incongruous ornaments and useless members. The discussing these designs in the Society will evidently tend to fix the principles of composition, and all together will, in a degree, give to each member the advantages of the taste and experience of the others.

Observing that the delay and uncertainty of the publications of other Societies have frequently operated as a check to the production of useful and interesting papers, they have introduced a rule in their code, for the annual publication of those essays which appear to them most worthy of notice. This little volume contains a selection from their first year's labours; and if its reception should indicate the favorable judgment of the public, it will encourage them to proceed with increased ardor: if, on the contrary, their book should not meet with a flattering reception, they will not be disheartened, but strain every nerve to produce a better next year.'—*Preface.*

Titles of the essays contained in this volume:

On Modern Architecture, by Edmund Aikin.

On the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture, by Samuel Beazley, jun.

On the Situations and Accompaniments of Villas, by Joseph Woods, jun.

On Dilapidations, by Joseph Woods, jun.

Biography.

Memoirs of the Rev. John Newton, late Rector of the united Parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, Lombard Street; with General Remarks on his Life, Connexions, and Character. By Richard Cecil, A. M. Minister of St. John's Bedford Row. 12mo. pp. 340, pr. 4s. Hatchard.

The following is the Rev. Author's account of this work, as given in his *Preface:*

The Memoirs of the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan, and those of John Bacon, esq. were written at the particular request of their relations. But in publishing these of the late Rev. John Newton, I profess myself a volunteer; and my motives were the following:—When I perceived my venerable friend bending under a weight of years, and considered how soon, from the very course of nature, the world must lose so valuable an instructor and example—when I reflected how common it is for hasty and inaccurate accounts of extraordinary characters to be obtruded on the public by venal writers, whenever more au-

thentic documents are wanting—above all, when I considered how striking a display such a life affords of the nature of true religion—of the power of divine grace—of the mysterious but all-wise course of Divine Providence—and of the encouragement afforded for our dependance upon that Providence in the most trying circumstances—I say, on these accounts I felt that the leading features of such a character should not be neglected, while it was easy to authenticate them correctly.

Besides which I have observed a want of books of a certain class for young people; and have often been inquired of by Christian parents for publications that might *amuse* their families, and yet tend to promote their best interests: the number, however, of this kind which I have seen, and that appeared unexceptionable, is but small. For as the characters and sentiments of some men become *moral blights* in society—men whose mouths seldom open, but like that of a sepulchre, they discover the putridity they contain, and infect more or less whoever ventures within their baneful influence; so the reformed subject of these memoirs was happily a remarkable instance of the reverse: the change that took place in his heart, after such a course of profligacy, affords a convincing demonstration of the truth and force of christianity. Instead of proceeding as a *blight* in society, he became a blessing; his future course was a striking example of the beneficial effects of the gospel; and that, not only from the pulpit, and by his pen, but also by his conversation in the large circle of his acquaintance, of which there is yet living, a multitude of witnesses.

Impressed, therefore, with the advantages which I conceived would result from the publication of these memoirs, I communicated my design some years ago to Mr. N.——Whatever tended to promote that cause in which his heart had been long engaged, I was sure would not fail to obtain his concurrence. He accordingly promised to afford whatever materials might be necessary beyond those which his printed narrative contained. He promised also to read over and revise whatever was added from my own observation; and he soon after brought me an account in writing, containing every thing memorable which he recollected before the commencement of his narrative. I shall, therefore, detain the reader no longer than to assure him that the whole of these memoirs, (except what relates to Mr. N.'s character,) was submitted to him in MS. while he was capable of correcting it, and received his sanction.

For the general contents we shall refer our readers to the work itself, well convinced that the perusal will amply repay their attention.

A very interesting department of the work is entitled, *Remarks made by Mr. Newton, in familiar Conversation*; we shall submit a few extracts.

'A christian, like a miser, will ask the price of his pleasures: the miser has no objection to go to Brighton, but always asks what it will cost? The miser, indeed, has this advantage, that he is always in the *same frame*.'

'There are critical times of danger. After great services, honours, and consolation, we should stand upon our guard. Noah — Lot — David — Solomon, fell in these circumstances. Satan is a footpad: a footpad will not attack a man in *going* to the Bank, but in returning with his pocket full of money.'

'A christian is like a young nobleman who, on going to receive his estate, is at first enchanted with its prospects; this in a course of time may wear off, but a sense of the value of the estate grows daily.'

'God's word is certainly a restraint but it is such a restraint as the irons which prevent children from getting into the fire.'

'A man always in society, is one always on the spend: on the other hand, a mere solitary, is at his best but a candle in an empty room.'

'Ministers would over-rate their labours, if they did not think it worth while to be born, and spend ten thousand years in labour and contempt, to recover one soul.'

'I dreamt one night that I saw Matthew Henry lie open at this text, "*Let your women keep silence in the churches*," and thought I read the following note at bottom. "Note. We see the reason why

women are forbid to preach the gospel, for they would persuade without argument, and reprove without giving offence.'

'Some christians, at a glance, seem of a superior order, and are not; they want a certain quality—At a florists' feast the other day, a certain flower was determined to bear the bell, but it was found to be an artificial flower: there is a quality called GROWTH which it had not.'

'The heir of a great estate, while a child, thinks more of a few shillings in his pocket than of his inheritance — So a christian is often more elated by some frame of heart, than by his title to glory.'

'A dutiful child is ever looking forward to the holydays, when he shall return to his father; but he does not think of running from school before.'

'I have many books that I cannot sit down to read; they are, indeed, good and sound; but, like halfpence, there goes a great quantity to a little amount; there are *silver* books, and, a very few *golden* books, but I have one book worth more than all, called the Bible: and that is a book of *bank-notes*.'

A Biographical Index to the House of Commons, containing brief but correct Notices of the Lives, Families, and Party Connections, Senatorial Character and Conduct, and other useful and satisfactory Particulars relative to all the Members of the Commons' House of Parliament. Corrected to February 1808. 12s. boards, 12s. 6d. bound in red.

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New Editions.

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Botany.

Tracts relative to Botany, translated from different Languages. Illustrated by Nine Copper Plates, and Occasionat Remarks. 8vo. 177 pp. 6s. 6d. Phillips.

These tracts are ten in number, namely:

1. On the Organs of Perspiration in Plants, by J. Hedwig, translated from the German.

2. On the Botanical Geography of the South-Western Parts of Europe, by Professor Link, ditto.

3. On the Mode of production of the Aloes Wood, by J. de Loureiro; from the Portuguese.

4. On the Genera of Orchideæ, and their Systematic Arrangement, by Professor O. Swarz; from the Swedish.

5. Another, by the same, on the Genera and Species of the Natural Order of Orchideæ.

6. Botanical Observations, by Dr. M. Borkhausen, from the German.

7. Account of the Ule Tree, and of other Trees producing the Elastic Gum, by Don V. de Cervantes, Professor of Botany in Mexico; translated from the Spanish.

8. Observations on the Genera Juglans, Fraxinus, and Quercus, in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, in N. America, by the Rev. H. Muhlenberg; with the Remarks of Professor G. L. Wildenow; from the German.

9. Observations on the Plant called Erica Diaboecia, shewing the Necessity of referring it to a different Genus and Order, by Professor Jussieu, from the French.

10. Botanical Observations, by Frederic Ehrhart; from the German.

The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales. By Dawson Turner, F. R. S. A. S. and L. S. &c. &c. and Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F. R. S. and L. S. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 14. Phillips and Farden.

This work does not appear to be of a nature to admit of a deailed account, or any extended article, unless we possessed such a knowledge of the botanical riches of particular counties, as to be able to suggest additions or alterations.

Plan of the work.—The counties of England and Wales are arranged in alphabetical order, and under each county is given a list of the more rare plants usually found in it; omitting only such as are to be found every where; and such again, as though confined to peculiar situations, are in these situations almost always always to be found.

To the description of the situation of each plant is subjoined the name of some botanist who attests that it grows in that place.

The Botanist's Guide through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 123, 3s. Mawman.

This work is more extensive than the preceeding, with regard to *plant*, but confined to the two counties specified in the title. In the order of the Linnean classes, it gives not only the rarer plants, but all that are found in those counties. The names of three gentlemen, Mr. Winch, Mr. Thornhill and Mr. Waugh, are subscribed to the dedication.

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'From a large collection of unpublished writings of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, my honourable parent,' says the editor in the Preface. 'I select this little Dramatic Tale, intitled the Test of Guilt, for the inspection and approbation of the Public, who are already in possession of several extensive Works from his pen; trusting that it will not be found unworthy to rank among his former larger production; and hoping that it may at least excite the interest of the Reader.

Mr. Strutt's literary labours have been almost exclusively devoted to the investigation and elucidation of the Antient Records and Documents relative to his native Country: and in these researches, he has been aided by the guidance of truths, though hidden, yet treasured up in the volume of antiquity, and thence deducible.—In this little tale, the genius of the Author has had its full scope; nor has he consulted any other record, than his own genuine feelings, which are here faithfully transcribed.

To speak separately of the characters incidental to the tale, would be needless.—We contemplate, in the respective parts assigned to them, the means by which vice, though a while triumphing, is at least brought to condign punishment; we behold how innocence, though traduced and led into the most imminent peril, eventually surmounts all difficulties, and rises with superior dignity, after a momentary depression: and the grand theorem that is laid down and established, throughout the narrative, is this:—"That, though the ways of Providence are dark and inscrutable to our weak judgments, and oftentimes irksome to us; yet that, by the very means we disdain and think most unlikely, our good is often worked, and justice brought to punish the guilty and free the innocent; the mouth of presumptuous complaint silenced; and Heaven's dealings with mankind, however we may regard them, are always just."

I may mention in this place, that some farther remarks respecting the present publication, will be given in a Work that will shortly appear before the Public, intitled "An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt;" wherein his several published and unpublished writings will be particularly noticed; with an analytical and critical statement of the whole.—The intent of this publication will be to convey to the world some authentic particulars relative to the Life of the Author; of whom a correct Portrait has been engraved by his eldest pupil, Mr. John Ogborne, from a picture in crayons by Ozias Humphry, Esq. the engraving is in strokes, and finished in a style of superior excellence, and will be prefixed to this future work; which is in the press, and will be produced as speedily as possible.'

The Drama is founded on the murder of a young woman, of which Henry Fitzhugh is accused by Grim, the real murderer. We extract the scene where Grim's consciousness of guilt betrays him.

'The Baron. Benedict. Henry. Grim. Clowns. Servants, &c.

'*Henry first enters: after him, Grim, the Clowns, with the Baron's Servants; then the Priest's Procession, singing the following Dirge; and, when ranged on both sides of the Altar, conclude with the Chorus.*

DIRGE.

Holy saints and martyrs bright,
Blessed angels, sons of light,
Protect and save the innocent:
For you alone can give relief;
Disperse the cloud, and heal his grief;
Protect and save the innocent.

But with compunction wring the heart
Of guilt, and let the murd'rer feel
From conscience' sting the bitter smart,
Sharper than darts of steel.
Justice must be satisfied.

And when he shall, with impious hand,
Presume to touch the breathless maid;
May horror wave her burning brand,
And make the iron heart afraid!
Justice shall be satisfied.

BENEDICT.

Henry Fitzhugh, come forward:—Touch the corpse:
May holy Saints protect the innocent!

HENRY.

Thy mangled body, Dorothy, I touch,
And make with all my soul appeal to heav'n!
Ah, could those ghastly wounds but speak, they would
Proclaim mine innocence!—But I submit.

BENEDICT.

Pass on, my son:—You see, no change appears.—[*Aside to the Baron. to Grim.*
Come forward his accusers: and first thou,
Most loud against him, touch, and make appeal.

GRIM.

Why should I touch her? No, I will not yield
To such fond superstition:—I stand not
Within the pale of accusation;—no.—

BENEDICT.

What then can hinder thee to make appeal?
If thou be guiltless, Heaven is thy friend.

GRIM.

Or friend or foe, I will not make appeal.

BENEDICT.

Thou art afraid; thy conscience is not clear.

GRIM.

'Tis false,—I'm innocent:—Well, if I must
Join in the folly——What is to be done?

BENEDICT.

Look up to heav'n, and touch the breathless corpse. [*Grim strikes his hand down suddenly, and then starts from the body.*

RALPH.

See, where Grim touch'd, the blood has gush'd afresh!——

GRIM.

Hah! what's the matter?—

RALPH.

—Say, what ails thee, Grim?

GRIM.

Is she alive?

RALPH.

—Alive indeed! art mad?
No, no, she is in truth as cold as clay.

GRIM.

Dare you,—or you,—or dare the boldest here,
Accuse me of the murder?—

DICK.

—Oh, not I.

BENEDICT.

Did you mark that, my lord?

BARON.

—These are strong signs,
That conscience is awaken'd in his breast,
And stings him to the soul: there's more in this
Than yet we know of:—surely he's concern'd.

RALPH.

What ails thee, Grim?

GRIM.

—Am I her murderer?—

RALPH.

Who is't accuses you?—the man is mad.

BARON.

He does accuse himself: Seize on him there:
They shall be both confin'd: And hark you, sir,
Your life shall answer for't if they escape.

GRIM.

Wherefore confin'd?—The weakness you have seen,
Is nature's failing, such as might have chanc'd
To you,—or you, my lord,—or any man.—
My mother, great with me, and near her time.
Was frighten'd by a corpse:—from her entail'd,
I feel a secret horror at the touch
Of one that's dead; a shiv'ring fit succeeds
Involuntary, and my curdled blood
Scarce vibrates through my veins:—It is not guilt
Unmans me thus: I shall be well anon.—

Kais or Love in the Deserts. An Opera in Four Acts, now performing at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. With a few words by way of Preface. By J. Brandon, Esq. Author of Fragments, after Sterne, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

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A series of questions intended to develope in the mind, and to impress on the memory of the student, the information contained in the Eton Greek Grammar; it was composed with a view to put into the hands of the author's pupils, that form of examination for which they are expected to be prepared at particular times set apart for that purpose.

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Mr. K's design is to simplify the pronunciation, spelling, reading, and construction of the French language.

After having given the leading rules of pronunciation, he proceeds to the spelling of monosyllables; he next introduces monosyllabic reading lessons, with the verbal construction adjoined, distinguishing the *silent* letters by a different type: in the same way he proceeds to polysyllables; and afterwards to lessons for translation.

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This little volume contains a brief display of the Elements of *Astronomy, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, and History*, concisely treated in the mode of question and answer.

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This work is comprised in a series of letters, in which the principles of the art are progressively unfolded, commencing with the necessary definitions, and concluding with the various figures, simple and complex, drawn according to the rules of perspective, with requisite directions.

Outlines of English History, in Verse. By Elizabeth Rowse. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Darton and Harvey.

An epitome of English history, from the time of the Britons to the present period; thus loyally concluding:

'And oh may heaven on George's honour'd head,
The choicest blessings in abundance shed;
And when Britannia must her King resign;
While round his brow the olive wreath shall twine,
After a lengthen'd life, O God of Love,
Give him a brighter diadem above.'

At the end of the volume is inserted an alphabetical list of nations and places mentioned in the history.

The New Pantheon, or an Introduction to the Mythology of the Ancients; in question and answer, compiled principally for the use of young persons. By W. Gillard Hort, 18mo. 18 plates 4s.

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Jurisprudence.

Remarks, Critical and Miscellaneous, on the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone. By J. Sedgwick, esq. Barrister at Law. Second Edition. 4to. pp. 314. Mathews and Leigh.

'The subjects discussed in this work are taken in the same regular order in which they occur in the Commentaries. The remarks are confined to the first volume. The edition used by the writer is the eighth edition, printed at Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, in 1778. This circumstance is mentioned, because, in the postscript to that edition, the author professes to have revised his work, in respect to such particulars as had been held objectionable; "to have retracted or expunged from it whatever appeared to be really erroneous; to have amended or supplied it, when inaccurate or defective; and to have illustrated or explained it, when obscure." To retain all the respect due to the capacity, the learning, and the abilities of Sir William Blackstone, cannot be considered as inconsistent with a scrutiny into the truth of the tenets, and the accuracy of the reasonings interspersed throughout his work. The present writer, however, in every instance in which he dissents from him, or from any author, begs to be considered as speaking with becoming deference. The very circumstance of having been frequently impelled to differ from the judgment of others, has taught him greatly to mistrust his own.'

'The present writer is aware,' says his preface, 'that he shall be considered by many as stepping on hallowed ground. It is difficult to avoid the imputation of presumptuousness in

controverting, on any topic, opinions which fall from high authority; but "to exert reason," as an eminent writer (Burke) truly says, "is not to revolt against authority. Reason and authority do not move on the same parallel.' The doctrines and first principles contained in an institutionary work can never be too minutely sifted, or too thoroughly discussed. *Abeunt studia in mores.* The different branches of human knowledge, present aspects so infinitely diversified, and the views with which their investigation is prosecuted are so various and opposite, that the most subtle reasoning upon them is not always the most sound, nor the plausibility of an opinion, or the renown of those who hold it, at all times a sure touchstone of its truth. To defer to the decision of more enlightened minds, is to pay to learning and talent the reverence they deserve; but to surrender our reason on any occasion to the authority of a name, is a token rather of a sluggish and feeble intellect, than of genuine humility or of real wisdom.

'The deliberate and recorded judgment of men of distinguished station, and established fame, cannot fail of being extensively imbibed; its justice or fallacy, therefore, can never be matter of inconsiderable consequence. It has been remarked of the Commentaries, that "they comprise the political and legal science of a great majority of English senators;" the opinions maintained in them have consequently an extensive *practical* effect. Men standing on this high eminence, *act* on the principles they adopt; and the sacred trust of authority to which they are appointed, is likely to be well or ill discharged, according as these principles are founded in reason, or in error. They find their way, moreover, into our public ordinances and judiciary decrees; they enter, more or less, into all the grand measures of regulative policy in a nation;—they affect its interests and its strength;—they influence its integrity and its freedom.'

Some Observations on the Constitution and Forms of Proceeding of the Court of Session in Scotland; with Remarks on the Bill for its Reform. By John Peter Grant, esq. Advocate and Barrister at Law. 8vo. pp. 135. 5s. Clarke and Sons.

We extract Mr. G.'s remarks on trial by jury; a prominent feature in the new plan:

'The trial by jury in civil causes possesses so many, and such obvious advantages, as to require, one should think, very little illustration. Some of its advantages for determining a particular cause, it has been already attempted to point out. But these are very far from constituting all it possesses. Those it produces in a political view are of yet more extensive importance. Not only do a certain number of plain men appear better adapted for determining on the truth of a plain fact, and keeping it separate from any notions of legal inference of which they know nothing, or subtile and frivolous doubts and conjectures to which they are quite unaccustomed—not only is it impossible to confound before them the plain fact, which they see and apprehend, with intricate matters of law, of which they profess to be ignorant, and with which they feel they have nothing to do—not only are all the attention, all the recollection, all the best feelings of the judge more completely called forth in collecting the facts, and in stating the result, as it occurs to his own mind, to a jury of plain and independent men, when he knows that these men have their whole minds bent upon watching his procedure, and that they early form their opinion, not merely of the cause, but of him; but besides these circumstances, that are sufficient of themselves to recommend it, the trial by jury stamps in the breast of every inhabitant of the country, the feeling that he himself is connected with the administration of its justice. On the one hand it diffuses generally the knowledge of how justice is administered; and on the other, it imparts to the judges the conviction that their conduct is matter of universal observation and criticism. But enough has been said on the subject. The objections to trial by jury in civil causes cannot but be trifling and minute. Its advantages are great and extensive. It were almost sufficient to say, that where justice has been ill and partially administered, there have been no juries; wherever there

have been juries, its course has been uniform, satisfactory, and unimpeachable. With those who have had an opportunity of witnessing these different modes of its administration, the introduction of juries would alone be sufficient to secure to the present proposition their most warm and hearty concurrence. But this, though its leading feature, though that which alone would bestow many of its advantages, and without which none of them could be secure, is not its only claim to approbation. It goes further into the evils complained of, and applies itself to their removal with as much simplicity in its mode of acting, and as much promise of efficacy in its effects, as can be well conceived to exist in a measure of so extensive and so complicated a nature.

'On the whole, it promises to give to Scotland the greatest boon she has ever derived from the legislature—the greatest boon any legislature can bestow—the substitution for an inefficient, a tedious, an unsatisfactory, and an uncertain administration of justice between man and man, a system of judicial proceeding in every respect accommodated to the increasing fortunes of a flourishing, and intelligent people.'

The Trial of General Whitelocke; taken in short hand by Mr. Gurney; with a copy of the excellent defence. To which is added, an Appendix, containing General Whitelocke's Instructions, and all the other Official Papers produced in Court; with a map of Buenos Ayres, and the surrounding Country, 2 vols, 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A statement of the evidence and arguments of Council, before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the controverted election of Saltash; by Samuel Carpenter, Esq. Barrister at Law, 10s, 6d.

A Treatise on the Law of Distresses. by J. Bradbury. 7s. 6d.

New Edition.

The Whole Law, relative to the duty and office of a Justice of Peace; comprising also the authority of Parish Officers, together with precedents and forms of Proceedings. By Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. The second edition, considerably enlarged and improved, including the statutes and adjudged cases to the present time; with tables of the names of the cases, and an Index of the principal Matters. 4 vols, 8vo. 3l. 12s.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Crural and Umbilical Hernia, &c. By Astley Cooper, F. R. S. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, &c. Illustrated by plates. Part II. Folio. 2l. 2s. Longman and Co.

In his first volume, Mr. C. described the *inguinal* hernia; in the present he gives an account of the *crural*, the *umbilical*, and of the other less frequent and less important varieties of the disease. His method of discussing the subject is similar to that which he followed in his former treatise; beginning by describing the structure of the parts concerned in the disease, the symptoms, and the anatomy in the morbid state; the removal of the affection by the different internal or external applications, and by means of the appropriate operations; and lastly, he adduces a number of cases taken from his own practice, and that of his correspondents, to illustrate or confirm his particular views.

The plates are executed with unusual care, and are exquisitely beautiful.

A Treatise on Hernia; being the Essay which gained the Prize offered by the Royal College of Surgeons in the Year 1806. Illustrated with plates. By William Lawrence, Member of that College, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 8vo. 9s. Callow.

Mr. Lawrence commences this work with an account of hernia in general, their causes, symptoms, and treatment, when reducible, and when irreducible. Of the strangulation of bernia, the immediate cause of their danger, he makes

two species only: 1, the inflammatory strangulation of young and strong subjects; 2, the slow strangulation which takes places in large and old hernias, which have been repeatedly protruded and replaced.

Having considered the circumstances which are common to hernia in general, Mr. L. discusses the circumstances which distinguish the principal species: the *inguinal*, the *femoral*, the *umbilical*, and the *congenital*. He prefixes such anatomical description of the structure of the parts as are necessary for a comprehension of the nature of the disease, and which every surgeon should be perfect master of, lest he expose himself to the greatest embarrassments under the most arduous circumstances.

A Treatise on Inflammation, and other Diseases of the Liver, commonly called Bilious; including the Synochus Biliosa; Cholera Morbus; Torpor; Schirrus; Biliary Calculi; which is preceded by a short Description of the Structure of the Liver, and the different phisiological opinions respecting the use of the Bile. Lastly is added, a Monthly List of Diseases, from the 1st of June, 1806, to the 30th of June, 1807, with the state of the weather and thermometer. By W. White, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Surgeon, &c. to the Bath City Dispensary and Asylum. 8vo. 5s.

Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases; Part 4, (completing the first Volume) 4to. illustrated by 33 coloured plates, containing nearly 100 Subjects, consisting of the first four Orders. By Robert Willan, M.D. F. A. S.

The first three parts of the volume are in print.

The Principles of Surgery; being Consultations and Operations, on the more important Surgical Diseases; containing a Series of Cases calculated to illustrate chiefly the Doctrine of Tumours, and other irregular parts of Surgery, and to instruct the young Surgeon how to form his prognostics, and to plan his Operations. By John Bell, Surgeon. Vol. III. royal 4to. Illustrated by 37 Engravings. 2l. 2s.

A Pamphlet describing the fatal Effects of the Cow Pock, manifested by a Narrative of the Occurrences which have recently happened at Ringwood in Hampshire. 1s. 6d.

Debates in Parliament respecting the Jennerian Discovery; with the Report of the College of Physicians on the Vaccine Inoculation; by Charles Murray. 5s.

An Essay on the Influence of Marriage on Health. 3s. 6d.

Military Tactics.

The Construction of several Systems of Fortification; 1 vol. 8vo. and a volume of plates, folio. By Professor Landmann, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 10s.

Mineralogy.

Elements of Geognosy; being Vol. III. and Part II. of the System of Mineralogy. By Robert Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh F. A. S. &c. 8vo. 10s.

Works by the same author, now in print.

1. System of Mineralogy, Vols. I. and II. price 1l. 6s.

2. Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, with Mineralogical Observations made in different parts of the main land of Scotland, and Dissertations on Peat and Kelp. Illustrated with maps, plates, and mineralogical plans. 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

3. Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumfries; with a map of the county, and several mineralogical plans illustrative of the internal structure of the country, and of the method of searching for coal, &c. folio, 6s. This work forms the first part of Vol. I. of a Mineralogical Description of Scotland, and contains an outline of the plan to be followed in conducting the examination of the mineral districts.

4. A Treatise on the External Character of Minerals, with plates. 8vo. 4s.

Miscellaneous.

An Essay on the Warming of Mills and other Buildings by Steam. By Robertson Buchanan, Civil Engineer. 8vo. 2s. Taylor.

This Essay contains a variety of curious and useful information arranged under the following heads.

1. The proportionate size of Boilers and quantity of fuel.

2. The proportion of Steam-Pipe required to heat a given space.

3. The substance and colour of Steam-Pipes.

4. The direction, and arrangement of the Steam-Pipes.

5. The modes of connecting the Steam-Pipes:

And concludes with a general abstract of dimensions and proportions of Pipes and important facts relative to a variety of buildings which have been actually heated by Steam.

The advantages of cleanliness, convenience, and safety, which this mode of warming buildings possesses, has long made it an object of attention: but it is only of late that it has been brought into practice so as to be commodious and certain in its effects. It has however now arrived at that point; and this Essay contains a collection of the facts which have been ascertained, for the use of those who may wish to put in practice the warming of buildings by steam.

Besides the advantages of this application of steam for ordinary purposes of warming buildings, it is of importance, in a national point of view, as it may prevent accidents, in all situations where there is much combustable matter, such as in Arsenals and dock-yards.

It may be observed, that this is the only practical Essay on the subject yet published.

Essay on the Theory of Money and Exchange. By Thomas Smith. 8vo. 6s. Cadell and Davis.

The objects of this essay are:

1. To state what appears the groundwork, or true first principle, upon which the existence of 'Money, or the Circulating Medium,' depends.

2. To show the nature and properties of coins, and their connection with the first principle.

3. To show the nature and properties of paper money, and its connection with the first principle.

4. To show the true theory of exchange, or connection with foreign countries, which is also founded on the first principle, and which is illustrated, by an explanation of the real cause of the late high exchange with Ireland.

An Introduction to the Study of Moral Evidence; or that Species of Reasoning which relates to Matters of Fact and Practice. With an Appendix, on Debating for Victory, and not for Truth. By James Edward Gambier, M. A. Rector of Langley, Kent, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Barham. 8vo. pp. 163 pr. 3s. 6d. Rivingtons.

This essay is designed to assist youth in judging correctly of the ordinary events and occurrences of life. It is divided into five chapters; the first is employed to explain the nature of *moral evidence*, and to point out wherein it differs from *demonstration*. Mr. G. describes it to be that species of *proof* upon which our belief is founded in all subjects that do not admit of *demonstration*. It differs from *demonstration*, therefore, 1. with respect to its subject; 2. in the manner in which moral reasoning is conducted; 3. in the degree of certainty which it is fitted to produce; 4. in the nature of the language employed; 5. in the power which demonstration possesses *to compel* assent; and in several other particulars enumerated by the author.

The second chapter treats of the different kinds of moral evidence, and of the degree of credit usually given to each. Mr. G. considers *personal ob-*

servation, as the first kind of moral evidence, consisting of the general conclusions that have been deduced from various subjects of the same kind. The second species of moral evidence is *testimony*. The third species of moral evidence, according to this author,

'Is that by which we learn from others those general conclusions which they have deduced by the observation of a variety of facts of the same kind.'

Other kinds of moral evidence are general notoriety, report, tradition, analogy, and inference from facts.

The third chapter contains directions relating to *moral reasoning*. These are arranged under four different classes. The first respects the personal qualifications of the disputant, which are the possession of fixed principles of evidence; a habit of inquiring after a standard, and of referring every thing to its end; with clear and precise rules of judgment. The second class of directions is intended to assist us in determining whether we ought to engage in any particular discussion. In order to this we are to consider if the question be worth examining, whether it will admit of a free discussion, and be capable of a satisfactory decision; above every thing, we ought to ascertain whether or not we are competent to the discussion. We are thirdly to attend to the following instructions. Examine whether the question be clearly and fairly stated; form as clear ideas of it as possible; consider what kind of evidence the subject admits; consider all the arguments on both sides; if both sides be equal, suspend the judgment. The fourth class of directions is for determining the weight of an argument, or the probability of its event.

The fourth chapter is composed of special directions relating to each kind of moral evidence.

The fifth chapter treats of the different kinds of evidence of which different subjects admit.

We extract the summing up of the subject:

'1. From the whole of this work, it will appear, that experience is the great test of probability, and the grand principle on which all moral reasoning must proceed, either in the attainment of knowledge, or in the regulation of practice. But then it should be observed, that experience furnishes only the materials of knowledge; and that great skill is necessary to make a proper use of them. The object of this tract is to facilitate the acquirement of that skill, by shewing how our observations are to be conducted in attaining a knowledge of things; and how experience is to be employed in determining the probability of events, and in regulating our credit in the testimony and observations of others.

'2. As experience is the great foundation of moral evidence, a skilful use of moral reasoning cannot be acquired, till a later period of life than of demonstration; because, a considerable time must have elapsed, before we are furnished with proper materials to form our judgments. Hence arises the necessity of submitting to the judgment of those of our elders, who have no interest but in our welfare. And, hence, young men, even of great abilities, both natural and acquired, who reject the counsel of their seniors, often make such serious mistakes, as lay the foundation of bitter, but unavailing repentance.

'3. It should be remembered, that errors in judgment on practical questions, are not innocent, unless they are inevitable. For, we have received our talents from our Creator, for the direction of our conduct, and are responsible to him for a fair use of them. But we do not use them fairly, when we assume the liberty of forming our judgments according to our inclinations, or present interests; when we neglect or pervert those rules for distinguishing truth from error, which are established on the general experience of mankind; or, when we implicitly adopt the opinions, or follow the advice of those who are as uninformed as we are, or are interested to deceive us. We can never indeed be said to use them fairly, unless we improve the opportunities which we enjoy, to prepare our minds for a just decision of practical questions; and when we proceed to decide them, apply fairly and steadily those principles of reasoning, which alone can conduct us to a right conclusion.

'4. Lastly, the soundest principles of morality are of little use, without a just application of them; and to apply them

justly, it is necessary to form an accurate view of facts and circumstances. Such a view we cannot form, without a competent knowledge, and a fair application of the principles of moral evidence. But, if a man be ignorant of these principles, or, if knowing them, he neglect or pervert them, so as to give credit to mere assertions, or ex-parte evidence on one side, while he withholds his assent from the strongest evidence, which the nature of the subject admits, on the other; if, like a disputant for victory, and not an inquirer after truth, he allow himself to dispute, or explain away maxims founded on general observation, or notorious truths, merely on account of the difficulty which there must always be of collecting compulsive proof of them, the best moral principles will not preserve him from a conduct injurious to society; and the more injurious, in proportion to the weight of his character.'

In the Appendix, the danger, as well to the disputant himself as to his audience, of contending for victory, and not for truth, is placed in many striking points of view.

Every adventurer in the present State Lotteries, his own Dupe. with Introductory Strictures on the various Speculations published under the Specious Titles of National Institutions and Companies. By the Author of Every Man his own Broker. 8vo. pp. 76. pr. 2s. 6d. Maxwell and Wilson.

This Treatise is intended to demonstrate that Gaming in the Present Lotteries is more deceitful and disadvantageous; as well as more pernicious to Morals of the People, than Hazard; or any other Game prohibited by Law.

It commences with Introductory Strictures on the various Speculations daily published, under the Titles of National Institutions and Public Companies.

'Example, says this author, is better than precept, and experientia docet, are common adages, which we must be permitted to apply to the present subject; take therefore, verbatim et literatim, a copy of a list of newly-projected schemes, or speculations offered to the public, as the best good things in the money-getting line, and far surpassing the moderate profits of industrious ingenuity, or the persevering drudgery of trade.

1. The London Genuine Malt Distillery and Rectifying Company. Capital 140,000*l.* Shares 50*l.* each.

2. The Public Distillery for making and Rectifying Genuine British Compounds. Capital 200,000*l.* Shares 50*l.* each.

3. Another Rectifying Distillery on a smaller scale.

4. Another Making and Rectifying Distillery, on a large scale. Capital 300,000*l.*

5. London Genuine Wine Company.—Capital 500,000*l.* Shares 50*l.* each.

6. Britannic Wine Company. Capital 250,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* Shares 100*l.* each.

7. Genuine Wine Company. Capital 50,000*l.*

8. London Subscription Wine Company. Capital 100,000*l.* Shares 50*l.* each.

9. Genuine Wine and Foreign Spirit Company.

10. Golden-lane Brewery, Brown and Parry's. Capital 300,000*l.* Shares 50*l.* each.

11. The Old English Ale Brewery.—Capital 75,000*l.* Shares 50*l.* each.

12. Maiden-lane Brewery.

13. Weston-street Brewery.

14. Public Brewery, Deptford.

15. British Ale Brewery, Lambeth; Mainwarring's.

16. United Public Brewery, Bank-side. Shares 52*l.* 10*s.* each.

17. The London and British Vinegar Company. Capital 100,000*l.* Shares 50*l.* each.

18. Vinegar Manufactory Company. Capital 50,000*l.* Shares 25*l.* each.

19. British Commission Company. Capital 1,000,000*l.* Shares 100*l.*

20. National Light and Heat Company, by Mr. Winsor. Shares 50*l.*

21. National Deposit, Interest, and Credit Bank. Capital 3,000,000*l.* by the same gentleman. In easy Shares.

22. The London Bank, Brown and Parry. Capital 5,000,000*l.* Shares 100*l.*

23. Linen Company, for Commission Sales. Capital 500,000*l.* Shares 100*l.* each.

24. London Cloathing Company. Capital 100,000*l.* Shares 25*l.* each.

25. British Coal Company. Capital 300,000*l.* Shares 50*l.*

26. Newcastle and Sunderland Coal Company. Capital 100,000*l.* Shares 50*l.*

27. Shields Coal Company.

28. New Medical Laboratory, for the preparation and sale of Genuine Medicines. Capital 50,000*l.* Shares 50*l.*

29. United Public Dairy, for the sale of Milk.

30. Corn, Flour, and Provision Company, upon a very large scale, with the object of supplying Government, &c.

31. London Commission Sale Company. Capital 100,000. Shares 50*l.*

32. Albion London Information Office,

33. Rainbow Fire and Life Office, Commercial Road.

34. Payer Company, by ——— Dodd, Esq. 'Change-alley.

35. British Copper Company.

36. New Copper Company, John Jones, Lambeth.

37. Eagle Fire and Life Company.

38. Hope Fire and Life Company.

39. United Woollen Company.

40. The Atlas Fire and Life Insurance Company.

41. The Public Library, reading and lecturing Institution, Great Coram-street, Russel-square. Shares in the property of the Edifice and Stock, No. 500, at 25*l.* per Share, calculated to indemnify Mr. Burton for a disappointed project of opening assembly rooms, on the plan of the public rooms at Bath.'

As the following extract contains much useful and entertaining information, we shall not apologise for its length. It originally appeared in the European Magazine.

'*Curious Particulars relative to the South Sea Scheme, in the Year* 1720.'

'In an era when trading companies of all descriptions are so strenuously, and so affectionately advertized, for the good of the Public, the following particulars of the great South Sea Scheme may not be an unnecessary information; particularly as there are a great number of people who, though they may not have sense enough to take advice, may have feeling enough to take warning.

'The Clerks in the South Sea House made their appearance every day in laced clothes; and when asked the reason of all that finery? they replied—'If they did not put gold upon their cloathes, they could not make way with half their earnings.'

'The inundation of imaginary wealth was such, at this period, that luxuries of every kind powered in upon the nation, like a mountain flood, in eating, drinking, gaming, apparel, &c. On busy days at the South Sea House, it was the greatest favour to get a transfer done; and frequently, in giving in the sum to be bought, or sold, a Twenty-pounds Bank note, accompanied it as a present, for the difference of a day might make a hundred per cent gain, or loss in the rise or fall of the stock.

'A few of the remarkable instances of the losses and gains of some of the temporary Proprietors of this Stock are recorded.

'A married man, sixty years of age, after portioning off his sons and daughters, secured, as he thought, for himself and his wife, 1060*l.* per annum South Sea Stock; and with this provident idea went to Bath, bought a house there, and proposed settling for life, in a contented way. Upon the first great fall of stock, he began to be alarmed — it was at 1000*l.* money, for 100*l.* stock, when he left London, and it fell to 900*l.* He therefore left Bath with an intent to sell out; but before he arrived in London, (then four days journey) it fell to 250*l.* It was too low, he thought, to sell then—and he lost all!! for the Company became Bankrupts.'

'The Duke of Chandos, at one time possessed stock to the amount of 300,000*l.* He went to the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State, to consult him what to do with it. The Duke advised him to sell.—No, he wanted to make it half a million. 'Why then, (said the Duke,) sell 100,000*l.* and take your chance for the rest.' No—he kept all—and lost all!!

'Sir Gregory Page was a minor at that period: his South Sea Stock rose to be worth 200,000*l.* He had two guardians, one of them was for selling, the other for keeping it; the former was positive, and insisted on having an umpire; the umpire was accordingly chosen, who gave his opinion for selling the stock. In consequence of this decision it was sold, and Sir Gregory, when he came of age and in possession of so large a fortune, built that magnificent house on Blackheath, which all foreigners travelling to the metropolis by the great road from Dover justly admired.'

'The owner resided in it upwards of fifty years, in a style of high splendour and hospitality: his mansion was resorted to as a national ornament; and a park of three hundred acres, well stocked with deer, afforded likewise to his visitors the amusements of coursing, fishing, and shooting. He bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, the son of Sir William Turner, who sold the noble edifice to a speculator in buildings. This man had it pulled down, sold a great part of the valuable materials and internal decorations in lots: and a row of houses has since been erected on one side of the park.'

Two maiden sisters, being original proprietors, many years before the bubble was set on foot, when the stock rose to

270*l.* per cent. were advised to sell out. The elder sister consented, the younger wished to keep it, but at length agreed: and they sold all their stock at the above advanced price, which produced above 90,000*l.*—They then consulted their broker, how to invest the money; and he advised them to purchase Navy Bills, which were 25 per cent. below par. They took his advice, and in two years after, government paid off those bills at par. Thus they had not only the good fortune to sell their South Sea Stock within 30 per cent. of the highest price that stock bore, (when the bubble burst) but to gain likewise an addition of 25 per cent. to the enormous profit on their original capital.'

'An old quaker, when the stock was at its height, *viz.* 1000*l.* for 100*l.* in South Sea Stock, employed one Lopez, a broker, to sell out for him, which he did accordingly; but when the money was to be paid, the purchaser absconded—'Sell them again friend Lopez,' said the quaker; he did so, but the stock still falling, the second purchaser was not to be found—'Sell them again, friend Lopez, for any thing, but be sure of your man.' The third time he succeeded, but the fall between the interval (only two days) was about 50*l.* per cent. so that for 100,000*l.* stock, he received about 50,000*l.* in money. Lopez, who survived this transaction many years, was well known among his brethren by the appellation of—'Sell them again friend Lopez.'

'In short, such was the rage for all species of gaming and adventuring, which this South Sea Scheme produced, that it nourished a swarm of sharpers and schemers, who were daily working upon the passions of the people to their destruction; as will more particularly appear in the following list, selected from a number of petitions for patents, to the then Lords Justices of the Kingdom, (his Majesty, George I. being absent at Hanover) for raising money upon joint stock, and trading companies:

'For inoffensively emptying bog-houses, alias necessaries.

'For furnishing merchants with watches for exportation.

'For making butter from the sap of beech trees.

'For an engine to remove the South Sea House to Moorfields.

'For making deal boards from saw-dust.

'For japanning shoes.

'A scheme to learn wise men to cast nativities.

'For trading in Spanish padlocks.

'Three hundred millions of pounds were raised by some of these bubbles; and so eager were the general ranks of the people to subscribe, that the licences in embryo sold for treble the first proposed price.'

The author afterwards proceeds to a philippic against Lotteries, their schemes, advertisements, puffs, &c. with numerous specimens.

'The first Lottery mentioned in English history, began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral, Jan. 11, 1569, and continued day and night till the 6th of May, in the eleventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The prizes were silver plate, and the profits to government were employed in repairing the fortifications on the coast.

'Another was permitted for establishing a colony in Virginia by merchants adventurers, the 18th of James I. in 1624; they were not sanctioned by act of parliament.

'The first, therefore, which may properly be denominated A STATE LOTTERY, (being a mode of raising money for the public service) was adopted in the reign of William the III. 1694, when the apprehensions of the monied men, of a counter revolution, to restore James II. were so strong, that the ministers of the new king were obliged to borrow money on the most extravagant terms; and a Lottery, 'though then considered as the most pernicious of all plans,' was found to be the most economical. One million was accordingly raised by act of parliament, at 10*l.* a ticket, and the whole sum subscribed was repaid in prizes, converted into annuities for sixteen years, at 14 per cent.'

'In 1710, the 8th, of Queen Ann, sixteen years from the date of the last, a new lottery was established to raise 1,500,000 by 150,000 tickets, at 10*l.* each; every ticket being entitled to an annuity for thirty two-years—the blanks to fourteen shillings per annum; and the prizes to larger annuities, from 5*l.* to 1000*l.*

'In 1726, 100,000*l.* was raised on 3 per cent. annuities by a lottery of 100,000 tickets at 10*l.* each. On this lottery, a charge was incurred for expences (of commissioners for preparing and drawing the tickets,) besides a loss of 7,657*l.* 10*s.* on drawing, a considerable number of tickets remaining in the hands of government unsold; for there were no lottery-office contractors in those days. Five years more elapsed before another lottery was published; it consisted of 80,000 tickets at 10*l.*; the blanks entitled to 7*l.* 10*s.* and the whole 800,000*l.* bearing interest at 3 per cent. payable at the Bank of England from Christmas, 1731.

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'Loveliest of hills that rise in glory round,
With swelling domes and glittering villas crown'd;
For loftier though majestic Windsor tower,
The richer landscape's thine—the nobler bower.
Imperial seat of ancient grandeur, hail!
Rich diamond! sparkling in a golden vale,
Or vivid emerald! whose serener rays
Beam mildly forth with mitigated blaze,
And mid the splendours of an ardent sky,
With floods of verdant light refresh the eye:
Richmond! still welcome to my longing sight,
Of a long race of kings the proud delight!
Of old and sainted sage thy groves admired,
And with devotion's hallow'd transports fired, [sought,
From Sheen's monastic gloom thy brow he
And on its summit paused in raptured thought, [dent gaze,
Stretch'd to the horizon's bound his ar-
And hymn'd aloud the great Creator's praise.

'And still whene'er I turn my wond'ring eyes,
The dazzling visions like enchantment rise—
Fired with yon glowing orb's solstitial beam,
The kindling hills reflect the vivid gleam;
Round their broad base, and down their verdant sides, [glides,
Full many a sparkling stream meand'ring
And urging to the Thames its shining way
Flames on the view beneath the fervid ray.
Rich pastures here, and swelling lawns invite,
And all Arcadia charms the raptur'd sight;
There bounteous Ceres waves her golden stores, [pours.
There all her blooming wealth Pomona
The searching beams each darksome glen illume,
And penetrate the grotto's deepest gloom:
From lofty Windsor to Augusta's fanes,
One burst of song, one blaze of glory reigns; [shores,
While, wafting from la Plate's far distant
Brazilian-gems, and bright Peruvian ores,
Through green savannas, and embow'ring woods,
Majestic rolls the sire of British floods!
In whose bright mirror, cloudless and serene,
The beauties of the blue expance are seen.
'What radiant tints adorn th' enamel'd ground;
What rich Sabæan odours float around!
For on this beauteous brow, where kindly dews [fuse,
And vernal gales their genial warmth diffAnd on the spacious vale that spreads below,
In many a fragrant garden taught to blow;
Each costlier shrub the bounteous spring bestows, [knows,
And every gorgeous flow'r that summer
Cull'd from each distant clime and ransack'd shore, [pour!—
Their mingled scents in rich profusion
'Hail to thee, lovely Richmond! hail, once more, [shore,
Thy beauteous bosom'd vale and winding
Raptured I plunge amid thy inmost bow'rs,
And range enamour'd all thy beds of flow'rs; [port trod,
Kiss the dear earth, in youth with trans-
And with my bosom press the fragrant sod.'

The historical retrospect which introduces our ancient monarchs, who built the magnificent palace and monastery of *Sheen*, occupies a considerable portion of the first canto; which terminates with the following affecting tale, respecting the *Maid of Richmond-Hill*, said to be founded on fact.

'Amid this confluence of sublime delight, [sight,
That bursts upon my soul, and charms my
What dreadful shrieks my startled ear invade, [shade?
And turn the blaze of noon to midnight

Ye blooming virgins that, delighted, rove
SHEEN's bow'ry walks, and Ham's se-
quester'd grove,
Pause in exulting pleasure's full career,
To mark the martyr'd MIRA's passing bier,
And o'er you pavement, stain'd with ves-
tal blood, [flood.
Heave the deep sigh, and pour the chrystal
'Oh! Rubens, for thy pencil's magic skill,
To paint the LASS of RICHMOND's beau-
teous HILL— [strains,
Oh! for the moaning dove's impassion'd
Or her's, who to the silent night complains,
The sorrow's of disastrous love to sing,
And beauty blasted in it's dawning spring.
Well, Richmond, might thy echoing shades
bemoan [thrown;
Their glory darkened, and their pride o'er-
For She was fairer than the fairest maid
That roams thy beauteous brow, or lau-
rell'd shade;
Than all the roses in thy bow'rs that bloom,
Or lilies that thy blossom'd vale perfume.
Her form was symmetry itself—design'd
The perfect model of her lovely kind—
Angelic sweetness, every nameless grace,
Beam'd in the beauteous oval of her face.
Loose to the gale, in many a careless fold,
Redundant flow'd her locks of waving gold;
Her eye, whence love's resistless lightning
stream'd, [beam'd;
The dazzling brilliance of the diamond
While like the virgin blush Aurora sheds,
When genial Spring its opening blossoms
spreads, [snow,
In charming contrast with her neck of
On her soft cheek the bright carnations
glow.
'This radiant Wonder was Mercator's
pride, [tide,
For whom the winds, with every swelling
Wafted rich gems from India's rubied
shore, [ore:
And from Columbian mines the glowing
The fatal hour that life to MIRA gave,
Consign'd her beauteous mother to the
grave. [rears,
Thus, when the gorgeous bird Arabia
The radiant symbol of revolving years,
That loves to bathe amid the solar stream,
Hatch'd by its heat, and cherish'd by its
beam,
Stretch'd on its costly bed of rich perfumes,
Amidst the blaze of burning gums con-
sumes;
A lovelier Phœnix from its ashes springs,
Rears its bright crest, and spreads its pur-
ple wings. [pursued,
'Where-e'er she trod, admiring crowds
Her sex with envy, man with rapture
view'd,
Beauty that might the frigid Stoic move,
And melt the frozen Anchorite to love!

Like the bright star, that gleams around
the pole,
Its central beams on all attractive roll;
The shining point that fix'd each gazing eye,
The cynosure of Sheen's serener sky.
Pierc'd by this lovelier Helen's fatal
charms, [alarms;
Each youthful Paris throbb'd with soft
Richmond though all her bounds, like
Troy, was fired,
And in severer flames her sons expired.
'Foremost and comeliest of th' admir-
ing train,
Thus bound in beauty's adamantine chain,
The brave EUGENIO sued; nor MIRA
spurn'd, [burn'd—
The generous flame that in a soldier
With love united, a sublimer guest,
Unsullied honour reigned within that
breast—
While in the glow of life's exulting prime,
Of aspect dignified, of port sublime;
Skill'd equally to weave the mazy dance,
And in the battle wield the thund'ring lance,
His manly beauty every virgin charm'd,
As MIRA's every youth to rapture warm'd.
Full twenty rolling summers scarce had shed
Their ripening honours on his youthful head,
In war's ensanguin'd field with conquest
crown'd,
That head a wreath of radiant laurel bound,
For, fired with high ambition's noble rage,
He gave to war's rude toils his tenderest age,
And still, where Glory show'd the radiant
way,
Braving the polar ice, or tropic day,
His sabre in the front of battle raised,
Flamed in the trench, or on the rampart
blazed— [move,
His soul no fear could daunt, no danger
He own'd no victor, but all-conquering Love.
'With kindred virtues, kindred passion
fired,
For different, but resistless charms admired,
Far from the curious crowd's obtrusive
gaze, [maze;
In the deep windings of the impervious
In the dark umbrage of the deepest glade,
EUGENIO and his lovely MIRA stray'd;
Or, wand'ring slow by Thames' majestic
stream, [beam,
When Cynthia lends to love her guiding
And conscious orbs, on high, unnumber'd
roll, [sion'd soul.
Breathe the soft transports of the impas-
But who the unutterable strain shall tell,
That from the lips of raptur'd valour fell?
Or paint the scarlet on her cheek that
glow'd, [flow'd:
As through each vein the thrilling accents
Titian! the task transcends thy vaunted
power, [bower!
And ever seal'd be Love's mysterious

'On such distinguish'd worth, so fond a pair,
So valiant *this*, and *that* so passing fair;
To doubt that Heav'n would look benignant down,
And virtuous love with full fruition crown;
Seem'd impious to the Pow'r that reigns on high, [sky—
And holds the balance of the impartial
But who, mysterious Providence! shall scan [man!
Those deep designs that mock enquiring
Dark rolls the tempest through the turbid air, [teors glare;
And through the gloom ensanguin'd me-
Cimmerian horrors shade th'Idalian grove,
And furies revel in the bowers of love.
A ravening dæmon, from the lowest hell,
Avarice! stalk'd forth from her infernal cell— [wight,
On stern Mercator rush'd the haggard
And each fair prospect veil'd in endless night,
While Hymen with his purple train retires,
With lamp inverted, and extinguish'd fires.
'Girded with triple steel, his savage heart
Was dead to love, and callous to his dart;
No charms in valour could his eyes behold,
Nor worth but in Potosi's treasured gold;
Ardent, but *secret*, was the flame that prey'd
On the adoring youth and matchless maid;
In vain with purest fires Eugenio burn'd,
And ardent love with ardour was return'd;
No Indian gems were his, nor treasured ore,
His only fortune was the sword he bore—
Yet in his veins his generous lineage beam'd,
And on his face no blood ignoble stream'd.
Thus to despair's unpitied pangs consign'd,
Full many a moon with wasting fires they pin'd;
On Mira's cheek the living roses fade,
Corroding cares destroy the beauteous maid;
Nor more with festive joy Eugenio glows,
While round the board the sparkling nectar flows— [spire,
Despair, at length, and grief, resolve in-
With trembling steps they seek the haughty sire;
Submissive at his feet the lovers bow,
And all the guilt of spotless love avow;
The pangs that heav'd Eugenio's struggling breast,
With manly eloquence the youth express'd;
While sighs, and bursting tears too well declare
The keener anguish of the afflicted fair—
But who the tiger's fury shall assuage,
Who check the southern whirlwind's wasteful rage?
The bare avowal of their cherish'd flame,
With horror shook Mercator's trembling frame—
He saw his treasured hoards, that buried lay,
Dragg'd from their deep recesses into day—
In air Ambition's tow'ring projects blown,
And all the labours of his life o'erthrown;
With frantic aspect, and terrific tone,
He bade Eugenio from those walls begone— [tore,
Then from his struggling arms his daughter
Never to clasp those angel-beauties more—
Obsequious myrmidons rush in—and bear,
Far from his longing sight, the shrieking fair— [dain,
With horror fill'd, yet glowing with disScarce could the indignant youth his ire restrain—
Vengeance on all the dastard throng to pour, [floor;
And deluge with their blood the crimson'd
A parent's rights and venerable name
Check'd at its height resentment's kindled flame;
Slow he retires from all his soul held dear,
While down his cheek descends the starting tear; [shed,
That tear, which foreign to his soul was
That cheek, by rage with glowing crimson spread. [barr'd,
With bolts of steel the massy gates are
And fiends in human form the entrance guard. [torn,
'Thus, from her lov'd Eugenio rudely
Thus, doom'd in endless solitude to mourn;
Debarr'd each joy the social passions bring;
When bounds the heart in youth's exulting spring;
For ever bath'd in tears her beauteous eye, [sigh;
And bursting from her breast th'incessant
Of soul-distracting pangs the hopeless prey,
Desponding Mira pass'd the tedious day;
While, direr than the dragon, famed of old,
That watch'd Hesperia's fruits of blooming gold;
Where'er she treads, a hideous hag is near,
Whose hoarse invectives stun her deafen'd ear.
No Cupids hover round her evening bow'r,
In painful vigils roll'd the midnight hour,
Or, oft invok'd to suffering beauty's aid,
Through the dire horrors of the incumbent shade,
If sleep her opiate balm indulgent shed,
Terrific phantoms glare around her bed:
In blood now wading o'er, th' embattled plain, [slain;
She seeks her love mid heaps of warriors
Or, wrack'd with all the tortures of despair,
Beholds him wedded to some happier fair!
Graved on her breast the gloomy vision reigns, [strains!
And the high roofs resound her piteous

'One fatal morn—ere yet the Fount of day [ray—
Illumed the mountains with his golden
When by prolong'd, intense, distracting thought,
To all the fever of delirium wrought;
Her guardian's eyes in leaden slumbers clos'd, [pos'd;
Those Argus eyes, that ne'er by day re-
Soft from her tear-drench'd couch, unheard, unseen, [SHEEN—
Stole the sweet Maniac of admiring
To one belov'd balcony urged her flight,
Where boundless prospects charm'd the roving sight: [spread,
For o'er the skies, with glowing crimson
Her richest vernal tints Aurora shed:
Eager around she roll'd her streaming eyes,
While in her soul remember'd raptures rise;
But chief thy bowers, enchanting SHEEN! invite, [light!
The groves of bliss, the gardens of de-
Where, with her vanquish'd heart's triumphant Lord,
She oft had ranged, adoring and adored!
'And now inciting dæmons stronger drew [view,
His pictured form before her phrenzied
A form, the sainted maid with love to fire,
Glowing with beauty—burning with desire—
Not great Alcides, in his loveliest bloom,
Wav'd with more majesty his warrior-plume, [arms
Than that fair Image which its outstretch'd
Impatient spread, to clasp her bridal charms.
The glittering vision fired her maddening brain, [vain—
Nor did the phantom stretch its arms in
With furious transport, from the dizzy height, [night!'
Headlong she sprang, and sunk to endless

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Theology.

Four Sermons, preached in London, at the Thirteenth General Meeting of the Society. May, 13, 14, 15, 1807. By the Rev. Samuel Newton, Witham; Rev. Robert Jack, Manchester; Rev. John Griffin, Portsea; Rev. Henry Draper, D. D. London. Also the Report of the Directors, &c. List of the Subscribers, 8vo. pp. 170. price 2s. 6d. Williams and Smith.

'We have had for nearly twelve years, a numerous body of Christians, united in "The Missionary Society;" whose sole aim, whose ardent and unremitted endeavour it has been, to convey to distant nations the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. To find out messengers duly qualified to evangelize the heathen; to direct their attention to the most promising places; to convey them to their appointed stations; to facilitate their introduction to the people; and to support them, until Providence may furnish them with needful supplies where they labour, are the grand and important objects to which this Society have constantly directed their attention.'—Report of the Directors.

The Report proceeds to detail the present and future prospects of the Missions stationed at *Otaheite*—in *Africa.*—On the *Zak River*—among the *Corannas*—at the *Great Orange River*—The *Namaquas*—in *North America. South America.—State of the Seminary of Gosport*—Missions in *Asia*—at *Surat*—in *Ceylon*—*China*—Mission to the *Jews.*

The Titles of the Sermons are.—

1. By the Rev. S. Newton. The Necessity, Influence, and Prevalence of the Knowledge of the Messiah.—Text, Psalm xxii. 7.

2. By the Rev. R. Jack—The Future Prosperity of the Church, the Effect of Divine Influence; Text, Isaiah xxvii. 6.

3. By the Rev. J. Griffin. The Signs of the Times, favourable to the cause of Ministers; Text, Psalm cii. 13.

We extract the following passage.

'Another characteristic of the spirit of real Christians of the present day favourable to missions is, that of liberality. By liberality I do not mean a readiness to do good by pecuniary communications; but a spirit in some degree free from the trammels of bigotry. That there should be different sects among Christians is to be expected, from the conformation of the human mind, the diversity of intellectual powers among men, and from the wisdom of providence. Though every truth is of importance, and should be carefully sought; yet it is not so much a sin to differ in some non-essentials, as to make these little differences the barriers to a union upon great and general principles. That we may differ about some of the lighter shades of truth, and yet agree in all the prominent and important features of the Christian character—that we may hold the true spirit of

the Gospel, and unite our efforts to communicate it to others, while we differ about some of the minute forms of worship or modes of discipline—and that those who are partakers of the true spirit of the Gospel, and differ among themselves rather from the weakness of the human intellect than from the vicious disposition of the heart, ought to unite for general usefulness upon the great principle of charity to their fellow men, and love to each other, and of zeal for the glory of their Redeemer—are positions now more clearly understood, more generally admitted, and more extensively acted upon, than at any former period of the church since the primitive times.

'Where a zealous individual of some past age to be informed that numerous missionary societies were established in different parts of the world, he would naturally suppose that one was a society composed of Episcopalians, another of Presbyterians, a third of Congregationalists; one of Lutherans, and another of the reformed church; fulminating their anathemas againgt each other—but he would be utterly astonished to find that these were rather local than sectarian societies, blending all these distinctions together, yet forming one homogenous mass. In this sense, the missionary spirit has stamped a new character on the church of the present day.

'I consider this as favourable to the cause of missions, as it tends to call off our minds from our little sectarian differences, to fix them on the more important principles of truth and usefulness. It preserves us from wasting our property, our spirits, and our time, about trifles; while millions, untaught and unconverted, are thronging the gates of death, and entering by crowds into the pit of darkness. It rouses, combines, and concentrates our various energies. It holds up, not our peculiarities, but the genuine spirit of the Gospel, and by thus stripping it of its unnatural appendages, renders it more amiable in our own eyes, as well as in those of the world. It tends to unite liberal-minded men more closely together, to constrain others to be more liberal, and to make even bigotry itself to blush.

'This spirit is likewise favourable to your object, as our missionaries do not go out from us at a time when the Christian church is agitated by factious divisions, which fill the minds of young men with unhallowed zeal for a party—for some punctilios—for some newly-discovered sentiment, which has lain in the rubbish of ignorance ever since the days of the apostles, and but for the sagacitiy of their leader, would have continued so till the day of judgment: but they go from the church when it knows how to balance between the spirit of the Gospel and the sentiments of individuals—between principles and the variety of scriptural methods of working out those principles. It would not, it ought not, to neglect the study of any truth; yet it would make the minuter points of equal importance with the great concerns of salvation.'

4. By the Rev. H. Draper, D. D. Missionary Exertions directed and encouraged by Our Lord Jesus Christ; text St. Matt. xxxviii. 18—20.

We subjoin a Statement of the Society's Accounts.

'GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Treasurer of the Missionary Society Dr.

	£	s	d
1806. June 1.			
Balance	85	3	10
1807. June 1.			
Total amount of collections, &c. in London	2389	14	9
Ditto, in the country	3312	5	11
Produce of 2 Exchequer bills	2322	13	4
Amount of dividends	809	0	0
Interest on India bonds	16	12	11
Discounts	5	8	3
	£.8941	19	0

per Contra Cr.

1807. June 1.	£	s	d
Total amount of disbursements	6290	16	1
Three Exchequer bills bought	2607	13	6
Balance remaining in the treasurer's hands	43	9	5
	£.8941	19	0

The glory of Zion, a sermon, preached before the Baptist Western Association, By Isaac Taylor. price 1s.

Remarkable Particulars in the Life of Moses. By J. Campbell. price 4s.

Remarks on a Recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, in a series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Author of that Hypothesis. By W. Bennett. price 2s. 6d.

Strictures of the Origin of Moral Evil; in which the Hypothesis of Dr. Williams is investigated. By W. Parry. price 2s. 6d.

A Reply to "Remarks on a Recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, in a series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Author of that Hypothesis, by W. Bennett:" in eight Letters, to that Gentleman. By J. Gilbert. price 3s. 6d.

The Proneness of a Philosophising Spirit to embrace Error; with remarks upon Mr. Lancaster's new system of education: A Sermon, preached in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, May 1801. By the Rev. R. Barlow. 1s. 6d.

Sermons, Controversial and Practical, with Reflections and Tracts, on Interesting Subjects, vol. I. (hitherto published in Ireland only) by the late Rev. Philip Skelton, Rector of Fintona, &c. Republished by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Christchurch, Hants, and Rector of Gussag St. Michael, Dorset. 8vo. 9s.

Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or, Heads of the Course of Lectures on that Subject, read in the University and King's College of Aberdeen. By Gilbert Gerard, D. D. Professor of Divinity, and one his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, in Scotland. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Studies; Sacred and Philosophic: adapted the Temple of Truth. 8vo.

The 5th and 6th volumes of Ogle's Edition of Leighton's Works. price 8s.

Prælectiones Theologicæ, Rob. Leighton, D. D. in Auditorio Publico, Academiæ, Edinburgenæ. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

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The Economy of a Christian Life: or Maxims and Rules of Religious and Moral Conduct, arranged from the Sacred Scriptures, and adapted to Christians of every denomination. With short Explanatory Notes. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. late of Peterhouse, Cambridge. 12mo. 8s.

Sermons, by the late William Craig, D. D. Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow. With additional Sermons, and a Life of the Author. 2 vols, 8vo. 15s. boards.

New Editions.

The Christian Monitor for the Last Days; or, a Caution to the professedly Religious, against the Corruptions of the Latter Times, in Doctrines, Discipline and Morals. By John Owen, M. A. Late Fellow of Corpus Christi College,

Cambridge; and Curate of Fulham. Second Edition, corrected. 6s.

The Fashionable World Displayed, Sixth Edition. 2s. 6d.

The Uncertainty of the Morrow, a Sermon, Third Edition. 8vo. 1s.

The Temple of Truth: or, the best System of Reason, Philosophy, Virtue, and Morals, analytically arranged. Second Edition, 8vo. 8s.

Topography.

The Present State of Turkey; or, a Description of the Political Civil, and Religious Constitution, Government, and Laws, of the Ottoman Empire. From Observations made during a Residence of Fifteen Years in Constantinople and the Turkish Provinces. By Thomas Thornton, esq. 4to. pr. 2l. 12s. 6d. Mawman.

The circumstances by which Mr. Thornton has been peculiarly qualified to fulfil the task here undertaken, are enumerated by him in his preface, and are in substance as follows:

'A residence of fourteen years in the British factory at Constantinople, and about fifteen months at Odessa on the coast of the Black Sea; occasional excursions to the provinces of Asia Minor, and the islands of the Archipelago; a familiar intimacy with the most respectable of the foreign ministers and their interpreters; a long and unemployed leisure, and a knowledge of the languages of the country sufficient for the purposes of ordinary communication, must have furnished opportunities for original observation, and have enabled me to discriminate with greater accuracy than the inexperienced reader, between the imaginary and the real in the relations of former writers.

'Placed by circumstances in a country where the general appearances of nature, and more especially the general manners of the inhabitants are so exceedingly different from those to which I had been familiarized, I was consequently led to observe, though without any fixed design, the occurrences that were daily passing before me. General manners more particularly attracted my notice, whether from natural taste, and the bent of preceding studies, or because, from the means which were in my power, I judged myself qualified to prosecute my inquiries in this department with success. I read the works of preceding travellers, as, by pointing out what chiefly merits attention, they shorten the labour of observation. I selected from their writings such remarks as I found corresponding with the original model, and having thus ascertained their accuracy, I treasured them up in my own mind, and considered them as a legitimate augmentation of the stock of my own knowledge. Attached to no system, having no hypothesis to defend, and being influenced neither by affection nor animosity, I merely accumulated observations and amassed ideas. I studied effects in their different relations without hastily inquiring after causes. It required a long familiarity with the usages of the country, and experience in the manners of the inhabitants, to be able to discriminate between what is genuine and habitual, and what is adventitious and adulterated. It was necessary to observe the same conduct in different persons, to compare it in its various operations, and to identify it under dissimilar circumstances, before incorporating it with that distinguishing man of peculiar habits which constitute the national character, and from which particularities and individual features are to be excluded. In the possession of means, adequate to the accomplishment of the task which I had set to myself, consisted the superior advantage of my position over that of the cursory traveller, who must derive his information almost entirely from inquiry.'

The following are the titles and subjects of the nine chapters of this work.

CHAP. I.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE MANNERS, ARTS, AND GOVERNMENT OF THE TURKS.

National Character. Conduct compared with that of the Romans; and of the Arabs. Foreign learning and

arts adopted and imitated. The early Sultans patrons of learning. Mahomet the Second. State of knowledge and literature. Language. Mechanical Arts. Printing. Deficiencies of elementary knowledge. Husbandry and Productions. Manufactures. Architecture. Sculpture. Painting. Chronology. Geography. Astrology. Medicine. Surgery. Navigation. Commerce. Roads and Travelling. Couriers. Abuse of Power. Evils of Despotism. Practicability of Improvement.

CHAP. II.—RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE OTTOMAN POWER.

Origin of the Turks. Emigration of the Othmanidæ under Soliman Shah. Osman, son of Ertogrul, founder of the Ottoman dynasty. Conquest of the Eastern Empire. Oppression of the Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. Greatness and Extent of the Turkish Dominions. Alarm of Christendom. Consequences of the Invention of Gunpowder. System of Turkish Government over the Razahs of the tributary subjects, and over the Mussulmans. Partitions of Lands to the Conquerors. Sources of Revenue. Inefficiency of the Military and Financial Systems. Considerations on the probable Destinies of the Turks; on the justice and policy of expelling them from Europe; on the Emancipation of the Greeks. The modern compared with the ancient Greeks, the Athenians, and the Spartans. Causes of the superiority of the ancient Greeks, and of the Decline of the national spirit. Apprehensions of the Turks from the power of Russia. History of the first war with the Czar of Muscovy. Consequence of the Conquest of Turkey to Russia, to the other States of Europe, and to the Ottoman Subjects. Russian Church. Russian Government. Examination of the Arguments for dispossessing the Turks. Remoteness of Amelioration.

CHAP. III.—CONSTITUTION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Code of Laws. Authority and Prerogative of the Sultan; his vicegerents; his titles; personal sanctity, and absolute power. Laws of succession. Princes of the Blood. The Ulema, or law-officers: their classes, privileges, functions and powers, inviolability, submission to government. Nature of the *fetwa*. Order of legal dignities. The Priesthood. Grand Vizier. Divan, or Council of State. Sublime Porte, or Ottoman Cabinet. Domestic and Foreign Administration. Government of Provinces. Revenues of Pachas; their modes of life; precariousness of their offices. Hazne, or Sultan's treasure. Reflexions on the Sultan's direct interference with Government, in administering justice; in conducting war. Subjection of the people. Political, civil, and religious distinctions. Means of redress against tyranny and oppression.

CHAP. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW.

Practice of the Courts of Law. Administration of civil law. Mehhkémé, or tribunal. False witness. Inaccuracy of investigation. Privilege of Europeans. Avania. Proceedings in criminal cases. Torture,

CHAP. V.—MILITARY FORCE OF THE OTTOMANS.

Military Divisions of the Empire. Feudal system of the Ottomans. Ziamets and Timars. Janizaries. Agemoglans. Other bodies of infantry receiving pay from the Porte; topgis, gebegis, sakkas. Cavalry receiving pay from the Porte. Sesratculy, or troops receiving pay from the Pachas. Order of encampment. Tents and camp-equipage. Method of supplying the army with provisions. Order of march and battle. Modes of fighting, and defending their fortresses. Recapitulation. Turkish laws of war. Treatment of prisoners. Turkish navy.

CHAP. VI.—FINANCES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, AND REVENUES OF THE SULTAN.

System of finance under the feudal government. Divisions of the Turkish exchequer; public treasury. Sources of revenue; land-tax, property-tax, customs, poll-tax, monopoly, mines, escheats and forfeitures,

coinage, tribute. Expenditure of the public treasure.

CHAP. VII.—RELIGION, MORALS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE TURKS.

Physical constitutions and general habits. Moral and Religious education. Popular belief and practice. Priests. Dervishes. Emir. Pilgrimage to Mecca. Predestination. Invocation of saints. Belief in the efficacy of amulets, relics and enchantment. Faith in omens and dreams. Prejudice against pictures. Punishment of apostacy. Morality. Proselytism. Modes of proposing the faith to Unbelievers. Public charities. Hospitality and alms. Tenderness towards brute animals. Character of the turks; their austerity, irritability of temper, intemperance in the use of wine, and opium, covetousness, ambition, hypocrisy, behaviour to strangers. Virtues of the middle class. Clothing of the Turks. The warm bath. Turkish luxuries and amusements; conversation, story-telling, ombres chinoises, dancers and gladiators, athletic exercises. General health. The plague. Mourning. Interments and funeral monuments.

CHAP. VIII.—WOMEN AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Distribution of apartments in Turkish families. Subjection of the women; and their privileges. Marriages. Polygamy and divorce. Reciprocal duties of the husband and wife. Domestic arrangements. Household establishment of the women. House furniture and mode of life. Amusements, occupations, and character of the Turkish women. Primary motives for the seclusion of woman. Inquiry as to its effects in promoting marriages, in enforcing the observance of the conjugal duties; influencing the public character. Persons and dress of the women. Harem of Turkish Gentlemen and Grandees. Imperial harem. Titles and degrees of precedency among the ladies. Domestics and guards of honour. State of the women. The slave-market. Public women. Eunuchs.

CHAP. IX—MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

System of Turkish Government toward the tributary subjects. Powers and immunities of the clergy. Offices of emolument conferred on the rajahs. Peculiar advantages of the Greeks. Cause and consequences of this distinction. Exceptions to the usual mode of Turkish government. Dacia. Geography of Molldavia and Wallachia, theis departments and dioceses; seasons, air, and soil: husbandry and natural productions; appearance of the country. Constitution and moral qualities of the inhabitants. Civil distinctions. Constitution and government. Vaivoda, or prince: ceremony of inauguration; court officers of state, and body-guards. Divan or council: its departments. Boyars or nobility. Powers of the Divan. Classes and privileges of the boyars. Turkish magistrates officers, civil and military. Law and police. Revenue and taxes. Capital cities. Public establishments. Manners of the Greeks and the boyars. Deposed prince. Foreign relations,

As a specimen of this work, we extract the fourth Chapter entire.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration of Civil and Criminal Law.

'It has been asserted that "it is the general characteristic of the Turkish government to be loaded with forms and regulations, which are of no effectual service." How little this censure is applicable to the Turkish courts of Law, is evident from the simplicity with which law-suits are conducted in the *divan haneh* or vizier's tribunal. Before the vizir takes his seat, all the parties assembled in court are ranged in two rows, with a *chaoush* at their head. The trial begins by reading the case of the plaintiff who is first in order of precedence; after which, both parties are publicly heard; a proper officer of the court briefly sums up the whole matter, and declares what sentence, according to the divine judgment, ought to be found. If the vizir approves the sentence, it is inserted in a vacant place of the *arzuhal* (or petition,) and is confirmed by the vizir's signature. The *arzuhal* itself, be the case ever so intricate, must be comprised in about half a page, in order that room may be left on the other half for inserting the substance of the consultation on the subject, and the *ilam* (or sentence) of the judge. During the examination of one case, the

parties and papers necessary for elucidating the next in order, are put in a state of preparation; so that a new cause immediately commences, and so on until all are dispatched. An *oda* (or company) of Janizaries is appointed to guard the vizir's palace; and they are employed to bring accused persons into court, and to watch over the prisoners. They are called *muhzur* from their office, and the nature of it may be judged of from the form of a citation. "Go," says the *muhzur aga*, "and order such a person immediately to appear: if he hesitate to obey the summons, cleave him through the head and the eyes, and produce him in that state."

'It is erroneous to suppose, "that the judges are not bound by any preceding decrees, but that they have the application of the law in their own breasts," for on the contrary, the code, *multeka*, ever since the period of its compilation in the reign of Soliman the First, is almost the only book made use of by the *cazy-askers*, the *mollas*, the *cadis*, and the *naibs*, in all the tribunals, and courts of law throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire. It is expressly enjoined to the *cadis*, in the sultan's diploma which invests them with their judicial powers, to follow the most prevailing opinions of the *Imans Hanefys* in the administation of justice; and although the instructions given to the *mollas* are not so explicit in this respect, they are nevertheless restricted to the observance of the same rule in their practice. Sir James Porter says, "it is not the Turkish laws, but a corrupt administration of them, which brings opprobrium on the empire." But the most necessary laws, and without which any code is defective, are those which provide for, and secure an upright administration. In Turkey the laws indeed are simple, and by no means numerous; and the forms are little complicated. Their administration, however, differs according to the circumstances of the parties, or their rank in a political point of view. The Turk has rarely to complain of injustice; and, generally speaking, the decision of the judges in causes wherein both parties are Mussulmans is unbiassed. Public opinion, which is no where more free or more energetic than among the Turks, checks the voluntary commission of any injustice with respect to them. I have seen the *cazy-asker* in his own tribunal, abused by women, with a licence, which nothing could equal, but the patience and submission with which he bore it, while the inferior officers were endeavouring to pacify them, and gently get them out of the court.

'In Constantinople every district has its *mehhkémé*, in which a *cadi*, attended by his *naïb*, sits, and hears causes. These magistrates, as well as those of the superior classes, hear and determine all causes civil and criminal. They also take cognizance of whatever relates to ecclesiastical dogmas, rites, morality, or discipline. They judge all suits respecting the *vacufs* (or church possessions) within their respective jurisdictions. They perform moreover all the functions of a public notary; and they legalize and register marriage-contracts, powers of attorney, wills, and covenants of every kind.

'Nothing can be more simple and expeditious than the forms of proceeding in all the Turkish courts. Each party represents his case, unassisted by counsellors, advocates, or pleaders of any kind, and supports his statement by the production of evidence. The deposition of two competent witnesses is admitted as complete legal proof, in all cases whatever, whether concerning property, reputation, or life.

The *fetwa* in civil causes should be considered, rather as the opinion of counsel on a case, than the sentence of a judge. I once saw a *fetwa* produced by the plaintiff on a trial, while I was attending at the house of a magistrate. He read it with great respect, and placing it under a cushion on which he sat, determined the cause, without any appeal or reference to it. Another opinion of the mufti, as I was told, was produced in court, in a case in point, and the person appealing to it, said, "Such is the will of God." "Be it so," said the cadi, "but if the will of God were to be always observed, the world would stand still."

'The christian and Jewish subjects of the empire are an inexhaustible treasure to government and to individuals. From this source a tribe of extortioners, false witnesses, pleaders, and embroilers, all who are too idle to dig, and too proud to beg, draw, without the imputation of infamy, the means of subsistence. It is impossible to conceive an idea of the effrontery of the false witnesses, who are encouraged by impunity. The vizir alone can punish them: the other magistrates are compelled to pronounce according to their deposition, unless they can detect them in duplicity, or embarrass them by their questions. The executors of a person under the English protection claimed from a certain sultana the

payment of a sum of money, in virtue of a written obligation certifying the loan. The defendant denied the debt, alledging that she had paid the principal before the decease of the late claimant; but that he had detained the notes and pledges, with a view of compelling her to pay interest, which she had resisted, on the ground of its being contrary to the divine law. Her witnesses asserted, that the money had been paid to the deceased in their presence: the judge affected to give credit to their testimony, and urged to the plaintiffs the necessity of admitting so clear a proof; but, suddenly turning to the witnesses, "What," said he, "was the name of the deceased merchant's father?" The abruptness of the question threw them off their guard, and they confessed they could not tell. "Not tell," said the judge, "how then can you expect that I shall admit your evidence?" and immediately ordered an *ilam* in favour of the plaintiff.

The judge was indeed authorised by the usage of the Turks to require the witnesses' knowledge of such particulars; for as they have not among them surnames or family distinctions, it becomes necessary, in order to prevent confusion, to insert in a contract or official instrument not only the names of the parties, but also those of their parents. I have heard it asserted, that the judge is supposed to invalidate the testimony of a witness, if he can put to him any question whatever relating to the business in discussion, which the latter is found unable to reply to. In the case which I have related, the judge had been pre-convinced of the futility of the defence, or he would not so readily have determined upon the case.

Peyssonel, in his zeal to vindicate the Turks, attempts to excuse even their toleration of false witnesses. "Testimony, he says, "is the basis of all proceedings in criminal affairs, and is of great weight in civil affairs. Among all people, unfortunately, false witnesses are every where too numerous." But it is in Turkey alone that the *profession* is avowed, and the individual personally known in every tribunal. The prompt decision of the Turkish tribunals has been praised by men, who may have observed, that patience and property are frequently absorbed by the forms, delays, and expences, attending law-suits in christian countries; but who have not reflected, that where injustice is authorized, promptitude of decision only assimilates it the more to an act of violence. Some idea may be formed of the precipitancy with which law-suits are determined in Turkey, by the following instance:

'Cantemir, in commendation of the vizir Chorluly Ali Pasha, with whom he was personally acquainted, says, that "when he was sitting in the divan, no one could behold him without admiration; for he was a person of so much quickness and dexterity, that he could attend to three things at once, as if he had divided himself into three parts. For the quicker dispatch of business, he ordered two petitions to be read at the same time, and understood each cause as perfectly as if he had heard it three or four times, giving thereupon a suitable sentence. In the mean time he hearkened to others that were pleading before the *cazy-asker*, and delivering back the *arzuhal* to him, told him what sentence he was to give. He was so great a lover of justice, that many affirm he never gave an unjust sentence."

The European merchant obliged to appeal to the laws of this country, is, equally with the rayah, exposed to the consequences of their venal administration; and must hope for success, not from the justice of his cause, but from undue influence, or from bribery. Hence their aversion from carrying their disputes before the judges, and hence also credit and confidence, the basis of commerce, are undermined and destroyed.

'In civil causes, the Europeans, in virtue of the capitulations, pay 3 per cent on the amount of the sum which constitutes their claim: the subjects of the country pay 10 per cent. But, as the gainer pays the costs of suit, in order that the judge may not lose his fees, the privilege granted to the European is a disadvantage. The evil consequences of the gainer being burthened with the expences of a law-suit, besides the injustice of such a mode of satisfying the court are evident.

'A Turk will institute a vexatious suit against a rayah, in which he risks nothing, and may eventually avail himself of all the uncertainty of the law; the rayah is placed in a dilemma from which he cannot escape without injury; he may be unsuccessful in his suit; and the least disadvantage he can hope for, is the payment of the costs; so that in most cases he finds it expedient to compound the business. I knew a person, against whom an annual claim was made for a room in the upper part of a house, which he had built himself. He had bought off the first action, and this concession was construed by the opposite party, into an acknowledgment

of his right, and the rayah was subjected in consequence of it, to the payment of a tribute till death. This species of robbery, which constitutes the chief riches of the Turkish populace in the great cities, is distinguished by the name of *arania*. The law indeed is equal, and in the true spirit of it extends the same protection to the believer and the infidel; but, in its administration, *the household of faith* enjoys peculiar privileges. The testimony of a mussulman outweighs the clearest proof which a rayah can adduce, and a conviction of perjury, which entails severe, if not capital, punishment on the one, procures for the other, but a gentle admonition to combine circumstances with less confusion in future.

'Although capital executions are frequent in Turkey, criminal justice can scarcely be said to be administered at all. The life of man, concerning which no deliberation can be too long, is hastily sentenced away, without reflection, according to the influence of passion, or the impulse of the moment. A complaint was preferred to the vizir, against some soldiers who had insulted the gentlemen of the Russian embassy; the vizir made a horizontal motion with his hand, and before the conference was over, seven heads were rolled from a sack at the feet of prince Repnin. A man caught in the act of pilfering property during a fire, has been thrown into the flames by order of the vizir. A house-breaker, detected in robbery, is hanged up, without process, at the door of the house he has robbed. Shopkeepers, or dealers convicted of using false weights or measures, are fined, bastinadoed, or nailed by the ear to their own door-posts: but punishment is frequently inflicted on the innocent, while the guilty enjoy the fruits of criminality. A Swedish gentleman of my acquaintance walking one day in the streets Constantinople, saw the body of an Armenian hanging in the front of a baker's shop. He inquired of a by-stander, for what crime the poor wretch had suffered. "The vizir," said he, "in passing by early in the morning, stopped and ordered the leaves to be weighed; and finding them short of weight, immediately ordered the execution of the person in the shop." "Good God," said the Swede, "how severe a punishment for so slight a crime." "It was thought severe," replied the Turk, for the Christian was but a servant, whose wages were twenty *paras* a day, and whose master derived the whole benefit from the deficiency in the weight of the bread." And yet other Armenians had already occupied the vacant place, and were serving the customers with the greatest indifference.

'In September 1792, the Greeks, who had been taken aboard Lambro's squadron in the Archipelago, were brought to Constantinople, and several of them were hanged on the yard-arms, or under the bowsprits of the prizes. Others were detained in prison, and at length led out, and separately executed, at the corners of different streets in Constantinople. A person, who was accidentally present, told me, that they were driven along by the Turks, with the most unfeeling barbarity; by a push on the back, the criminal fell on his knees, with one stroke of a knife his head was cut off, the body fell forward, the head was thrown between the legs, and the executioner passed on, to inflict the same punishment on the others. A prisoner in the bagnio during the last Russian war, was witness to the execution of two Turks, who for some crime had been condemned to die. The order for their death was concealed from them, the gaoler congratulated them on their deliverance: "Go" said he to one of them, "thank God you are free." And as the man stooped to pass through a low door, a cord was thrown about his neck, and he was instantly strangled. The other was told to sit down, that his irons might be knocked off; and was strangled, while the smith was performing the work. Laws for preventing the abuse of authority in parents or masters, and the exertion of individual revenge, either do not exist in Turkey, or are slightly enforced, and easily evaded. "Murder," says Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, "is never pursued with the king's officers, as with us. 'Tis the business of the next relations to revenge the dead person; and if they like better to compound the matter for money (as they generally do) there is no more said of it." It is indeed true that the robber and the murderer, although when detected in the commission of the crime, they are hanged up or shot, or impaled without mercy; yet, if they escape the first fury of pursuit, or wish to retreat with their earnings into society, they are readmitted without difficulty, and almost without a reflection on their past conduct.

'A Greek *calpha* (or builder) in the service of the present sultan, died in the month of June, 1792, leaving about twenty thousand pounds sterling, which he had amassed during his continuance in employment. His effects were seized by govern-

ment as is usual, on the supposition of their having been gained in its service. His widow, reduced from affluence, in the first transports of grief, accused her son of the murder of his father.

'The young man had intrigued with a servant girl of the family, and would have married her, but the father to prevent it, had dismissed her from his service. Upon his mother's accusation he was imprisoned, and would have suffered; but the mother's tenderness awoke, and her conscience was alarmed; she threw herself at the feet of the judge, retracted all she had said before, accused herself of precipitancy, occasioned by grief for the sudden death of her husband, and now as strongly asserted her son's innocence. The judge, however, was hard to be convinced; he had his doubts and scruples, which there remained but one mode of dispelling. The remains of her husband's fortune, which her prudence had preserved from the vigilance of government, afforded the only hope of carrying home conviction to the breast of the conscientious judge; and the sacrifice of two thousand pounds was the great engine for reversing the decree.

'Torture is secretly, but not unfrequently practised. The motive for inflicting it is generally to extort the confession of concealed property; and the scene of these inhuman proceedings is a building within the walls of the seraglio, called the oven, because it was formerly used as such by the *Bostangis*.

'The rich Rayas are frequently employed as bankers to the Vizir and other great officers of state; a charge hazardous at best, and not unfrequently fatal, for though the advantages of it are great, and the influence it procures flattering to vain or ambitious men; yet they are exposed to the prying eyes of a suspicious court, and usually are involved in the ruin of their employer. The minister, knowing how uncertain is his continuance in office, and apprehensive that his riches will be swallowed up in his disgrace, secretly lodges money with some confidential person from whom through caution he takes no written acknowledgment. This he keeps in reserve against the evil hour, or should his life terminate with his office, directs the disposal of it to those for whom no provision can legally be made. Therefore at the deposition of a public minister, his bankers and others suspected of intimacy with him are applied to for the delivery of all they possess in his name. If the sum falls short of expectation, they are tortured, till they either confess they have more, or supply the sum required from their own capitals; but, if they are rich, even this confession does not always save their lives.

'I was acquainted with an Armenian, who had been confined and tortured into the renunciation of all his hereditary and acquired property. His partner, more resolute, had resisted to death, all the horrible means employed to force him to a confession, and thereby left his family in affluence. I have listened with horror to the relation of their sufferings, which were aggravated by the constant presence of the executioner, who would insultingly complain of the fatigue of his morning's duty, and exact from them the most menial services, and at every repast dip into the same dish with them, his hand reeking with their blood.'

Voyages and Travels.

Travels in America, performed in 1807, for the purpose of exploring the Rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi, and ascertaining the Produce and Social Condition of their Banks and Vicinity. By Thomas Ashe, Esq. Late Captain in the York Rangers. 11. 1s. in boards.

A Voyage to the Demerary, the Essequibo, the Berbice, &c. By Henry Bolingbroke, Esq. 4to. 11.7s. boards.

(*Want of space obliges us to defer our extracts from the description of Caucasus, and Herriot's Travels.*)

Foreign Literature.

FRANCE.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

Des Inondations d'Hiver et d'Eté. On Summer and Winter Inundations. By M. Chavassieu d'Audebert, M. D. of Paris, and Member of several Societies of Medicine, Sciences, and Agriculture. 1 vol. in 8vo. pr. 12 fr. *Paris.* Arthur Bertrand.

This work purports to contain a treatise on humidity as affecting man and animals; advice to the inhabitants of marshy countries, or districts which have been flooded, and to workmen employed in damp places on the means of preserving their health; hints on the means of rendering salubrious the kinds of ground before-mentioned, and also damp houses. The whole is preceded by instructions on the means of remedying the damage caused by inundations on arable ground, pastures and meadows, extracted from Instructions compiled and published by the French government.

In justice, M. C. can claim no merit from those Instructions, which occupy a large proportion of the present volume. Nor is the French government entitled to higher credit for having framed them; for we never witnessed so silly an attempt to dogmatize on common-place subjects. But we are *Registrars* only, and not *Reviewers*: and shall therefore proceed to state the contents of this publication.

The first part, as we said, is an extract from French Governmental Instructions.

The first chapter gives an account of the effects of winter inundations on sowed ground and on pastures, and also the means of lessening or repairing altogether the damage occasioned. These means, which are certainly efficacious when they can be resorted to, are, as the French minister *teaches* us, *to drain off the water again!*

The second chapter treats of the effects of summer inundations on meadows. Here we have the means of saving the hay on overflowed fields, or at least replacing its use, when lost (by feeding cattle on the leaves of common forest-trees.) Then follows a long list of disorders to which cattle is liable from feeding on bad hay, with the proper remedies to cure them, which is some comfort.

The second part belongs entirely to M. C. nor do we think that any one will be tempted to deprive him of the honour. After some general reflections on the effects of humidity on man and animals, he gives the history of the medical constitution of Paris for the year 1805, then that of the catarhal fever, and of the other winter disorders of 1806, accompanying this with hints on the precautions to be used against atmospherical humidity; (*for instance, to be covered with silk, and to change dresses according to the variations of a barometer fixed on the outside of a window as a regulator in those cases.*) He comes next to local humidity, whose general effects he describes. He then explains the mode of making marshy or flooded grounds salubrious again, by draining them; and expatiates at great length on the means of preserving the health of the inhabitants of such districts, and of the workmen employed in swampy places (by making them take to the windward of the marsh, in going to work, or returning from it.) *Ohe! jam satis est.*

Le Bon Jardinier, pour l'Année 1807. The Good Gardener,

for the year 1807. Dedicated and presented to Her Majesty the Empress and Queen (Josephine) by M. Delanney. 12mo. pp. 1000. Small type. pr. 6 fr. *Paris.* Onfroy.

To indulge the wishes of several *amateurs*, as the author tells us, he has affixed to each species of the trees and plants he describes, the classifications of Linneus and of Jussieu. He has thus been induced to enlarge his Vocabulary considerably, by adding to it the definitions of the words, by which these two botanists have distinguished their classes, orders, and families. To please another set of amateurs, for the author seems the most obliging man in the world, he has also introduced whatever was well ascertained in the history of plants. But the more a man gives up, the more is required of him; so that a third set gently hinted that they should be glad to see something in his work, about the etymology of the names given to plants. He has also complied with their wishes by selecting such etymologies as were not too absurd for insertion. Considering the delicate situation in which the author stood towards those unconscientious amateurs, no good-natured man can possibly be offended at paying for this *Good Gardener*, double the usual price (for this is an annual publication,) to be sure, these subjects are much better explained in several treatises; nor will his garden be the better for that second-hand information, but then he has paper and print for his money; and *il faut que tout le monde vive.*

Chemistry.

Nouvelles Récheches sur les lois de l'affinité. New Researches on the Laws of Chemical Affinity. By M. Bertholet; extracted from the Memoirs of the French National Institute. 1 vol. in 8vo. pr. 1 fr. 50. *Paris.* Crochard.

In a former memoir, to which this may be considered as a kind of supplement, M. B. had re-examined the laws regulating that affinity by which bodies tend to unite together, or to form combinations. He at the same time established a proper distinction between the effects produced by the physical properties of those substances which mutually act on each other, and those effects of which affinity itself is the immediate cause. In his essay on Chemical Statistics, (*Essai de Statistique Chimique*) he has explained the results to which those researches had led him, comparing them, as he went on, with those phenomena, the theory of which has been established by chemistry.

In the work before us, he offers some observations, with a view to determine more precisely facts already known, and to establish their connection with the doctrine he has already advanced and explained. He also examines and discusses some opinions contrary to his own. He particularly insists on the variations which may take place in some combinations, and on the means likely to ascertain the respective affinity of acids and alkalies.

This work is divided into twenty chapters, in which the principal substances composed of heterogeneous elements, united by chemical affinity, are carefully examined, and submitted to a rigorous analysis. This publication evinces the wonted perspicuity and ingenuity of its celebrated author.

History.

Histoire de Russie, reduite aux seuls faits importans. History of Russia; containing only important Transactions. By the Author of *Le Voyage de Pythagore.* 1 vol. 8vo. with a general Map of Russia engraved by Tardieu, senior. pr. 5 fr. *Paris.* Arthur Bertrand.

The author has affixed at the head of his work, '*Some Ideas on Historical Composition.*' We, of course, anticipated much satisfaction from the perusal of a work, the author of which was able to dictate laws to his bre-

thren. We even felt some kind of awe, while considering that we were called upon to pass some kind of judgment on so high a literary character. The author's imposing onset rather increased those apprehensions; however as we went on, all our fears utterly vanished, and we were as soon familiarised with this ruler of history as ever the tenants of the marshes were with their king *Log*. To convince our readers that we had good grounds for the kind of hesitation we at first experienced, we shall give the author's preamble to his *Ideas on Historical Composition*.

'The time is come not to increase the enormous mass of books, but to curtail those great historical compilations which weigh down the shelves of libraries, and which no one reads. This wish of writing every thing will disgust every class of readers. The author of this History of Russia, by recording only what is really essential to be known, flatters himself that he gives an example, which, if followed, will prove eminently useful! He has preferred to direct his attention to a vast empire in order to shew the necessity of compressing a great many ideas in a few words.'

After going through sundry *new* rules by which any man may become a Tacitus, if he does but shake his head as the author teaches him, we arrived at the main work. And there we observed that though the facts are few indeed, and the ideas scanty, yet the words bear more than a usual proportion to the sense; more even than in most of the works of the modern French school. The stile is not nervous, but loaded with turgid expressions; the narration is dry and uninteresting, instead of being rapid; and from an affectation to depth of reasoning, the reflections are unintelligible. Among other instances of want of judgment, the author dwells at length on the predecessors of Peter I. who were merely crowned savages; and he says hardly any thing of that monarch and of his successors, who, amidst crimes and revolutions have nevertheless introduced at least a kind of civilization among the higher classes in Russia. One thing only we can commend in this writer, he never fails of expressing the liveliest indignation at the triumph of successful crime, a circumstance not unfrequent in the annals of Russia.

To his history the author has affixed a curious document with this title: *Good and last Advice from Catherine II. to Paul I. found among the Papers of the Empress after her Death*. We shall give in his own words an account of the means by which this valuable manuscript came into his possession.

'A Russian man of letters, attached to the interior service of the court of Petersburgh, sent us a copy of the imperial manuscript, which cost him much pains to procure. The importance of the subject, the high public character of the writer, the circumstances of the times, and the bonds of friendship which unite us, though so far asunder, induced him to take that bold step; he has already provided against the consequences. Timid men would have been prevented from publishing a translation of this document of secret Russian diplomacy, but we recollected the re-impression of the treatise *Del principe* of Machiavel.'

Can any man insult more grossly the common sense of the public? And in so pompous a manner too? But this has been the constant method ever since the French revolution. However despicable these arts really are, the French ruler finds them useful in this superficial age. He was, when this was written, at war with Russia; and the *circumstances of the times* made it necessary to abuse that court, no matter by what means, or in what shape.

Coup d'œil rapide sur les Causes réelles de la decadence de la Pologne. Rapid View of the real Causes of the Decline of Poland. By M. de Komarzewski, late Lieutenant-General in the Armies of the King and of the Republic of Poland, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo. price 4 fr. *Paris*. Bertrand Pottier.

In the whole course of his work, the author never loses sight of its title; he glances rapidly at transactions, their causes and their results; but he seems

objects at once and unfolds them with concise perspicuity.

The *Pacta Conventa* which Henry de Valois was compelled to sign, and which became the ground-work of all similar charters, gradually brought about the dissolution of the state. They degraded royalty, and introduced an anamolous equality; but, as the author judiciously observes, they were, when first framed, only a practical application of those principles of anarchy then prevailing in Poland, and which from that time have constantly influenced public decisions. These principles were, 1st. That the least power granted to the king is hurtful to liberty. 2dly, That the prerogative of the Grand-general formed a necessary balance between the throne and liberty. 3dly, That fortresses and an army were dangerous to liberty; and besides that the nobility was fully equal to the defence of the country. 4thly, That the *veto* or protestation of a single member of the diet, by which all deliberations were annulled, was the bulwark of liberty. 5thly, That no partition could take place, because the preservation of Poland in its integrity was necessary to the balance of power in Europe. 6thly, That the jealousy of the neighbouring powers would always prevent them from coming to an understanding about the partition of Poland.

The events which followed, and which the author unfolds in a masterly manner, proved too late the danger of these baneful and unfounded principles. The brilliant reigns of Etienne Battori, and of Sobieski, for a while hid from the nation the latent symptoms of its decline. But the rapid increase of the power of the Russians whom the Poles had defeated so often, and whom they were taught to despise, ought to have opened their eyes on the danger which awaited them from their ferocious neighbours.

We must refer to the work itself for a detail of the arts by which Russia availed herself of the troubles occasioned by the pretensions of a factious minority, and by the several confederations which were formed in various parts of Poland; and by which the country was so cruelly devastated. After Russia had succeeded in dismembering Poland by a first partition-treaty, she contrived, under the pretence of re-establishing order, to keep garrisons in Warsaw and other towns, and a body of troops in the Ukraine. From that instant it was easy to foresee the invasion of the rest of Poland, which actually took place at the second partition.

The author has unfolded with much perspicuity the improper measures which were adopted to frustrate the designs of the partitioning powers. He has enriched his work with several official documents which we should with difficulty find elsewhere. Such are, for instance, the minutes of a council of war, whose deliberations might have saved the country, if the want of money, the disorganization of the army, and above all, the aristocratical spirit always prevailing in Poland, had not rendered abortive the wise measures that council had proposed.

The author, called upon by his profession to defend the country, and divested at the same time by the knowledge he had acquired, of those prejudices which generally swayed the nobility to which he belonged, has stated with impartiality the almost insuperable obstacles which prevented the establishment of a better system of government. In the same spirit he vindicates the memory of the last king Poniatowski, too lightly condemned by a great number of writers. From a view of the circumstances in which the misfortunes of the times had placed that prince, it seems evident that the ablest sovereigns who ever sat on the throne of Poland would have been equally unsuccessful in attempting to prevent the fall of the monarchy.

The work is generally written in a style not unworthy the dignity of history, and at the same time the author has succeeded in infusing into it that lively interest which attaches to private memoirs.

Tableau des Révolutions du Systeme politique de l'Europe, depuis la fin du quinzieme siecle. View of the Revolutions in the

Political System of Europe, from the End of the Fifteenth Century. By M. F. Ancillon. Vol. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 12mo. pr. 13 fr. 50 cent. *Paris.* Haussman.

This part of M. A.'s work contains the second epoch of this view of the revolutions in the political system of Europe, since the end of the fifteenth century. It shews France rising over the humiliation of the two branches of the house of Austria, and becoming the first, the domineering power. It states the real and relative strength of that nation, the causes of its superiority, and its arrogant pretensions in consequence. For a long time Europe strives to wrest from France a power so tyrannically exercised; its efforts are only partial, at first, but a general league takes place against the common enemy, and the peace of Utrecht crowns the exertions of the allies.

After some considerations on the difficulty of studying or writing modern history, on account of its want of unity, M. A. observes, that the only way of introducing some kind of method in that confused heap of facts, and of connecting together those jarring elements, is to seize a leading idea, or a principal fact, which becomes a central point to which all principal transactions refer more or less. The leading idea he has thought proper to adopt, is the system of the balance of power; that is, a union of minor powers, sufficiently potent to stop the progress of a domineering power, threatening the liberty of the other states.

This system of the balance of power was resorted to with more or less success by Francis I. and Henry II. kings of France against Charles V. and Phillip II. his son, who met with no other obstacles in his ambitious career, but the efforts of the two French monarchs, at first unsuccessful; but which ultimately insured the liberty of Europe. This epoch is the subject of M. A.'s first three Volumes.

In those before us, the scene of Europe often changes. France at first is still at the head of the coalition, fighting for the political and religious liberty of Europe. The Cardinal Richelieu calls into Germany the armies of Sweden, headed by Gustavus Adolphus to stop in his ambitious career Ferdinand II. Emperor of Germany, who was daily overpowering the several states of that part of Europe, and threatening the independence of the rest. This system, so ably followed by Gustavus and the French minister, and after them by the Swedish and French generals, brought about that famous treaty of Westphalia, which for some time established on a firm basis the liberty of the German states, and dissipated those alarms which the great power of the two branches of the house of Austria had justly excited throughout Europe.

Soon after, France in its turn became the dread of Europe, not so much from any great accession of strength, as from the ambitious views which Louis XIV. pompously displayed. The Statholder of Holland, seated afterwards on the throne of England, did then organize a system of counterbalancing power directed against that monarch, in which Anne and her allies persisted with so much perseverance, until the treaties of Utrecht and Radstadt re-established a kind of political equilibrium among the several European states.

Such is the concise account of the subject treated in these volumes; and we should add, that the talents M. A. has displayed, are certainly very respectable.

Manufactures.

Recherches physiques et chimiques sur la fabrication de la poudre à canon. Physical and Chemical Researches on the Fabrication of Gun-powder, by M. J. F. Cossigny, late an Engineer; Member of several learned Societies, 1 vol, 8vo. price 5 fr. *Paris.* Bailleul et Magimel.

The object of this work is to supersede the usual method of manufacturing gun-powder, particularly that employed at the famous French manu-

factory of Essone, and to replace it by another, invented by the author.

He begins by observations on trials made with various kinds of gunpowder, and that of Essone in particular, compared with powder made according to his method and under his inspection in the Isle of France. After these preliminary observations the author enters into some details on the fabrication of gunpowder. He first directs his attention to powder-mills, gives the proportions of the cylindrical mill for the fabrication of **Gunpowder Royal*, and then follows the various operations in the different branches.

M. C. gives us afterwards an account of the several petitions he presented to the Legislative-National Assembly in 1791 and 1792, the last of which contained a memorial on gunpowder, this last gave occasion to a letter from the Directors of gunpowder and saltpetre works to the then minister of marine, which also is given, accompanied with notes. We have then a comparative table between the strength of battle powder now manufactured, and that which would be made in following the author's method, and this he maintains would be effected by trifling alterations in the premises.

The second part of the work contains observations on some chemical elements by J. A. Chaptal, accompanied with researches, experiments, and discussions on the fabrication of gunpowder. He first examines its component principles, namely, sulphur and charcoal; he next adverts to the mechanical operations, to the machines in use, and says a few words on the various manual operations.

After a curious digression on the fabrication of what was called *la poudre revolutionnaire*, M. C. gives an account of the substance which may properly be called saltpetre, a theory on the explosion of gunpowder, a short dissertation on the *sulfate* which remains after its combustion, and, lastly, conjectures, which appear probable, on the causes which occasion the frequent blowing up of powder-mills. The work is concluded by a view of the means which might still be employed to bring gunpowder to greater perfection.

Without pretending to judge how far M. Cossigny's theory is founded on truth, we think his work deserving from all governments that attention which the French ruler will not fail to bestow on it.

* The powder used by the kings of France in their shooting parties. The unfortunate Lewis XVI, who was always very inquisitive about manufactures, having learnt that the workmen employed in that kind of manufacture run imminent danger, refused to use it ever after, although passionately fond of field sports.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

L'art des Accouchemens, The Art of Midwifery by J. J. Baudeloeque, Professor at the Medicinal School of Paris, &c. the fourth edition, revised, corrected, and augmented. 2 thick vols, in 8vo. plates, pr. 18 fr. *Paris.* Mequignon, senior.

This work which has been universally well received, as three successive editions evidently prove, has yet been materially improved in this. From such a subject we cannot be expected to make any extracts, we shall therefore only state briefly the plan of the work.

It is divided into four parts: the first contains the anatomical and physiological instructions necessary for an accoucheur. It is sub-divided into five chapters, their titles of course cannot appear with propriety, except in a professional treatise.

In the second, the author establishes three kinds of birth, the first, natural, the two others where the assistance of art is necessary. These subjects are fully treated in the three last divisions of the work.

The theory contained in this publication is the more entitled to consideration, as it stands confirmed by the long practice of the author, who has been always eminently successful.

Political Economy.

Precis historique du recueil des pieces, &c. Historical Compendium of a Collection of Documents on the various plans for the union of all Christian communities, from the time of the reformation to the present day. Revised, collected, and edited by M. Rabaut, Jun. Member of the Legislature, and of the Legion of Honour. 1 vol. 8vo. pr. 3 fr. *Paris.* Dufour and Perlet.

This collection contains.

1. Plans of union between the Lutherans and Calvinists.

2. Plans of union between the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans and the Calvinists.

3. Extracts from the Ecclesiastical History of Mosheim.

4. A letter from the arch-bishop of Besançon, to M. M. Marron, Rabant Pommier and Mestrezat, pastors of the consistorial reformed church of the department of *La Seine.*

5. Answer of M. Marron, and of M. M. Rabaut Pommier, and Mestrezat, to the archbishop of Besançon.

6. Letter from M. de Molines, president of the consistory of the consistorial reformed church of Lourmarin (department of Vaucluse) to the archbishop of Besançon.

7. Letter from M. Lucet, canon, to the reformed church.

8. Historical account of the various plans of union among Christians holding different opinions, by M. Ph. G——

This collection is both instructive and useful, as it brings within reach, materials scattered in several publications, some of them scarce and others almost entirely forgotten. The historical account goes no higher than the epoch of the reformation; we should have wished that the author had taken a more comprehensive view of the subject, and had given the several attempts to unite Christians in one belief, ever since difference of opinions first broke out in points of faith; such as it is, however, we are thankful for this publication, which is written by a Calvinist.

Topography.

Description de Paris et de ses Environs. Description of Paris and of its Vicinity, by J. G. Legrand, Architect, and C. P. Landon, Painter, with more than one hundred copper-plates, and the plan of Paris with its embellishments. 1st. part in 8vo. pr. 9 fr. common paper. 11 fr. common paper, with proofs on Dutch paper. 18 fr. on vellum-paper, coloured copies, 30 fr. *Paris,* Landon.

This work contains historical accounts of public buildings, observations on the character of their architecture, and notices on the monuments of arts or objects of curiosity they contain. It is divided into four parts which will form together two thick volumes in octavo. The first part contains the description of *Churches,* with a plan annexed to each and its geometrical elevation. The second is to contain *Palaces;* the third *Theatres,* and other buildings for public amusement or utility. The fourth, *Private Buildings,* most remarkable by the elegance of their decorations, or as objects of curiosity.

A plan of Paris, with the improvements now carrying on, or ordered by Bonaparte, is to be added to this collection, and the situation of each public building will be accurately laid down in it.

The price of each part will be the same as that fixed above for the first, subscriptions are received by Landon, the postmasters, the principal booksellers, and print-sellers.

But to return to the first part, which contains, as we have observed, the description and the plans of the Churches of Paris. The author has also given from the best authorities an historical account of their construction. What eminently distinguishes this work from

productions of the same kind, are the severe but just criticisms, which the author passes on the architecture of the churches of Paris, and on their decorations. He has dwelt at large on those buildings only which are remarkable for a peculiar style of architecture, and all others are briefly noticed, even those which have been destroyed during the revolution.

The plates annexed to this work have considerable merit both in the drawing and in the engraving.

Plan de Paris. Plan of Paris, by Demoraine and Barodolle, Engineers, pri. 2 fr. 50 cent.

This plan exhibits the new improvements intended and partly executed under Napoleon I. as the authors style him. He represents,

1st. The four new bridges intended or already erected across the Seine.

2dly. The opening of several large streets and public squares.

3dly. Two canals for the purposes of navigation and irrigation, branching in various directions into the city, with harbours, towing-paths, and other conveniences. The most remarkable is the canal of *L'Ourcq*, which is now in a forward state; this canal is to join the Marne at Lassy, above Meaux, and passing through Paris, communicate with the Seine by several branches.

4thly. The plans of the several intended public buildings, with an indication of the uses to which they are to be devoted, and of the spots where they are to be erected.

5thly. and lastly, the new *Boulevards*, and the new *Barrieres*, which are represented as more complete, more correct, and more *majestic*, than the former ones.

Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne. Picture of Modern Spain, by J. Fr. Bourgoing, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France to Madrid, &c. fourth edition, 3 vol. 8vo. with 1 4to vol. of plates, and a map of the roads, pr. 50 fr. *Paris*, Tournoisen, jun.

This fourth edition, of a well known publication, has undergone much correction, and the additions which have been made, give us the state of modern Spain, down to the year 1806. The editor has also inserted in an advertisement, much useful information for people travelling in Spain, such as 1st. The value of Spanish coin in French currency. 2ndly. Some customs peculiar to the Spaniards, as, for instance, they never put the *Don*, which is a title of gentility, before the surname, but always before the Christian name. 3dly. Some rules of Spanish pronunciation but little known.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

May, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Biography.

In the course of next month will be published, Memoirs of the life of Sir Philip Sidney, in 1 vol, 4to. by Dr. Zouch, Prebendary of Durham.

Fine Arts.

This day is published, the first part of a work dedicated to the use of the Patrons, Professors and Students, of the fine Arts; entitled, the Artist's Repository; or, Encyclopedia of the Fine Arts, calculated to assist the genius of the Student, and gratify the taste of the Professor. It will contain a very entertaining and instructive series of explanatory lectures on drawing the human figure.—Accounts of the methods of preparing colors, and using them. Instructions for painting in water colors, crayons and oil—for engraving in all the various styles—Complete and familiar treatises on sculpture; perspective; architecture; landscape; a dictionary explaining the peculiar terms used in the arts. A history of the arts; biographical sketches of the most famous artists—and all requisite information relative to the different branches of the arts, both in principle and practice. It will include upwards of three hundred engravings, in progressive lessons for copying, studying, &c. 'Students of the Fine Arts,' says the Prospectus, 'who depend on their own exertions for success, will find this to be the only work from which they can derive adequate instruction, and by the assistance of which, they may speedily arrive at proficiency. Drawing masters will find in this work the best and least expensive series of instructions, and examples for copying, which they can lay before their pupils. To schools, whether with or without the instructions of a drawing master, the advantages accruing from this work are incalculable. It will be completed in ten parts, price five shillings each, a part will be published every month, or oftener, so as to terminate it before the end of 1808. For the convenience of purchasers, it will also be published in fifty numbers, at one shilling each.'

Geology.

Mr. Parkinson is expected to publish the second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, in the beginning of June. It will contain twenty plates coloured after nature, exhibiting the representations of nearly two hundred fossils of the remains of Zoophytes; among which are specimens determining that upwards of twenty species of the encrinus have existed. These fossils are found dispersed in several parts of Great Britain.

History.

The sixth and last volume of the New Edition of Holinshed's Chronicles, which has been waiting for the incorporation of the Indies, is in a state of considerable forwardness. The Booksellers who undertook the republication of this work, and of other scarce and valuable chronicles, have just sent that of Hall to press.

The first two volumes of Monstralet, translated by Mr. Johnes, are nearly completed at the Hafod Press, and will probably soon be given to the public.

Medicine.

Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press a work entitled the Diseases of Edinburgh, in which the sources of the permanent or regularly returning diseases of that city are pointed out, and the entire removal of these sources, as well as the method of cure of the diseases they induce are explained.

Mr. Woolley, surgeon, at Wootton Bassel, will speedily publish a letter on the subject of vaccination, addressed to those classes of the community, whose example may influence the inferior orders.

Miscellaneous.

The Rev. Mr. Stawell, of Cork, has in the press a Translation of the Georgics of Virgil, with copious Notes and Annotations, illustrative of the Rural Economy and Agriculture of the Ancients.

Mr. Samuel Roole, has nearly finished a Translation of the Select Works of Anthony Van Leuenhoek, from the original Dutch and Latin editions, published by the Author, which will form 2 vols. 4to.

The following works are in the Clarendon-press:—Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, 2 vols. 8vo —Vita Abdollatiphi, Arabian and Latin.—Grosbach's Greek Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—Bishop Burnet's Abridgment of the History of the Reformation, 8vo.

Novels.

Mr. Cumberland has a Novel in the press, to be intitled John de Lancaster. It is the Work which he announced in his 'Memoirs' in the following words: —'I have also planned and in great part finished, one more Novel, upon which I have bestowed much time and care, anxious to leave something behind me, which may instruct the scholar as well as the idler, something which gravity may read without contempt, and modesty without a blush: a work of fancy, that may prove I have not quite exhausted my capacity to amuse, nor quit abandoned my endeavours to instruct.'

Mr. Smith intends to publish very soon, a work entitled Delworth, or Elevated Generosity, a Fiction, in 3 vols.

Theodore, from the French of Le Brun, a work after the manner of Paul and Virginia, is expected to appear speedily.

Mr. C. Lucas, author of the Infernal Quixote, has a Novel in three volumes nearly ready for publication, entitled the Abyssinian Reformer, or the Bible and Sceptre.

Mr. Lewis has in the press some new original Romances in Prose and Verse.

Mrs. Hanway, Author of Ellinor, or the World as it goes, has nearly completed another Work, to be entitled Falconbridge Abbey, a Devonshire Story, in 5 vols.

Poetry.

Mr. Byerley is employed in a Translation of the Horace of Corneille in Blank Verse.

Theology.

Mr. Charles Burney has made considerable progress in an Abridgment of

Bishop Pearson on the Creed, for the use of the upper forms of Schools.

Topography.

Almost every Tourist in Wales has found either the inconvenience of conveying and referring to many volumes, orthe want of information in a single work, when the track of the author has been deviated from. Mr. G. Nicholson, of Poughnilt, near Ludlow, announces that he has endeavoured to overcome some of these obstacles, by a new publication which is in considerable forwardness at the press, called 'The Cambrian Traveller's Guide and Pocket Companion,' containing the collected information of the most authentic writers, relating to the Principality, and parts of the adjoining counties of England; augmented with considerable original additions, the result of various excursions.

The work is arranged under numerous heads of cities, towns, villages, inns, bridges, castles, palaces, mansions, abbeys, churches, mountains, rocks, inlets, waterfalls, ferries, passes, &c., in alphabetic order: with descriptions of what is remarkable in the intervening spaces, in every direction; as solitary houses, forts, encampments, walls, ancient roads, caverns, rivers, aqueducts, woods, fields of battles, cromlechs, carneddau, tumuli, pillars, druidic circles, works of iron, copper, tin, and potteries. The distances are given, and by what respective tourists pursued, so as to reserve the distinct routes of Aikin, Barber, Bingley, Coxe, Donovan, Evans, Hutten, Malkin, Pennant, Skrine, Warner, and Wyndham, on a peculiar plan. The whole is interspersed with historic and biographic notices; with natural history, botany, mineralogy, agriculture, and remarks on the manners and customs of the inhabitants. It is printing in a middle sized 8vo. in double columns, so as to include a mass of interesting particulars in a small compass.

Mr. Fenton, who some time ago announced his intention of publishing a Historical Tour through the county of Pembroke, and who is known to have been long engaged in collecting materials for it, is now proceeding with that work, and will shortly put it to press: it will be embellished with a variety of engravings from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare; Mr. Fenton, intends this work as a part of a general description of South Wales, which he hopes to be able to complete, to form a companion to Mr. Pennant's account of North Wales; it is also Mr. Fenton's design to publish about the same time with his account of Pembrokeshire, a new and enlarged edition, in three volumes quarto, of Mr. Pennant's works; with this view he means to go over the ground which Mr. Pennant travelled, to collect what materials may have escaped the researches of his predecessor, and to explore other districts of North Wales, which Mr. Pennant did not visit; in this excursion he will be accompanied by Sir Richard Hoare, who has in the most obliging manner volunteered his service to supply what drawings may be deemed desirable, and to superintend the engraving of them. Other drawgins will also be given from the collection of Mr Pennant.

Travels.

Mess. Matthews and Leigh, announce their intention of publishing Sir John Carr's new work, a Tour in Scotland, which will appear early this season. The work will form one handsome volume in quarto, with highly finished plates, from drawings by the author.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, illustrated by twenty engravings, representing Implements in Husbandry, Buildings, and Live Stock, with a sketch of the Soil, by the Rev. Arthur Young. 8vo. 14s. Phillips.

This volume follows the usual plan of the publications of the Board of Agriculture, distinguishing and describing the geographical situation and general circumstances of the county; the state of property; the buildings, the mode of occupation; the implements; enclosing; the arable land, in every kind of culture; the grass lands; the gardens and orchards; the woods and plantations; the wastes, the improvements, general and particular; the live stock; the rural economy, and the political economy, including roads, canals, commerce, manufactures, the population, societies, &c.

We notice, that complete sets of surveys of twenty-eight counties, recently published under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, uniformly printed in octavo, and done up in boards, or particular reports, may be had of all booksellers, at the pleasure of the purchaser.

New Edition.

Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, including some remarks on Grecian and Gothic Architecture, collected from various Manuscripts in the possession of the different Noblemen and Gentlemen for whose use they were originally written. The whole tending to establish fixed Principles in the respective Arts. By H. Repton esq. A new edition, elegantly printed by Bensley, on imperial quarto paper, illustrated by numerous plates, many of which are coloured, 5l. 5s.

By the same author.

An enquiry into the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening, with remarks on the theory and practice, including a defence of the Art. 5s.

Antiquities.

The Antiquities of Shropshire. By William Pearson. With 42 etchings. Oblong 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Biography.

Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, with a new Edition of her Poems, some of which have never appeared before; to which are added, some Miscellaneous Essays in Prose, together with her Notes on the Bible, and Answers to Objections concerning the Christian Religion. By the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M.A. Vicar of Northbourn, in Kent, her Nephew and Executor. 4to. pp. 650. price 2l. 2s. 8vo. 2 vols. 18s. Rivingtons.

'It can hardly be deemed necessary to say much by way of apology for offering to the Public the Memoirs of so high and excellent a character as that of Mrs. Carter, though her life was so little diversified by incident, or marked by any events but such as happen to all. The great end of biography is not so much to amuse the fancy, as to instruct and improve the mind. Very useless will be that volume, and very ill will the author of it have executed his important office, unless it leaves some other traces on the reader's heart than the recollection of a bare narrative of facts, or a diary, of trite and uninteresting occurrences.

'Biography ought to be made subservient to nobler purposes. The good, the wise, the learned, the patriot statesman, and the patriot hero; they whose

improvements in science and the arts have added to the comforts and innocent enjoyments of life;

Quique pii vates, & Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo,

these and these only, should be the subjects of it. And the annals of their lives, though often perhaps "short and simple," should be written in such a manner as may serve for an example to others, as well as for their instruction and amusement.

'In delivering this opinion, the Author of these Memoirs has too much reason to fear that it may be urged against himself. He is indeed fully conscious of his deficiencies, more especially as the previous habits of his life, and the turn of his usual studies, have not tended to fit him for a work of this kind. He was tempted, however, to undertake it, not so much from the desire of Mrs. Carter's friends (though that was in several instances strongly expressed) as from his own wish that a just and true account should appear of one to whom he was so nearly and affectionately attached, and whose life was so exemplary as well as amiable. In this respect, and in this alone, scarcely any other person was equally well qualified, as he had resided with so large a portion of of his life, and was left in possession of all her papers.

'In this humble attempt, therefore, the Author claims no other merits than that of having given, with the most scrupulous regard to truth, such particulars of her education, life, and studies, as came within his knowledge, or from other sources of information, assisted and elucidated by some of her own letters. It is still however his hope, that the work may not be wholly useless; and that the contemplation of so much piety, virtue, and learning, may be attended with better effects than the gratification of mere curiosity; that her precepts and example may serve to rouse the indolent, while they confirm and strengthen the good.' *Preface.*

'The difficulty of rendering the memoirs of a life, wholly devoted to letters, interesting, has already been often observed. Very different from these of Statesmen. Heroes, and Monarchs, concerning which the author may often say, *inopem me copia fecit*, and of which the most arduous task is to know what events he should select. In the lives of many of the good and learned, there are no events from which to choose, no remarkable circumstances to engage the attention, and no adventures to amuse. Nothing, probably, happens to them, but what is common to all men; their hours passed in the "cool sequestered vale of life," the *secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ*, afford but little to relate, and not much to observe; and even that little will generally fail to interest those who are engaged in either the gaieties or the business of worldly pursuits. An author of genius may indeed extract amusement and instruction from annals the most barren of event: he may find, like the moralist of Shakespeare, 'sermons in stones, and good in every thing.' But few are possessed of such fascinating powers; and of the many writers who have endeavoured to follow the footsteps of Johnson, not one has caught his mantle; nothing has yet appeared in that line, *aut simile aut secundum*. Indeed to imitate his sonorous periods, his manly and nervous style, though not easy, is yet far less difficult than to attain to his unvarying piety and morality, his deep sense, his almost unbounded knowledge, and his entertaining, though singular, manner of conveying his ideas, which so forcibly engages the attention.'

'Yet though these circumstances may well cause fear in the writer, the accounts of such persons are not wholly void of either interest or usefulness. It is not uninteresting to view their progress in literary pursuits, nor the manner in which they have acquired their knowledge, and formed their mind. It may be useful, as well as amusing, to be made acquainted with the private lives of those who are publicly known only by their writings; and though they may even be devoid of incident, to see how for their writings and their lives agree with each other; to correct our own conduct by theirs; to copy their virtues, and avoid their errors. For in this point of view, the history of those in distinguished or elevated stations is of little use. They are so far removed from the greater

part of mankind, as to be seen only at a distance; and their example cannot be very profitable to those who are wholly unacquainted with the scenes and situations in which they are placed; who in general can neither know the motives of their actions, nor the temptations to which they are exposed.'

'But in order to make the humble records of private life really used or interesting, above all things the strictest adherence to truth is absolutely requisite. Biographers generally feel an interest in their subject, which makes them wholy sink, or at least soften, the defects, while they dwell too long on the merits of the character which they are describing: and this often prevents the good effects which might otherwise be derived from the perusal of such writings.'

'In the present case, whatever other faults there may be in this publication, and however great, the author will at least strictly attend to veracity; and will affirm nothing concerning the subject of these Memoirs, but what he either knows, or has reason to believe, to be true. However nearly connected by consanguinity, and still more by long and intimate affection, having been in some degree educated by her, and having resided great part of his life with her, he will not be swayed by any consideration either to exceed or to conceal the truth.'

Elizabeth Carter was born (reckoning by the new style) on the 16th of December, 1717, at Deal in Kent. She was eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, D. D. Perpetual Curate of the Chapel in that town, and afterwards Rector of Woodchurch and of Ham, both in that county, and one of the six preachers in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. Her mother was Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Richard Swayne, of Bere, in the county of Dorset, esq. (a younger branch of those of Gunville, in the same county) by a daughter of Thomas Trenchard, of Wolverton, and Lychet Maltravers, esq. Dr. Carter's father was a very considerable farmer and grazier, in the vale of Ailesbury, where his family had been settled for some generations: but probably it was originally from Cornwall, since in the old ruined Chapel of St. Laurence near Bodmin, among the arms of the neighbouring families who had been benefactors to it, are those of Carter, the same as borne by those of Bucks, viz. azure, two lions rampant or, which were also borne by the Carters of St. Cullumbe in Cornwall.

Dr. Carter was originally designed for his father's business, and did not begin to study the learned languages till he was nineteen years of age; and very uncommon was the progress he made in them, since he became a very deep and critical scholar in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and also acquired a very considerable degree of knowledge of the sciences. He was of Emanuel College in Cambridge. His children all agreed, that few men equalled him in the clearness of his understanding, the accuracy of his knowledge, the calmness of his temper, and the unsullied purity of his life. It is not therefore surprising that they should have the highest opinion of him, and the warmest attachment to him. He died at Deal in 1774, in the 87th year of his age. He published some tracts of controversial divinity, and a volume of sermons, written in a plain, but nervous style; more remarkable for the knowledge which they shew him to have possessed of the Scriptures, than for any display of learning, or attempt at elegance of diction.

He gave all his children, daughters as well as sons, a learned education. Of those who are still living, it is needless, and would be improper, to say much. John, the eldest son, as a magistrate, a gentleman, and a scholar, is sufficiently known in the county where he resides. Henry the youngest, by another mother, is a respectable clergyman in Berkshire. Though it may not be deemed strictly pertinent to the subject of these memoirs, yet let the author of them be pardoned if he ventures to pay a tribute in them to the memory of one of the best of mothers. She was the younger own sister of Elizabeth and John, above mentioned. Greatly inferior to her sister in learning, she was more than her equal in wit, and quickness in parts. In learning, however, she was far from being deficient, being a very good Latin and French, and a tolerable Greek and Italian scholar, with some knowledge also of Hebrew. In judgment she was excelled by very few; in goodness of heart, warmth of affection to her family and friends, and piety constant and unfeigned, perhaps by none. Her eyes were closed by the hand that traces these lines, and the writer of them had the mournful satisfaction of attending her in her last illness, and of seeing a Christian life closed by a Christian death. Very

early in life Mrs. Carter seems to have formed a resolution, which she was enabled to keep, of devoting herself to study, and living a single life; and she wished this sister Margaret, to live always with her, and share her fortunes. This she declined; but through life they continued the dearest of friends, in the most intimate and confidential intercourse.

When Mrs. Carter was about ten years of age she had the misfortune to lose her mother. She died of a decline; partly, as is supposed, occasioned by vexation. She brought her husband a handsome fortune of several thousand pounds, which they hoped to encrease, for a family, then likely to be large, by buying South Sea stock. They had not, however, the prudence to sell in time; and the bursting of that bubble in the memorable year 1720 swept the greatest part of it away. From this stroke she never recovered, and Dr. Carter himself was so much affected by it, that he never willingly mentioned it, nor chose to say how large a sum he had thus lost.

The infancy and early youth of Mrs. Carter afforded no promise of the attainments which she afterwards acquired. Yet even then it was her most eager desire to be a scholar, though nature seemed to forbid it. She gained the rudiments of knowledge with great labour and difficulty; and her perseverance was put to a most severe trial. The slowness with which she conquered the impediments, that always oppose the beginning of the study of the dead languages, was such as wearied even the patience of her father; and he repeatedly entreated her to give up all thoughts of becoming a scholar. But she was determined to overcome the difficulty, and her unwearied application injured her health, and probably laid the foundation of those frequent and severe head-achs, from which she was never afterwards wholly free. Hence also she contracted the habit of taking snuff. This she did at first in order to keep herself awake during her studies, which she frequently protracted during great part of the night, and was afterwards unable to give up the custom, though it was very disagreeable to her father. This ardent thirst after knowledge was, however, at length crowded with complete success; and her acquirements became, even very early in life, such as are rarely met with. What she had once gained she never afterwards lost; an effect indeed to be expected from the intense application by which she acquired her learning, and which is often by no means the case with respect to those, the quickness of whose faculties renders labour almost needless.

Amidst her severer studies, however, more feminine accomplishments were not neglected. Her father sent for her a year to board in the house of Mr. Le Sueur, a French refugee minister at Canterbury. There she learnt to speak the French language, which she continued to do to the close of her life, better than that most persons who have not lived abroad. She learnt also the common branches of needle-work, which she practised to the very last; and music, in which, though very fond of it, she never seems to have made any considerable progress. She played both on spinnet and German flute; and certainly took some pains to acquire this accomplishment, as there is a great deal of music for both instruments in her own hand writing. Her father was very intimately acquainted with Dr. Lynch, the Dean of Canterbury, and his brother, a physician of some note. In those respectable families she spent great part of her time; and her friendship for the remaining branches of them continued as long as she lived.

She seems very early to have cultivated a taste for poetry; for in the year 1738, she published a very small collection of poems, written before she was twenty years of age. They were printed by Cave, the original editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and St. John's Gate appears in the title-page. This edition is now very scarce, and hardly to be met with. It contains only twenty-four quarto pages. None of the poems contained in it appear in the edition generally called the first, which was not published till the year 1762, except the first, on her birth-day, and the translation of the 30th Ode of Anacreon. In the present edition they are restored, more as literary curiosities than from their merit, in which they are certainly very inferior to the others.

Mrs. Carter's progress in learning very soon occasioned her to be noticed by some of the most respectable families in Kent; among these was the Honourable Mrs. Rooke, widow of George Rooke, Esq. (son to Admiral Sir G. Rooke) and sister to John, first Viscount Dudley and Ward, who resided at the mansion-house of St. Laurence, near Canterbury. She had also a house in London, where Miss Carter, as she was then called, passed a winter with her, and was introduced by her to many persons of distinction in rank, as well as letters; and this first gave her a taste for such society, as out of London can hardly be met with. She also spent a good deal

of her time with a brother of her father, a silk merchant, who was partner with Mr. Vere, of Bishopsgate street, who was his wife's brother, and uncle to the present Banker of that name. So that from the age of 18 or 19 years, Mrs. Carter generally passed great part of the winter in London, where her acquaintance was much courted, and estimated as it deserved. The summer she chiefly spent with her father at Deal, or with her friends at Canterbury.

It is not easy, at this distance of time, to relate exactly her progress in learning, in its proper order. She began with the Latin and Greek languages, and after some time added to them the Hebrew. Of her proficiency in this last, the writer of this is not a competent judge, though he has every reason to believe it to be considerable, and she never neglected reading it every day when in health; but with the two former she was thoroughly and intimately acquainted, especially with Greek, to which noble language she was particularly partial. She used to relate with much pleasure in her own family (for no person spoke less of herself, and of her own acquirements, in company) that Dr. Johnson had said, speaking of some celebrated scholar, that he understood Greek better than any one whom he had ever known, except Elizabeth Carter. Yet with the Greek and Latin grammars she was almost wholly unacquainted, and used to say of them, with some degree of unmerited contempt, that she never had learnt them. As a general science, however, she understood grammar well, but not as taught in schools, and rather thought it ought to be a consequence of understanding the language, than a handmaid to that knowledge. But her ignorance of it was never preceptible except in regard to Prosodia, of which she knew but little, in which therefore she sometimes, though very rarely, made mistakes.

The French language, as has been observed before, she learnt (to speak at least) of a native, and understood it thoroughly: so she did Italian, Spanish, and German, which languages she taught herself without any assistance. Of this last language she was particularly fond, and took great delight in reading it. She began to study German when she was about twenty years of age, by desire of her father, in order to qualify herself for some place at court. Sir George Oxenden, a very intimate friend of her father, proposed this scheme, and offered to use his interest for that purpose. This her father made known to her in a very elegant as well as sensible Latin epistle, dated from Bath, November 1, 1737; in which he tells her, that virtue may be preserved in every place, at court as well as in the country. The language, indeed, was soon and completely attained; but whether she disliked the confinement of a court, or whether Sir George's interest could not procure her a desirable situation there, certain it is, that the German language was of no use to her with respect to her advancement in life.

Later in life she learned Portuguese: in which, for want of books, she probably made no great progress. Last of all, she taught herself Arabic; but this very difficult language she never professed to understand well, but was just able to read with the constant assistance of a dictionary. She made indeed an Arabic dictionary for herself, containing various meanings of words, and their combinations, which she found, from her own reading, to have been improperly translated, or misunderstood.

Meantime the sciences were not neglected, though they were far from being her forte, or from giving her the pleasure which she received from classical and historic learning. However, she bestowed a great deal of attention upon astronomy; which she thought a noble science, and in which she made a very considerable progress.

In the course of her Greek studies, especially in reading the Greek historians, to whom she was very partial, Mrs. Carter took great delight in ancient geography, and made many MS. corrections and alterations in the maps which she used to consult. With this indeed she was much more conversant than with modern geography, or even that of her own country, of which she had only a general, and, in some cases, merely a superficial knowledge; so that she was literally better acquainted with the meanderings of the Peneus, and the course of the Ilyssus, than she was with those of the Thames or Loire; and could give a better account of the wanderings of Ulysses and Æneas, than she could of the voyages and discoveries of Cook or Bougainville.

But among her studies there was one which she never neglected: one which was always dear to her from her earliest infancy to the latest period of her life, and in which she made a continual progress. This was that of Religion, which was her constant care and greatest delight. Her acquaintance with the Bible, some part of which she never failed to read every day, was as complete, as her belief in it

was sincere. And no person ever endeavoured more, and few with greater success, to regulate the whole of their conduct by that unerring guide. She assisted her devotion also by assiduously reading the best sermons, and other works upon that most interesting subject. Her piety was never varying; constantly fervent, but not enthusiastic; and the author of this sketch twice assisted her, in his professional capacity, in the most solemn exercise of religion, when she was supposed by others, and thought herself, to be dying; and she received the Sacrament with the same calm and grateful devotion, the same Christian hope expressed in all humility; the same composure of mind, as in the time of her highest health. It was impossible to witness a scene of such sublime and rational piety, without mentally applying to the occasion the affecting prayer of a true prophet though a wicked man, Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like her's.

To controversial divinity, however, she had a great dislike, and thought it productive of more harm than good; and she advised her friends never to read books adverse to the Scriptures, or raising objection, though futile, might strike the mind, and perhaps unsettle the faith: and the answer to it, however good, might fail to carry conviction, so that much might be lost while nothing could be gained. And perhaps with regard to a great part of the world this reasoning may be just; but with respect to herself, her faith was too well founded to be shaken; and her notes on the Scriptures, as well as answers to objections made to their truths which are intended to be made public, will shew that she needed not to have any fear on her own account of reading all that could be urged against them.

As her piety began early, so it travelled with her through life. It was at all times the most distinguishing feature of her character. It was indeed the very piety of the Gospel, shewn not by enthusiasm, or depreciating that of others, but by a calm, rational, and constant devotion, and the most unwearied attention to acquire the temper, and practise the duties of a Christian life. She never thanked God, like the proud Pharisee, that she was not like others, but rather, like the publican, besought him to be merciful to her a sinner.

Universal Biography; containing a copious account, critical and historical, of the life and character, labours and actions, of eminent persons, in all ages and countries, conditions or professions, arranged in alphabetical order. By J. Lempriere, D. D. Handsomely printed in a very large quarto volume. 3l. 3s.

An abridgment for the use of schools and of young persons, is now in the press, and will shortly be published, in an octavo volume.

Memoirs of the Rev. Cornelius Winter; by the Rev. W. Jay. 8vo. 9s.

New Editions.

The Life of Petrarch. Collected from *Memoires pour la vie de Petrarch.* By Mrs. Dobson. 7th Edition, embellished with eight copper-plates, designed by Kich, and engraved by Mackenzie, 2 vol. 12mo. 12s.

Lives of Ancient Philosophers; translated from the French of Fenelon, with notes, Life of the author, &c. by the Rev. John Cormack, M. A. 2 vols. small 8vo. 12s.

Classical Literature.

The Works of Sallust; to which are prefixed, Two Essays on the Life, Literary Character, and Writings of the Historian; with Notes historical, biographical, and critical. By Henry Steuart, LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 vols. pp. 1305, 4l. 12s. C. and R. Baldwin.

The first of these volumes contains two essays; one, on the life and genius of Sallust, the other on his literary character and writings. It also comprises translations of the two letters addressed to Cæsar *de Republicâ Ordinandâ*, generally attributed to the historian.

The second volume contains translations of the Catilinian Conspiracy, and the Jugurthine War. Very copious notes are subjoined to each of these productions; an extensive preface introduces the whole Publication.

Dr. S's. opinion of the moral character of his author may be collected from the following summary in his first essay.

'As vice and virtue are qualities diametrically opposite in their nature, we may assert, that the existence of the one, in any remarkable degree, necessarily implies the absence of the other. Great intellectual culture, and great intellectual debasement, have a close analogy to these qualities, and are often their respective concomitants; accordingly it may be believed, that the former can no more coalesce with gross excesses of vice, than the latter can have place amidst high sentiments of virtue. If this be true, it will follow, of course, that the evidence, which would attribute to Sallust almost every crime, that can disfigure and degrade human nature, must, even at first sight, appear suspicious; and it will be still more invalidated, when we reflect, that he, who found leisure only for so great and continued mental efforts, could not probably be sunk, as is supposed, in the lowest depths of profligacy.'

In the second essay, the subject of which is the literary character of Sallust, he is described as a profound and original thinker, a sagacious observer of character, an animated and generally impartial relater of facts; but his style is admitted to be occasionally harsh and abrupt; and his honesty is questioned on account of the slight manner in which he speaks of Cicero the most conspicuous actor in defeating the Catalinian conspiracy.

This essay concludes with a complete catalogue of the editions and translations of Sallust.

We extract Dr. S's translation of the character of Catiline, as drawn by Sallust.

'Lucius Catiline was descended from a family of illustrious rank. He possessed, in an eminent degree, both vigour of mind, and bodily strength; but his disposition, which naturally was wicked, was rendered, by habit, profligate and irreclaimable.

'Catiline delighted in broils, in civil commotion, in rapine and bloodshed. In such scenes he had mingled from his early years, eager to exercise his talents for mischief. With a constitution capable of enduring, beyond belief, the extremes of cold, of want, and of continued watching, he united a spirit, which was, at once, daring, crafty, and versatile. He could frame any falsehood; he could dissemble in any truth; ever ready to support an artificial character. In the gratification of his appetites he was fierce and ungovernable; covetous, to a degree, of the possessions of others, prodigal alike, of his own fortune; and, while copious and voluble in talk, endued with but a small share of solid understanding. Yet the genius of the man was towering and romantic. His ambition was altogether of that ardent sort, which loves the vast and the incredible, and aims at objects wholly beyond its attainment.

'Such being the manners and character of Catiline, it can excite no wonder, if, after the example of Scylla, he deeply fixed his wishes on the supreme power, and subverting the government. Fired by the successes of that usurper, he burned to enter on a like splendid career, and felt no scruple about the means. The ruin of his fortune, together with the consciousness of many crimes, had stung his fierce spirit with remorse and disappointment; and these evils could not fail to be encreased, by the depraved habits and propensities, which I have already enumerated. Nor was the profligacy of Catiline without the incitement of example. The Roman manners, in this period, furnished a complete school of corruption. In the same people they displayed the deplorable union of avarice and luxury, at once the worst, although, to appearance, the most inconsistent of vices.

The Georgics of Publius Virgilius Maro, translated into English blank verse; By James R. Deare, LL. D. Vicar of Bure, in the county of Suffolk, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

New Edition.

Xenophon de Cyri Institutione; à Hutchinson. Eleventh Edition.

Commerce.

An Inquiry into the State of the British West India Islands. By Joseph Lowe, Esq. 8vo. pp. 150. 4s. C. and R. Baldwin.

The contents of this pamphlet are arranged under the three following heads.

1st. Of the importance of the West India trade, as a national object.

2nd. Of the ruinous condition of this

trade under the present circumstances, and of the consequences of its loss to the country.

3rd. Observations on the means of relief: accompanied with some remarks on the effects of peace on this valuable traffic, as well as on the general commerce of the kingdom.

'The general reader, whose attention is fixed more on the result than on the detail of the inquiry, will be chiefly interested in the latter part.'

From the case as here exhibited, it appears that the little or no demand now exists on the continent, for British West India produce; and yet that the planters continue to grow the articles which they were accustomed to cultivate before the altetation in the foreign market.—The consequences of such a concurrence are obvious, and for the remedy we need not have recourse to much reasoning, since the lessons of past experience and the instincts of interest clearly point it out.

'No measure which the wisdom of the British Legislature could devise, or the energy of the British nation execute, could so effectually relieve the hardships of the West-India colonies as peace. Its beneficent operation would be immediately felt in the diminished price of stores, insurance, and freight; in the multiplied channels of export; in the general security of the islands; in short, in so many various ways that the enumeration would be endless. As peace therefore is so essential to the welfare of the West Indies, and so important to the national interests at large, I shall treat at some length of our prospects of concluding it; of the terms that will probably be offered us, and of the influence of peace on our commerce and manufactures. I shall endeavour also to examine the foundation of the popular opinion, that our danger from France is greater in peace than in war, and what probability there is that a treaty with Bonaparte will be lasting.'

Mr. L. includes a table exhibiting the total value of exports from Great Britain, in the years 1785—1805 inclusive, according to official returns from the Custom-house to Parliament: after which he adds:

'It appears from this interesting document, that from 1785 to 1793, when the war broke out, the commerce of Great Britain was not only on the increase; but that the ratio of that increase was augmenting every year. For instance, the excess of 1786 above 1805, was three hundred thousand pounds; but the excess of 1791 above 1790, was more than two millions. Had peace continued, our exports would have increased, not only by two millions a year, as in 1791 and 1792—but by a *ratio progressively augmenting*. But what was the consequence of the war? In the first year of war (1793,) our exports are lessened at once by five millions, and although this diminution is afterwards made up, the ratio of the peace increase was never recovered. Supposing we had continued at peace, and that our increase of exports had been only two millions each year, as was the case in 1791 and 1792, the amount of our yearly exports would have been sixteen millions greater than they are now. But these sixteen millions are official value, and in computing custom-house returns, it is customary to add sixty per cent. for the difference between the real and official value. Had we therefore continued at peace, instead of an apparent increase in our exports of sixteen millions, we should have had a real increase of twenty-five millions!

'Another striking circumstance is exhibited by the table of official facts. Look at the only year of peace which we have enjoyed since the commencement of this tedious contest, the year 1802. In that year our exports made a sudden start of nearly four millions above the preceding year of war. Look next at the immediately succeeding year of war. Our exports that year suddenly fell nearly ten millions below those of the preceding year of peace. Observe, too, what has been their condition since that time. They have not yet risen to the amount which they had attained in the year of war preceding the peace of Amiens. So that since the year 1800, our commerce has been worse than stationary—it has been retrograde.'

'The navigation of the whole world is passing into the hands of neutrals. They conduct not only the carrying trade of Europe, but they surpass the number of British shipping in the seas of India and China. The trade between Britain and North America, between North America and the West Indies, between Britain and Europe, from Memel to Constantinople—all is conducted by neutral shipping. Such are the consequences of a war of fifteen years.'

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Fines.

Recoveries.

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The proceedings in criminal cases in general, and in *real* and *mixed* actions, being foreign to the purposes of this work, are only incidentally mentioned in the course of it: the doctrine of *attachments*, however, is considered, as it arises out of, and is connected with, the proceedings in civil suits.

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'They are not so presumptuous, however, as to suppose their undertaking unexceptionable in all respects: indeed they have been convinced of the contrary by the candid and friendly warnings of judicious individuals in the course of its publication; warnings, of which it will be perceived a good use has been made in the present, and will be more particularly attended to in the subsequent impressions.

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Though it is an acknowledged maxim that experience before the enemy is required to perfect all soldiers, and particularly light troops, yet it does not follow that theory should be disregarded, or that previous instructions and practice are unnecessary.

Without a gradual systematic practice of those details by all ranks, before they are opposed to an enemy, it is impossible that they can act with effect in any situation, nor can they fulfil their duties with that energy and general combination, which is essentially required where alacrity is the soul of action. They should be prepared not only to put into immediate execution the orders of their commander, but also to seize advantages of themselves, by applying their previous instruction and theory to their different situations at the moment when before the enemy. But if, from want of this preparation, the leader hesitate before he can recollect the movement and words of command which are necessary to counteract a rapid and unexpected movement of the enemy—if those under him do not clearly and readily understand his commands, or are unable to execute them instantly with confidence—it follows, assuredly, that the attention of every one will be distracted, and talents the most shining, though combined with bravery and experience, will not avail, or supply this defect.

The want of a book of reference in the minute parts of these instructions is universally felt by officers of light infantry companies, though in some degree lessened by the publication already mentioned upon the exercise of riflemen and light infantry. It has been greatly felt, upon assembling a number of them together as a flank battalion, where the total want of light infantry instruction in some of them, and the various systems of so many captains of different regiments, rendered it a work of considerable time to prepare them for acting together in a field. The writer hopes, from the candour and liberality of his brother officers, it will not be considered unfair to say, that the light infantry companies of the British army may, at this moment, be compared to what all regiments were, previous to that æra of improvement in the service when an uniform system of field exercise, &c. was adopted for the whole of his Majesty's Forces.

To the West India regiments of blacks; to many other corps, which are constantly stationed in the foreign possessions; to the Volunteer corps at home, and Militia abroad, (none of whom can ever have occasion to act in an open country, or united with large bodies of troops) it is generally conceived that light infantry instruction is peculiarly essential; but there exists a too prevalent, yet mistaken idea, that a permission to practise light infantry movements should be followed by a relaxation and neglect of those in close order: the compiler, however, trusts, that such opinion, far from being encouraged, will be corrected by the

publication of this practical detail; which as it originated from a sense of duty and zeal, so it has been prosecuted under the same feelings.

The manuscript having got into circulation from the circumstances which gave rise to it, and having been favourably received by the Commander of the Forces where it was first prepared, the writer has been induced to print a correct copy, in hopes of its assisting others, and proving useful to his Majesty's Service'.—*Introduction.*

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'An officer in the British army had a large dog, which he left with his family in England, when he accompanied an expedition to America against the insurgents in the British colonies. During his absence this animal always appeared very much dejected; but this was not much attended to. When the officer returned home, the dog happened to be lying at the door of an apartment into which his master was about to enter; the dog immediately recognized him, leaped upon his neck, licked his face, and in a few moments fell dead at his feet.'

'A merchant had made a journey on horseback, accompanied by a spaniel, to receive a considerable sum of money, and having received it was returning home. On the road his portmanteau, which contained the money, fell from behind him, without his perceiving it. His dog, however, had perceived it, and finding the

portmanteau to heavy for him to lift, he soon overtook his master again, jumped up at his horse, and barking with such vehemence and perseverance that the merchant did not know what to think of it. He commanded him to be quiet, gave him a lash with his whip, but all in vain. The dog continued to bark and howl, leaping at the horse as if he wished to pull his master down from the saddle, and having received another lash, fell to barking and biting at the horse, as if to compel him to stand still. The merchant now began to be alarmed, and to suspect that the spaniel was run mad. The dog was a favourite, and he felt very loth to destroy him. He therefore, for a considerable time, tried all possible means to quiet him, but finding them of no avail, he levelled his pistol at him, and, turning away his face, drew the trigger. The spaniel fell, but soon got again upon his legs, and with a lamentable moan and supplicating gestures crawled to his master, who, unable to bear the sight, clapped spurs to his horse and galloped away from the melancholy scene. Soon after, however, he could not refrain from looking back after his murdered favourite, and in turning round to do it, he perceived that he had lost his portmanteau. He now immediately guessed the cause of the singular conduct of his dog, and, more anxious for the life of that faithful animal than for the recovery of his money, he hastened back to the place where he had fired the fatal shot. There the dog was no longer to be found; but following the trace of his blood upon the road, he came to the spot where the poor faithful creature lay extended at the side of the portmanteau, to which, wounded and left to perish by his master, he had crawled with the last efforts of his strength. The merchant immediately sprang from his horse, to see whether it were still possible to save him. But it was too late; the spaniel, with a last feeble exertion, affectionately licked his hand, and expired at his feet.'

'A gentleman had trained a dog to fetch him all kinds of articles that he had occasion for, from a neighbouring shop. When he sent him to the shop he gave him a slip of paper, on which was written the name of the article which he wished him to bring. Once he sent him to fetch a long clay-tobacco pipe. The dog carried it in his mouth with great caution and adroitness, but on his way through the street, either from curiosity or anxiety, he looked back, and in doing this struck the pipe against something and broke it. This agitated him greatly: however, he did not throw down the piece which remained in his mouth, and still less could he venture to carry it home in that condition. No; he tried whether he could not put the broken pieces together again; but finding, after several attempts, that it was impracticable, he ran away with signs of great uneasiness.'

'The Rev. M. Goetze relates, that when he was at college, he knew a dog that was trained to fetch from the market, in a basket, such articles as were specified in a note which he took with him. Once his master sent him for a ready-dressed sausage, in order to see how he would conduct himself when other dogs should smell out what he carried, and endeavor to take it from him. He had not carried his purchase far, before the scent allured many of his species. Herenpon he sat down his basket, and defended it to the utmost of his power: but seeing himself at length on the point of being overpowered by numbers, he was the first to seize upon the sausage, and devoured the greatest share of it himself.'

'In the beginning of the last century there was in the menagerie at Cassel a lion that shewed an astonishing degree of tameness towards the woman that had the care of him. This went so far, that the woman, in order to amuse the company that came to see the animal, would often rashly place not only her hand, but even her head, between his tremendous jaws. She had frequently performed this experiment without suffering any injury, but having introduced her head into the lion's mouth, the animal made a sudden snap, and killed her on the spot. Undoubtedly the catastrophe was unintentional on the part of the lion; for probably at the fatal moment the hair of the woman's head irritated the lion's throat, and compelled him to sneeze or cough. At least this supposition seems to be confirmed by what followed. For as soon as the lion perceived that he had killed his attendant, the good-tempered, grateful animal exhibited signs of the deepest melancholy, laid himself down by the side of the dead body, which he would not suffer to be taken from him, refused to take any food, and in a few days pined himself to death.'

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Huge, mouldring walls, where plaintive echoes talk,
Retreats for holy contemplation made,
And only well exchang'd for useful trade,
With trim-built houses, and with gardens green,
Which o'er the ruins shed a motley scene,
As whiten'd spires on antique turrets show,
Or on some aged oak, the misletoe.
Such Reading was; but, hence shall Reading be,
Illustrious Oxford, next in fame to thee;
And Thames and Isis shall contend no more,
Now one in honour, as in streams before,
For, here too Science, at her son's request,
Consents to sojourn, an eternal guest.
Auspicious æra! which shall late descend,
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Mr. D's project for the abolition of of tythes in Ireland, is thus stated.

'Let the tythes of Ireland, as well impropriate, as clerical, be accurately valued by commissioners and other parliamentary authority, (the consideration being previously taken of all unsettled modules, and allowances made for the probable change of lands from pasturage to tillage) so as to ascertain the existing annual value of the *tythes* of all lands, &c. in each parish or union, to be laid as a rent charge thereon.

'Let these estimates of annual value be calculated into saleable perpetuity, and be made redeemable by purchase within a time limited, by the respective land proprietors; and in default thereof, such perpetuity of rent charge to be disposed of by public sale, in like manner as the land tax of England has recently been alienated from the crown.

'In any case where the purchase money may not reach the full amount of the estimated value in perpetuity, the same to be made good out of any surplusage arising from other sales of tythes in which the produce may exceed the commissioners' valuation; or be nationally provided for by the Irish treasury. The amount of all such sales in perpetuity to be appropriated to be purchase of freehold lands, or lands to become freehold glebe property, and to be annexed to the church for ever.

'Wherever sufficient lands cannot conveniently be obtained within the parish or union, other lands to be purchased in any district or barony most contiguous thereto.

'The rent-charge in lieu of tythes to remain upon the lands, and to be levied upon the proprietor, until the commutation for the whole parish, or union is completed.'

This plan is preferred by the author.

'I. Because it goes the necessary length of setting this perplexing question of tythes at rest for ever.

'II. Because, unlike the practical operation of other modes, it leaves no opening for pecuniary litigation, the most baneful of all disputes between the clergy and their parishioners.

'III. Because it would be found a measure of facility in Ireland, though not in England; the former country having extensive tracts of land at all times applicable to such commutation: and because such appropriation would afford further national advantage, by opening a new and extensive source of industry, and agricultural improvement.

'IV. Because it would render the clergy of the established church, and their parishioners, respectably independent of each other; enabling the one to enjoy their revennes without deterioration, and relieving the other from the merciless visitations of middlemen and their dependents.

Remarks on the Alliance between Church and State: and on the Test Laws. By the Rev. Richard King, M. A. Price 2s.

'The following are the motives which the State had for seeking, and the Church for accepting, the offers of an union. To civil magistrate is induced to seek this alliance, as the necessary means of preserv-

ing the existance of religion : for religion being without coercive power, and without the protection and support of the magistrate, would otherwise gradually be lost: for, in the opinion of that acute observer Wollaston, 'Were it not for that sense of virtue, which is principally preserved by national forms and habits of religion, men would soon lose it all, run wild, and prey upon one another ;' as is the case in some degree now, in the American States. The moral sense is so much diminished in that country, that many consider it as an honour to their understanding, if they can take advantage, or over-reach one another; and are so lost to shame, that they can publickly boast of it. In England we see, such men treated with scorn and contempt. For want of an established religion, the ties of moral obligations are gradually weakened, and the most enlightened part of the Americans observe with grief, the increasing evils of immorality and irreligion.

'But it is not only necessary to preserve the existance, or being of religion, its purity must also be preserved; for an union, or alliance, must not be made with superstition or fanaticism; with those who teach the sanctity of celibacy and an ascetic life, or believe in the infallibility of a Pope, or any human councils: or with those who maintain that even defensive war is sinful. What indeed would be the dreadful state of the country at this period, if the majority of its inhabitants were of this foolish opinion; as such doctrines as these are injurious to society, an alliance with them is not to be desired by any legitimate government, or civil policy established on the principles of the natural rights and liberties of mankind; but an unequal or unjust government, which seeks its own, and public utility, will always have occasion for a corrupt religion, and not a religion founded on truth, for the benefit of mankind.

On the subject of the clergy sitting in the House of Commons, Mr. King says:

'It is much to be lamented, that in England clergyman are excluded from a seat in the House of Commons; particularly as the houses of Convocation, unfortunately for them and the nation, are now discontinued; for from their learning, moral habits, and education, they would be well qualified to act as legislators. Men of all other professions are eligible to Parliament; and though it may be objected, that they would be liable to be tempted by prospects of preferment, which objection is equally applicable to all other professions, yet this difficulty might easily be removed by a law, to render them incapable of any other preferment than what they possessed, after they have once been admitted into Parliament.

'If they were admitted to this share in the legislature, the state would receive the benefit of the abilities of twenty-six new members, supposing one to be returned for each diocese, distinguished for their learning and moral character; and what would be of infinite importance, perfectly independent: they would then be able to act as the guardians of the morals and religion of the country; and their presence in the legislature, in the eyes of the people, who are naturally influenced by those who teach them their great duties to God and man, would give a strong additional sanction to the laws, and ensure to them a willing obedience.'

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To determine the question, 'should the restraint against the Catholics be continued or repealed?' this writer examines three points of inquiry.

1. Whether, during a former period of our history, the restraints against the Catholics were conducive to the public good.

2. Whether, at the present period, these restraints redeem their partial evil by a greater sum of public benefit.

3. Whether, under the present new and awful position of affairs, a concession to the Catholics would be a measure peculiarly beneficial.

The following extract will shew the author's mode of reasoning.

'With a policy commensurate to his (Buonaparte's) ambition, every religious disability, every invidious distinction is abolished; he wields unchecked the immense population of his empire, and hurls it against the tottering thrones of Europe: While this awful scene is acting, England, infatuated England! clings to the maxims of ages that are past, splits herself into religious parties, and severs the sinews of her strength. Ye bigoted advocates of an obsolete policy! ye injurious eulogists of the Third William!—if that great monarch, who curbed the insolence of Lewis XIV. and preserved the liberties of Europe, should arise from the tomb and re-assume the sceptre of these realms, what counsels would he sanction? With an attentive eye he would mark "the signs of the times," he would change his measures as the circumstances of the world underwent a change, and he would be ready to acknowledge that what was wise in the seventeenth century, might, in the nineteenth, be the highest folly.'

A Review of the Question of Catholic Emancipation; enumerating the many Advantages that would accrue to the nation from the immediate concession of it. By Charles Stanley Constable, Esq. 2s. 6d.

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Mr. F. comprises the substance of the evidences, which he produces in favor of the Divinity of Christ, under six heads.

Under the 1st, I shall comprise (he says) the Description of the Messiah in the Old Testament.

2nd. I shall bring forward our Saviour's Assertions respecting himself; Assertions totally inconsistent with the humility and piety of his character, if he were any other than very God and very God.

3rd. I shall adduce from Scriptures, and from History, the Opinion of his Friends concerning him.

4th, I shall take advantage of the Concessions of his Enemies.

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'The Maps, which certainly form a new feature in a Topographical Dictionary, are newly drawn; and bear an exact reference to the population of the different places they describe; the first general reformation of the kind which has been made in an English Atlas. Places having been hitherto inserted and retained at random, without regard either to their size, improvement, or decay.

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The above is the Author's own account of his labours; we can only say that it is very cheap; for as to its accuracy, that must depend on the use Mr. C has made of his authorities: to collate such a work would be little less trouble than to compile it. The maps are very neat.

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Pictuesque Tour through Spain. By Henry Swinburne, Esq. Embellished with twenty Engravings, by Watts, Medland, Angus, Mitan, &c. Folio 3l. 13s. 6d. Orme.

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Description of Malaga.

'The ancient city of Malaga, seated on the shore of the Mediterranean sea, is a fortified sea port in the kingdom of Granada, 266 miles to the south of Madrid. That it was founded in a remote period, cannot be questioned; but the antiquarians affirm that it was built by the Phœnecians 800 years before the Christian æra. It stands at the foot of a very steep mountain, upon which are two old castles, one which crowns the summit of the mountain, is called GIBRALFARO, and was built in the year 1280, by a Moorish Governor. The other is called ALCAZABA, stands but a little above the city, and is very strong of its kind, having a double wall, flanked by a hundred and ten towers.

'Malaga is a bishop's see. Its cathedral is a modern building of white marble, and deemed one of the handsomest in Spain. It is in reality a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II. while married to Mary, queen of England, and their united arms are still to be seen over the door. It is said by some to be as large as St. Paul's, in London.

'This populous and well built city is of a circular form, surrounded by a double wall, with stately towers, and nine gates. On one side the sea washes its walls, and on the other runs the little river *Quadnaquivirite*, over which there is a handsome bridge. A good harbour renders this city a considerable place of trade, and it is much frequented by the English, who send many ships hither annually, for cargoes of wine and fruit. The port is rendered safe and commodious by means of a fine mole and quay 700 yards in length, with stairs for taking water, and several short stout pillars of jaspar, to which ships are made fast by hawsers. It has also a chapel upon it, for the accommodation of sea-faring people.

'The country and grounds all around being covered with vines, and the greatest variety of delicious fruit, yield a very luxuriant and beautiful prospect both from the land and the sea. Its choice wines, raisins, oranges, lemons, almonds, and figs, are well known from the great quantities imported into England. Other foreign nations likewise trade largely to this port, whence it enjoys a considerable share of opulence. The wine we term Mountain, once in considerable repute in this country, and of which the consumption was consequently great, though of late other white wines have become more fashionable

amongst us, is the produce of the vineyards on the hilly country in the vicinity of this city. Their cultivation requires but little trouble, for the vines are planted in rows, without props; the intervals are ploughed with oxen once a year, and the shoots are pruned, which is almost all the dressing employed on them. Formerly ten thousand butts of wine were shipped from this port every year; but the quantity is now considerably diminished. The grapes of which the choicest raisins are made have the stem half cut through, and in this state they are left four days to dry and candy in the sun, before they are finally gathered.

'The mountains that surround the town, though they much increase the beauty of the prospect, render the place insufferably hot during the greater part of the year. To an unreflecting stranger, too, the narrowness of its streets might be deemed an inconvenience; but this, on the contrary, is an advantage, for it renders the current of air through them more brisk, and admits less sun. In winter, however, it is a delightful retreat for those who wish to enjoy summer all the year round, as you may here find the gardens adorned with roses in full bloom in the month of January, and have the smell regaled with the fragrance of the orange groves.'

Travels through the Canadas, containing a Description of the picturesque scenery on some of the Rivers and Lakes: with an account of the Productions, Commerce, and Inhabitants of those Provinces. To which is subjoined, a comparative View of the Manners and Customs of several of the Indian Nations of North and South America. By George Herriot, esq. Deputy Post Master General of British North America. 4to. pp. 614. 28 Plates and Maps. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. Phillips.

We revert to this work of which the plan is already detailed p. 133, and present a few extracts as then promised.

Account of the Newfoundland Cod-fishery.

CHAP. II.

'Having taken our departure from the Azores, we proceeded on the voyage to North America, and on arriving at the banks of Newfoundland, a number of vessels, stationed at various distances, and seemingly at an anchor, occurred to our view. These we soon understood to be engaged in the cod fishery. They are, in general, from eighty to one hundred and fifty tons burden, fitted out from several places in England, particularly from the western counties, and from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. There are, besides, vessels belonging to the fishermen who winter in Newfoundland, and at the settlements on the neighbouring parts of the continent.

The Great Bank, which is about forty leagues distant from the island, is an enormous mountain formed beneath the surface of the sea. Its extent is about a hundred and sixty leagues, and its breadth about sixty, the extremities terminating in points. On the eastern side, towards centre, a kind of bay is formed, called the the Ditch. The depth of water varies much throughout the whole, being in some situations sixty, in others only five fathoms. During the hottest weather the fish do not frequent either the great or the smaller banks, but retire to the deep waters. It has been remarked by many people, that on approaching the banks the the noise of the billows of the ocean become more shrill and loud, an effect which is probably produced by the shallowness of the waters.

The cod-fish, whose abundance in these latitudes has afforded for a series of years an essential object of commercial enterprise, is esteemed much more delicate than that found in the northern seas of Europe, although inferior to it in whiteness. The length of this fish usually exceeds not three feet, and the conformation of its organs is such, as to render it indifferent with regard to the selection of its aliment. The voracity of its appetite prompts it indiscriminately to swallow every substance which it is capable of gorging; and even glass and iron have been found in the stomach of this fish, which by inverting itself has the power of becoming disburthened of its indigestible contents.

The fishermen arrange themselves along the side of the vessel, each person being provided with lines and hooks. When a fish is caught, its tongue is immediately cut out, and it is delivered to a person, in whose hands it having undergone a certain degree of preparation, is dropped through a hatchway between decks, where part of the back bone is taken out, and cod is thrown in this state, through a se-

cond hatchway into the hold, to be salted. When a quantity of fish, sufficient to fill one of the vessels, is caught and salted, she sails from the banks to the island, where, discharging her cargo, she returns to her station, and, in the course of the season, thus renews four or five different freights.

'The cod-fish is dried on the island, the larger vessels arrive from England, to convey it from thence to the European markets. In packing the fish in bulk, in the hold of the vessel, much care and attention are requisite; and the greatest precautions are used in loading, to preserve them from exposure to the moisture of the atmosphere, by spreading sails and cloths over the boats in which they are contained, and over those fish already in the vessel, if the smallest degree of dampness in the air be observable. A person, denominated *culler* or inspector, attends the loading of each vessel, in order to see that no fish which is not perfectly cured, be introduced into the cargo, which otherwise might soon become damaged.

'The price of fish cured at Newfoundland, is generally fifteen shillings the quintal, and it neats in Europe about twenty shillings. The expence of its freight to the coast of Spain, is two shillings and sixpence, and to Leghorn three shillings, the quintal.

'The dried fish, sent to the West Indies, is packed in casks, and is inferior in quality to that carried to Europe. The fish which is salted without being dried, is termed Core-fish, or green cod. A vessel with twelve men, from the middle of April to July, must catch, salt, and bring into port, ten thousand fish, otherwise the owners will be excluded from all claim to the established bounty. The same crew, however, usually procures, during the season, more than double that quantity.

'The merchants of England who are concerned in these fisheries, supply the fishermen upon credit with every article of which they may be in want, and are repaid at the fall of the year, with the produce of their industry. Several hundred thousand pounds are thus annually advanced, in speculation, on an object of commerce, before it is extracted from the bosom of the ocean.

'About four hundred ships, amounting to thirty-six thousand tons burthen: two thousand fishing shallops, and twenty thousand men, are, in times of tranquillity, usually employed every year in this fishery. About six-hundred thousand quintals of fish are annually taken, which, upon an average of seven years, are worth, at the island, fifteen shillings per quintal. These, with the other amounts, consisting of salmon, cod-oil, seal-oil, and furs, exceed annually half a million sterling. Of twenty thousand men from Great Britain and Ireland, employed in that fishery, eight thousand necessarily continued, when their country was not at war, on the island all the winter. Several thousand still remain there during the season, and are occupied in repairing or building boats and small vesiels, or in erecting the scaffold for drying fish. These are not properly seafaring men, and are distinguished by the denomination of planters.

Description of the Falls of Niagara.

CHAP. VII. & VIII.

'The falls of Niagara surpass in sublimity every description which the powers of language can afford of that celebrated scene, the most wonderful and awful which the habitable world presents. Nor can any drawing convey an adequate idea of the magnitude and depth of the precipitating waters. By the interposition of two islands, the river is separated into three falls, that of the Great Horse-shoe on the west or British side, so denominated from its form, and those of Fort Slaisser Montmorenci, on the eastern or American side. The three falls with the islands describe a crescent, and the river beneath becomes considerably contracted. The breadth of the whole, at the pitch of the waters, including the curvatures which the violence of the current has produced in the Horse-shoe, and in the American falls, may be estimated at a mile and a quarter, and the altitude of the Table Rock, from whence the precipitation commences, is one hundred and fifty feet.

'Casting the eye from the Table Rock into the basin beneath, the effect is awfully grand, magnificient, and sublime. No object intervening between the spectator and that profound abyss, he appears suspended in the atmosphere.

'The lofty banks and immense woods which environ the stupendous scene, the irresistible force, the rapidity of motion displayed by the rolling clouds of foam, the uncommon brilliancy and variety of colours and of shades, the ceaseless intumessance, and swift agitation of the dashing waves below, the solemn and tremendous noise, with the volumss of vapour darting upwards into the air, which the simultaneous report and smoke of a thousand cannon could scarcely equal, irresistably tend to impress the imagination with such a train of sublime sensations, as few other combinations of natural objects

are capable of producing, and which terror lest the treacherous rock crumble beneath the feet by no means contributes to diminish.

The height of the descent of the rapids above the great fall is fifty-seven feet eleven inches. The distance of the commencement of the rapids above the pitch, measured by the side of the island is one hundred and forty-eight feet, and the total altitude from the bottom of the falls to the top of the rapids, is two hundred and seven feet. The projection of the extreme part of the Table Rock is fifty feet four inches.

The large island extends up the river about three quarters of a mile, and the rapids between that and the western banks are much diversified; in one situation near the island, there is a fall of about sixteen feet in height, the vapour from which is distinctly visible. Several small islands are formed towards the west side of the river.

From a settlement called Birch's Mills, on level ground below the bank, the rapids are displayed to great advantage; they dash from one rocky declivity to another, and hasten with foaming fury to the precipice. The bank along whose summit the carriage-road extends, affords many rich, although partial views of the falls and rapids. They are from hence partly excluded from the eye by trees of different kinds, such as the oak, the ash, the beech, fir, sassafras, cedar, walnut, and tulip-trees.

'About two miles further down the side of the river, at a situation called Bender's, an extensive and general prospect of the falls, with the rapids and islands, is at once developed to the eye of the spectator. On descending the bank which in several places is precipitous and difficult, and on emerging from the woods at its base, a wonderful display of grand and stupendous objects is at once expanded to the view. From amid immense fragments of rock, and lacerated trees which have descended in the current of the waters, the eye is directed upwards toward the falls, that of Fort Slausser being on the left, and the Great Horse-shoe fall immediately in front. On the right is a lofty bank profusely covered with diversity of foliage, beyond which the naked, excavated rock discloses itself. As the river here contracts to the breadth of about half a mile, the fall on the American side becomes nearest to the eye, and its waters tumble over a rock which appears to be perpendicular, and nearly in a straight line across to the island, the curvatures being, from the point now described, not perceptible. The rock is, however, excavated, and at the pitch has been worn from continual abrasion by the fall, into a serrated shape, whence the masses of foam pour down in ridges which retain their figure from the summit to the bottom. Numbers of stones which have been torn away from the precipice, are accumulated throughout the whole extent below, and receive the weighty and effulgent clouds of broken waters, which again dash from thence into the basin.

The Horse-shoe fall is distinguished not only by its vastness, but by the variety of its colours. The waters at the edge of the Table Rock are of a brownish east, further on of a brilliant white, and in the centre, where the fluid body is greatest, a transparent green appears. Around the projection, which is in the form of a horse-shoe, the water is of a snowy whiteness. A cloud of thick vapour constantly arises from the centre, part of which becomes dissolved in the higher regions of the atmosphere, and a part spreads itself in dews over the neighbouring fields. This cloud of vapour has frequently, in clear weather, been observed from Lake Ontario, at the distance of ninety miles from the falls.

'The bed of the river is so deep, that it undergoes not such a degree of agitation as the reception of those bodies of water perpetually pouring down into it might be supposed to produce. Except at the places immediately underneath each of the falls, there are no broken billows; the stream is comparitively tranquil, but the water continues for a long way down its course to revolve in numerous whirlpools. Its colour is a deep blue; quantities of foam float upon the surface and almost cover a large bay formed between projecting points, containing several insulated rocks.

'The Saint Lawrence at the confluence of the Chippawa, is upwards of a league in width, and is passed to the opposite shore in boats or bateaux, about three-quarters of a mile higher up than the village, and by the lower end of Navy island. The transport of goods by land to Fort Slausser, two miles above the east side of the falls, was formerly conducted from a place opposite to the Queenstown. In passing through the cultivated grounds on this border of the river, immense mounds of earth, thrown up by multitudinous colonies of large black ants, are every where observable. The rapids on this branch of the river, although not so extensive, are nevertheless equally beautiful and romantic with those of the western branch. A

spot at the distance of fifty yards from the pitch affords a most advantageous and pleasing display of a scene, which in every point of view is accompanied with sublimity. Trees and rocks form the nearest objects, and between these and the islands a lively picture is exhibited of broken rapids dashing over the slippery rocks, which are hidden beneath the foaming torrents. Amid the sinuosities of the pitch, a part of the American fall is developed to the view of the spectator, and the Montmorenci fall is exposed about half way down its depth; the other parts of the eastern fall are concealed, whilst a portion of the waters beneath becomes disclosed. The inequalities of the precipice, which have been formed by the current are here fully discoverable. Several small isles covered with woods appear near the central island, and add to the variety of the scene, with foliage of diversified verdure, overtopped here and there by the towering cedar, contributes to enliven and to adorn. The Horse-shoe fall beyond the whole, delights the mind with the rapidity of its movements, and animated effulgence of its hues. From the station which we have now endeavoured to describe, is afforded the most perfect idea of the cresent formed by the falls, the islands, and the Table Rock.

'To descend the perpendicular cliff on the eastern bank is attended with difficulty, and with some degree of peril. Few of the roots and vines which formerly hung downwards from the trees, any longer remain. In descending the craggy steep, the adventurer must cling to the rock with his hands and feet, moving onward with great caution. On his arrival at the base of the cliff, he is struck by a developement of scenery yet more awfully stupendous than that which had before been presentedto his contemplation. Here nature, agitated by the struggles of contending elements, assumes a majestic and tremendous wildness of form. Here terror seems to hold his habitation. Here brilliancy, profundity, motion, sound, and tumultuous fury, mingle throughout the scene. The waters appear to pour from the sky with such impetuosity, that a portion is thrown back in clouds of vapour. The mind, expanded by the immensity and splendour of the surrounding objects, is disposed to give issue to the sensations of awe and wonder by which she is impressed, in ejaculations similar to that of the Psalmist of Israel, "Great and marvellous are thy works!!!"

'The huge fragments of rocks which have been thrown from the summit of the precipice, by the irresistible strength of the torrent, and which have fallen upon each other in towering heaps, suggest to the imagination an idea of what may take place previous to the general consummation of this terrestrial scene, when ancient monuments of marble, under which princes of the earth have for ages slept, shall burst asunder, and be torn up from their foundations.

'Can so vast, and so continual a waste of water never drain its sources? These are inexhaustible; and the body which throws itself down these cliffs, forms the sole discharge of four immense inland seas.

'The effect produced by the cold of winter on these sheets of water thus agitated, is at once singular and splendid. Icicles of great thickness and length are formed along the banks, from the springs which flow over them. The sources, impregnated with sulphur, which drain from the hollow of the rocks, are congealed into transparent blue columns. Cones are formed by the spray, particularly on the American side, which have several places large fissures disclosing the interior, composed of clusters of icicles, similar to the pipes of an organ. Some parts of the falls are consolidated into fluted columns, and the river above is seen partially frozen. The boughs of the trees in the surrounding woods are hung with purest icicles formed from the spray, and reflecting in every direction the rays of the sun, produce a variety of prismatic hues, and a lustre almost too refulgent to be long sustained by the powers of vision.'

Lake Superior, and River St. Lawrence.

Chap. viii.

Lake Superior receives into its bosom near forty rivers, some of which are of considerable magnitude. It is well stored with a variety of fish, the largest and best of which are the trout, the white fish, and the sturgeon, of a quality superior to that caught in the lower parts of the Saint Lawrence. The waters are more pure and pellucid than those of any other lake upon this globe, and the fish, as well as the rocks, can be distinctly seen at a depth incredible to persons who have never visited those regions. The density of the medium on which the vessel moves appears scarcely to exceed that of the atmosphere, and the traveller becomes impressed with awe at the novelty of his situation. The southern coast is in many

places flat, and the soil is of a sandy and barren nature.

Although the course of the Saint Lawrence is usually computed at no more than about two thousand five hundred miles, yet the distance of a country through which a river flows is by no means a just criterion of its grandeur; and the rivers Amazon and la Plata, from the greater length of their courses, have been allowed, in the order of magnitude, to usurp a preference to the former, which, notwithstanding, is the most navigable upon earth. Ships of considerable size, which every year arrive from Great Britain, ascend with ease this river as far as Montreal, a distance of five hundred miles from the sea. In advancing higher up its course, in stead of diminishing, like almost all other rivers, in width as well as depth, the traveller is impressed with astonishment at its majesty; and, in many places, its apparently unbounded extension. At the distance of two thousand miles from its mouth, vessels of the first class might be constructed and navigated, a property hitherto undiscovered in any other flood of fresh waters, and which, therefore, has a claim to precedence, as the largest and most stupendous in this world.'

Description of the Canoes, &c. employed in the Fur Trade.

CHAP. IX

'The company trading to the north-west send every year, to the posts on Lake Superior, about fifty canoes loaded with merchandise. These are dispatched about the beginning of May, from La Chine, a distance of nine miles above Montreal. The canoes are formed of the bark of the birch-tree, and closely lined with thin ribs made of a tough wood. The seams are sewed with radical fibres, called watape, and they are afterwards carefully covered over with gum to exclude the water. The bottom of the vessel is nearly flat, the sides are rounded, and either end terminates in a sharp edge. The price of one of these is about twelve pounds sterling, and it is calculated to contain, on the perilous voyage for which it is destined, a weight equal to that which follows: Sixty-five pieces of merchandise of ninety pounds each; eight men, each weighing at least one hundred and sixty pounds; baggage allowed to these men, at forty pounds each, together with the weight of their provisions. The whole cargo of a canoe is, therefore, not less than eight thousand three hundred and ninety pounds, exclusive of two oil cloths to cover the goods, a sail and axe, a towing-line to drag the canoe up the rapids,, a kettle, a sponge to bail out the water imbibed by leakage; with gum, bark, and watape, and utensils for repairing any injury which may be sustained by the voyage. The men are engaged at Montreal four or five months before they set out on their journey, and receive in advance their equipment, and one-third of their wages. Each man holds in his hand a large paddle; and the canoe, although loaded within six inches of the gunwale, is made to move along with wonderful expedition. The *voyageurs*, or navigators, are of constitutions the strongest and most robust; and they are at an early period inured to the encounter of hardships. The fare on which they subsist is penurious and coarse, chiefly the grease of the bear, and a meal, or coarse flour, made from Indian corn. Fortified by habit against apprehension from the species of difficulties and perils with which they are about to struggle, they enter on ther toils with confidence and hope. Whilst moving along the surface of the stream, they sing in alternate strains the songs and music of their country, and cause the desolate wilds on the banks of the Outaouais, to resound with the voice of cheerfulness. They adapt in rowing their strokes to the cadence of their strains, and redouble their efforts by making them in time. In dragging the canoes up the rapids, great care is necessary to prevent them from striking against rocks, the materials of which they are composed being slight and easily damaged. When a canoe receives an injury, the aperture is stopped with gum, melted by the heat of a piece of burning charcoal. Fibres of bark of bruised, and moistened with gum in a liquid state, are applied to larger apertures; a linen rag is put over the whole, and its edges are cemented with gum.

'The total number of men contained in the canoes, amounts usually to about three hundred and seventy-three, three hundred of which are navigators, eighteen are guides, and five are clerks. When arrived at the grand depôt, on Lake Superior, part of these ascend as far as the Rainy Lake, and they are usually absent from Montreal about five months. The guides are paid for this service thirty-seven pounds sterling and are allowed besides, a suitable equipment. The wages of the person who sits in the front of the canoe, and of him whose office it is to steer, are about twenty-one pounds sterling each; those of the other men, about twelve pounds ten shillings of the same money.

To each man, a blanket, shirt, and pair

trowsers are supplied; and all are maintained by their employers during the period of their engagement. The advantage of trafficking with the savages is likewise permitted, and some individuals procure by this means a profit amounting to more than double their pay.

'From La Chine, the voyagers proceed with the little fleet of canoes, to the parish of Saint Ann, where the river becomes so rapid and broken, that they are necessitated to take out a part of their lading. This situation, containing the last church which is met with upon the voyage, excepting those belonging to the Indian missions, it is dedicated to the tutelar saint of voyagers, and the commencement of the route is reckoned from hence.'

'When, in ascending the Outaouais, the voyagers approach the rapids, they draw the canoes to the shore, excepting one, which they join in dragging up, and lodge in a place of security. Another is in like manner conducted to the head of the torrent, and they thus continue to drag until the whole are assembled. At the portages, where waterfalls and cataracts oblige them to unload, the men unite in aiding each other to convey the canoes and goods across the land, by carrying the former upon the shoulders of six or eight men, and the latter upon the back. A package of merchandise forms a load for one man, and is sustained by a belt which he places over his forehead.

They form their encampments at night upon islands, or upon the borders of the river. The murmuring sound of the streams, the wildness of the situation, and remoteness from the habitations of men, added to the nocturnal gloom, powerfully invite the imagination to indulge itself in a train of melancholy reflections. On the north-east shore, about sixty miles higher up than the falls last described, is the site of an old French fort called Coulogne; and six miles farther is that of another, named Defon. At a distance of seventy-two miles from the latter, is point *au Baptême*, so denominated, because the rude ceremony is here performed of plunging into the waters of the Outaouais, such persons as have never before travelled thus far. An ordeal from which exemption may be purchased, by the payment of a fine. The land here rises into hills, whose summits are conical, presenting a scene rugged and romantic.

'The torments inflicted by legions of musquitos and flies, in journeying through the wilder nesses, are intolerable to an European; but the hardy Canadians seem to disregard them, or to be but little subject to their attacks. At certain times the men put their canoes on shore, in order to cook their food, or to use their own expression *pour faire la chaudiere*.'

'In travelling to the north-west by the Outaouais river, the distance from Montreal to the upper end of Lake Huron is nine hundred miles; the journey may be performed in a light canoe, in the space of about twelve days; and in heavy canoes, on less than three weeks, which is astonishingly quick, when we reflect on the number of portages, and powerful currents to be passed.

'About one-third of the men we have mentioned, remain to winter in the remote territories, during which they are occupied in the chace, and for this service their wages and allowances are doubled. The other two-thirds are engaged for one or two years, and have attached to them about seven hundred Indian women and children maintained at the expence of the company; the chief occupation of the latter is to scrape and clean the parchments, and to make up and arrange the packages of peltry.

'The period of engagement for the clerks is five or seven years, during which the whole of the pay of each is no more than one hundred pounds together with cloathing and board. When the term of indenture is expired, the clerk is either admitted to a share in the company, or has a salary of from one hundred to three hundred pounds *per annum*, until an opportunity of a more ample provision presents itself.

'The guides, who perform likewise the functions of interpreters, receive, besides a quantity of goods, a salary of about eighty-five pounds *per annum*. The foremen and steermen who winter, have about fifty pounds sterling; and they who are termed the middle men in the canoes, have about eighteen pounds sterling *per annum*, with their cloathing and maintenance.

The number of people usually employed in the north-west trade, and the pay of the company, amounts, exclusive of savages, to twelve hundred and seventy or eighty men, fifty of whom are clerks, eleven hundred and twenty are canoe-men, and thirty-five are guides.

'The beaver skin is, among the savages, the medium of barter, and ten beaver-skins are given for a gun, one for a pound of powder, and one for two pounds of glass beads. Two martin skins are equal in value to one beaver skin, and two beaver to one otter skin.

Customs of the Indians.

'It has already been remarked, that among associations which have made but little advancement in the arts of life, the condition of women is servile and degraded. The men alone may be said to be properly free, and the women, invested with the most laborious and domestic employments, are almost universally their slaves. In the women, notwithstanding, the property of the tribe, the distinction of blood, the order of generation, and the preservation of lineal descent, are, by several of the northern tribes, reputed to be inherent. In them is invested the foundation of all real authority. They give efficiency to the councils, are the arbiters of peace or war, and the keepers of the public stock. The country, the fields and their produce, belong to them alone. It is to their disposal that the captive slaves are committed. The rearing and educating infants to a certain age, is their peculiar province; they are consulted in all marriages, and in their blood is founded the order of succession.

The men, on the contrary, seem to form a distinct class among themselves: their children are strangers to them, and when they die, every thing they possessed is destroyed, or is deposited with their bodies in the tomb. The family and its privileges remain with the women. If males only are left in a family, and should their number, and that of their nearest male relative be ever so great, the race becomes nominally extinct. Although by custom the leaders are chosen from the men, and the affairs which concern the tribe are settled by a council of ancients, it would yet seem that they only represent the women, and assisted in discussion of subjects which principally related to that sex.

Among the Iroquois, marriages are formed in such a manner, that the parties leave not their relatives and their cabin to have a seperate dwelling and family, but each remains as before, and the children produced from the marriage, belonging to the mother, are accounted solely of her cabin or family. The property of the husband is kept apart from that of the wife, and the females inherit in preference to the males. The consideration of the children being dependent entirely on the mother, and forming the future hope of the nation, was the real cause, among many tribes, of the women having in a political sense, acquired a degree of consequence superior to that of their husbands. Like the Lycians, the Iroquois and Hurons take their family names from the women, who alone are charged with preserving the race of their ancestors, by transmission to their children, of the name borne by themselves. When a warrior dies, the appellation by which he was distinguished is buried in his grave, and is not renewed until the lapse of several years. The savages in addressing each other, seldom make use of their adopted name. They apply even to strangers the titles of kindred, such as brother, sister, uncle, nephew, and cousin, observing the distinction of subordination, and the relative proportions of age between themselves and the persons whom they accost.'

'It is common among the Iroquois, for a man who intends to marry, to leave to the principal matron, or to some of his own relations, the selection of his future spouse. The choice having been fixt, and the consent of the female procured, a proposal is made to her relations, who hold a consultation upon the occasion, and should it be agreeable, delay to return a positive answer. The marriage being resolved on, the friends of the bridegroom send to the cabin of the young woman, a present consisting of porcelain, peltry, some blankets of skins, and other useful articles of furniture, which are intended for the parents or near relations of the bride, with whom no dowry is demanded. When the presents are accepted, the marriage ceremony is considered to be concluded, and the contract to be passed. Men advanced in years frequently espouse young girls, as being more easily moulded to their own dispositions. Of a nature cold and unsocial, the bosom of a savage feels but little satisfaction at the sight of his nearest relatives, even after a long separations Neither the husband nor the wife are on these occasions actuated by the emotion of joy which naturally arise in generous bosoms. If they meet on the way, they proceed along as strangers, without seeming to take the smallest notice of one another; and it is not until they have been at home a considerable time that they appear to renew their acquaintance.'

Foreign Literature.

FRANCE.

Chemistry.

Traité élémentaire de Physique de Chimie et de Physico-mathématiques; Elementary Treatise on Physics, Chemistry, and Physico-Mathematics; by J. B. Jumelin, Professor of Physics and of Chemistry, at the Imperial Lyceum. 8vo. vol. 1. containing, *Physics* and *Chemistry* pr. 8 fr. *Paris.* Dumesnil Lesueur.

The author tells us that in the year 1799, when he first thought of reducing to writing the lessons intended for his pupils, there existed no elementary treatise on the sciences which are the object of his work; none at least, which contained the numerous discoveries made within these 30 years in those several branches of knowledge. Since that period, however, several esteemed publications of this kind have appeared in France, and the author modesily adds that this might have deterred him from giving to the public a work solely intended, at first, for the use of his school, had he not considered that, by a change of method, scholars will often comprehend what had before escaped them, although presented in ever so luminous a manner.

Modesty is certainly the best recommendation, and we should feel disposed to make every allowance for this writer, did he stand in need of any; but we do him nothing but strict justice in declaring that his work is, in our opinion one of the best calculated for the instruction of youth, and that it combines the rare advantages of conciseness and perspicuity.

Classical Literature.

Histoire des douze Césars. History of the twelve Cesars, translated from the Latin of Suetonius; from which it has been thought proper to suppress some passages; with notes. By A. L. Delaroche. 1 vol. in 8vo. pp. 400. on fine paper, price 5 fr. Paris. Lenormant and Debray.

It cannot be expected that we should have much to say on a French translation of a Latin classic. We can only praise its convenient size, and the care of the translator in omitting those passages, in the original text, which are offensive to modesty; a practise we could wish to see adopted in this country. The French already possessed two translations of Suetonius, published in 1770, and in 1771, neither of them possessing the same advantages; the first was the work of the celebrated M. Delaharpe, and gave occasion to that epigram of Peron, which being but little known, we shall give for the entertainment of those our readers, who are acquainted with French literature.

En l'absence de mon valet,
Un colporteur borgne et bancroche
Entre jusqu'en mon cabinet,
Avec force ennui dans sa poche.
Les *douze Cesars*, pour six francs,
Me-dit-il, exquis je vous jure;
L'auteur qui connit ses talens
L'a dit lui même, en son *Mercure*. *
C'est Suétone tout craché,
Et traduit—traduit Dieu sait comme.
Ce sont tous les monstres de Rome,
Qu'on se procure à bon marché;
De ce recueil pesez la somme,
Des Empereurs se vendent bien;
Caligula vaut seul la somme
Et vous aurez Néron pour rien.
Dût cent fois Belzébuth t'emporte,
Lui dis-je, bouillant de fureur;
Et puis de mettre avec humeur,
Ainsi que leur introducteur,
Les douze Césars à la porte.

* M. Laharpe, was then Editor of the French literary journal, called the Mercure.

Geology.

Considerations sur l'origine et l'histoire ancienne du globe, &c. Considerations on the origin and ancient history of the globe. By M. Fortia d'Urbin. 1 vol. 12mo. pr. 3 fr. 4s. cent. *Paris.* Xhrouet and Deterville.

This is one of those productions, so numerous within these hundred years, and in which deistical or atheistical writers attempt to undermine the credit due to the Mosaic account of the creation, by a display of false learning. But poisonous plants must be pointed out to the unwary as well as useful vegetables to the industrious, and this has induced us to notice this publication.

These *considerations*, the author tells us, are however intended only as an introduction to a work of greater magnitude. It seems that a Celtic academy has been several years past existing in France, chiefly intended to investigate the antiquities of that country; M. F. as one of the most zealous members of that body, has undertaken to publish the result of its labours, and like a true antiquarian, he begins *ab ovo* from the creation of the world. In this introduction he has attempted to support his system, entirely from stale arguments often refuted, drawn from what is called among that class of men, the *monuments of nature*, from loose and fabulous traditions which they call *historical documents*, and from the Indian history, with which they are unacquainted. But if this volume does not contain satisfactory evidence, M. F. assures us, that, in the next, in which he will much surpass Bailly and Voltaire, who have preceded him in his career, he will completely remove the last traces of ancient prejudices. He then intends to give a French translation of all the authors who have mentioned the Celts and the Gauls previous to Clovis. This has already been done in Latin, however, by an honest German named Golthelf, whose work had been printed at St. Petersburg, we believe in 1784, in four vols in 4to. However the poor German had no system in view, and his translation is too faithful to answer completely the purposes of the Celtic Academy. To facilitate to purchasers the acquisition of his intended work, M. F. proposes to publish them by subscription; each number will contain from 240 to 264 pages, and will appear every three months at least; the price of subscription is 2 f. 50 c. a number. This is but a poor conclusion for a preliminary discourse which commenced with such high sounding pretensions.

History.

Suite de la Collection universelle des Memoires particuliers á l'histoire de France. Continuation of the General Collection of Memoirs relating particularly to French History, vols. 66, 67, and 68, *Paris.* Perrin.

This collection is published in monthly numbers, each forming a volume. The price of the yearly subscription for 12 numbers is 60 fr. on ordinary paper, and 100 fr. on vellum-paper.

The volumes before us contain the lives of French and foreign illustrious men and commanders, by Brantôme, and the first part of the *Septennuary* chronology, or history of the peace between Henry IV. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain, containing the most remarkable events from the peace concluded at Vervins, on the 2d of May 1598, to the end of the year 1604. by P. V. P. Cayet, with historical notes and observations on the principal characters and events mentioned in the work. The *Novenary* chronology of the same author, is immediately to follow, and will form 10 volumes in 8vo.

Historical memoirs form a branch of literature, entirely of modern invention. They afford the most abundant, and generally the surest source of information on political events, court and cabinet intrigues, and especially on the characters and peculiar dispositions of the great personages who have been at the head of affairs, because they have been mostly written by men who have themselves taken an active part

in the transactions they record, or who have been near those who had the principal share in them.

From these various considerations it follows, that private memoirs contain much more instruction than general histories, when they relate to times of trouble and commotion, in which the springs of intrigue being usually hid in darkness, their secret working must necessarily escape the historian who has no other source of information but official documents. The greatest part of the memoirs which have already appeared in this collection is of the kind to which we have alluded, and we have the Editor's word, that those which are to follow will prove not less interesting.

These memoirs were formerly scattered in large collections of books; and besides that inconveniency, not a small one, there was neither methodical nor chronological order in their distribution; they often contradicted each other, and oftener contained useless and puerile details. These circumstances suggested the utility of the present undertaking, whose aim is to offer a chronological series of memoirs relating to French history, which have appeared either in France or in foreign countries during the most unsettled periods of that monarchy; to establish a kind of concordance between the narrations of different writers; to prune off whatever offers neither instruction nor amusement; and lastly to collect in notes and observations, anecdotes taken from works unknown to those writers of memoirs, and also some characteristic traits of important personages, which have likewise escaped their knowledge.

The first 65 volumes of this collection appeared before the revolution, and had unbounded success; the continuation being edited in the same spirit, will probably meet with a like encouragement. Our opinion on this head, rests on the happy selection of the memoirs composing these volumes of Brantome's and of Cayet's, and which besides their intrinsic merit come in the chronological order uniformly observed in the collection.

Speaking of Brantôme, one of the best French historians, (M. Anguetil) says; "Every one naturally wishes to read Brantôme, but his works should especially be put in the hands of princes that they may learn how impossible it is for them to escape observation. Their most insignificant actions assume such a degree of importance in the eyes of their courtiers, that none escapes their attention, and sooner or later the most secret ones are inevitably brought to light. On seeing Brantôme gathering trifling anecdotes, unguarded expressions, and recording actions seemingly unmeaning and beneath notice, but which are however characteristic, they would learn to become more guarded in their conduct."

These judicious observations are more especially applicable to the three volumes of Brantôme's memoirs now published, and which contain the lives of four Austrian princes, and four French kings, with that of the Italian princes and eminent military men, their cotemporaries.

Cayet's *septennual* chronology, which begins with the 67th number of this collection had become exceedingly scarce: it is the more precious as on being connected with the *novennial* chronology of the same author, it furnishes the best materials for the interesting history of Henry IV. of France, leaving no chasm but for the last five years of that monarch's life. This work contains the most important documents on that reign, such as official relations, manifestoes, instructions, letters, &c. which, but for Cayet, would have been lost to posterity. The two chronologies contain also a great many secret anecdotes unknown to other writers, and which came to the knowledge of Cayet, during his residence at the court of Catherine of Bourbon, and at that of Henry IV.

The Editor's observations, both on the life of Brantôme, and on the *septennial* chronology, are placed at the end of each volume, and form a valuable appendix to those works.

Memoires historiques et inédits sur les révolutions arrivées en Danemarck et en Suede; Historical

and unpublished Memoirs on the Revolutions which took place in Denmark, and in Sweden, in the years 1770, 1771, 1772. By the late Abbé Roman, 1 vol. 8vo. with a portrait of Gustavus III. pr. 4 fr. 50 cent. *Paris.* Collin.

The Abbé Roman in his life-time published several poetical pieces and translations from the German, and from the Italian, but did not affix his name to any. This we learn from the editor of the present work, who as a relation of the author thought himself bound in duty to redeem it from the oblivion to which its diffident parent had condemned it, we think undeservedly.

The memoirs of the court of Denmark, contain the details of the intrigue which proved so fatal to the unfortunate Matilda, and to Struensee; with the trial and execution of Brandt, and of Struensee. The author tells us that he composed this historical tract on the very scenes where the event took place, surrounded by eye-witnesses, whose testimonies he has carefully compared, and whose names, could he publish them, would not fail of inspiring his readers with confidence in the authenticity of his narration.

The Abbé Roman, has carefully avoided trifling and useless details, his style is rapid and lively, and his strictures on men and manners are masterly. He dwells a little more than usual on the sentences which brought Brandt and Struensee to the block; he examines the ground on which they were condemned, and he displays in that discussion, an ardent love of justice, and a profound hatred of despotic power.

It is likewise from Sweden that the author has drawn the materials out of which he has composed the history of the Revolution which took place in that country in 1772. It will prove interesting even after Sheridan's work on the same subject, and this we deem a sufficient encomium.

The volume before us contains besides, anecdotes of Pope Ganganelli, and an account of the abdication of Victor, king of Sardinia. Neither of these subjects is very interesting; those however who read for amusement only, may be entertained with the account of the ceremonies used at a pope's funeral, with the petty intrigues of courtiers, and the trifling importance of court transactions.

Histoire de Pologne; History of Poland from its origin to the year 1795; by F. M. M***, 2 vols in 8vo. pr. 10 fr. *Paris.* Fain & Co.

The title of this publication, which we have considerably abridged, announces a collection of interesting particulars on the geography, agriculture, commerce, arts, and sciences, manners and customs of ancient Poland, in short a complete *statistic*, as well as a *general* history of that country. These however are not to be found in the volumes before us. The articles of statistics which might have proved so interesting, are a mere compilation from the works of foreign gazetteers and geographers; two Polish writers, only, are quoted in them, nor can we place any reliance on the scanty information which this part of the work affords.

The History itself is not entitled to higher praise, that part which relates to the early times of Poland, contains only a dry abridgment of more esteemed publications. When the author arrives at the reign of Stanislaus Poniatowsky, he becomes indeed a little more explicit, without, however deserving much more credit. That part of his work presents only a series of official documents mostly unconnected by narration; in short he has gathered materials, but an abler hand is wanting to raise the structure.

Tableau Chronologique. Chronological Table of all the Events which have taken place in Europe, from 1789 to 1806 inclusively. *Paris.* Migneret and Arthur Bertrand. pr. 1 fr. 50 cent.

This table which is printed on a large sheet, is divided by perpendicular and transverse columns. In the first are the names of the states to which they are severally affixed, the second corresponds to the years, placed on the

left, according to the gregorian and republican calendars.

The object of this table being to retrace the principal events of the French revolution, they are to be found in the column of France, according to the order of the various governments which succeeded each other, from the beginning of the revolution under Louis XVI. to the establishment of the empire under Napoleon.

Mathematics.

Correspondance sur l'ecole polytechnique; Correspondence on the Polytechnical School, edited by M. Hachette, Professor to the Pages of their H. and RR. MM. and Preceptor at the Polytechnic School. 1 vol. in 8vo. with plates. pr. 7 fr. *Paris.* Bernard.

This volume, which is composed of seven numbers, contains the solutions of many mathematical problems, by MM. Monge. Laplace, Hachette, and Poisson; a description of the new road over the Simplon, with a plate; the list of the pupils of the school admitted into the public service; the imperial decrees and the orders of M. Lacuie governor of the school, relating to that establishment.

At the beginning of the publication are detailed the alleged motives which gave birth to that correspondence, and the objects the authors of it have in view. We shall observe that this is the only periodical publication in France on mathematical subjects, although there are several in Germany.

Medicine.

Nouveau Dictionnaire general des drogues simples et composées de l'Emery. L'Emery's General Dictionary of simple and compound medicaments, revised, corrected, and augmented, by Simon Morelot, formerly professor of Chimico-Pharmacology, at the Parisian College. 2 vol. in 8vo. containing upwards of 1500 pages, and 40 plates. pr. 15 f. 50 cent; or with coloured figures. 19 f. 50 cent. *Paris.* Remond.

This useful work contains:—the French, Latin, culinary, common, and systematical names of plants, their classification, according to the methods of Linneus. Tournefort, Jussieu, with the indication of such of their parts as are useful in medicine and in pharmacology; the mode of choosing them for the chemical and pharmacentic preparations in which they are employed; their various uses, the doses at which the several articles composing the *materia medica* can be administered; and lastly the history of animals and minerals as described by Cuvier, Lamark, Brogniard and Haüy.

L'Emery's original work was becoming obsolete, and the present editor, by verifying it, and by adding the new discoveries in chemistry and pharmacology has rendered an essential service to the public in general, and to the medical science in particular. Our readers do not expect a long article on a work of this kind; much less extracts from it; we can only say it is of eminent utility to the medical student.

Hippocratis Aphorismi, cum locis paralletis Celsi. Hippocrates's Aphorisms with the corresponding passages of Celsus, arranged for this new edition. 1 vol. in 32mo. on vellum paper. pr. 1 fr. 80 cent. *Paris.* Crochard.

Hippocrates's Arphorisms have been highly valued at all times, and we might add, in many instances deservedly. The authority of these precepts was so great, that a host of commentators have thought their time and labour well employed in elucidating the obscure passages, in seeking for the hidden sense, and commenting on what was barely announced.

It must be owned however, that those aphorisms contain some false doctrines, some capital errors, and even some absurd fables introduced into the text, either by some copyists through ignorance, or by some disciples of that

great physician, through indiscretion. In some of those Aphorisms which undoubtedly belong to him, a well exercised eye may even discover, that his judgment has been sometimes biassed by his predilection for systems then prevailing; but generally speaking his Aphorisms unite the scarce merit of the most exact observation, the keenest perspicuity and the soundest judgment. The history of the diseases he describes, always contains an animated and faithful picture of all their concomitant symptoms; the style which in works of this kind is never a matter of indifference, is doth clear and concise, these several kinds of merit are particularly remarkable in the book of epidemics, which may be considered as a model almost inimitable.

We are obliged to the present editor for having enriched this compendium of medical science with the corresponding passages of the most celebrated physician among the Romans, yet we think that similar selections from Galen, Aretin, and Boerhaave, would have made this edition more complete. We also regret the want of the Greek text, which we do not think sufficiently replaced by the Latin version of Theodose-janson Von Almoreen, Dutch physician, which is even unaccompanied by Lorry's esteemed notes.

Mineralogy.

Traite elementaire de Mineralogie, Elementary treatise on Mineralogy, with its applications to the arts; intended for the use of the National Lyceum; by Alexander Brougniard, Engineer of Mines, Director of the Imperial Porcelain Manufactury of Sevres. 2 vols 8vo. pr. 18. fr. *Paris*. Deterville.

Mineralogy is not like physic, chemistry, and several other sciences, in which facts are connected together by general principles, which also facilitate the pursuit of the particular science. On the contrary, mineral species are, in some manner insulated from each other, and there are but two means of approximating the connection, which may exist between them. These means are chemical analysis, and the observation of the primitive forms of mineral substances. It is by these means that mineralogy, which was at first, only a collection of imperial knowledge, has risen to the dignity of a regular and methodical science. But we are unacquainted as yet with the exact degree of connection which exists, no doubt more or less, between the component parts of minerals and their properties, such as fusibility, specific weight, electricity, &c. It follows from these reflections, which we borrow from the author, that the elements of mineralogy cannot be presented in the same shape as those of other sciences which abound in general principles, and that the exposition of well ascertained facts, must form the principal, and most prominent part of such elements. The only difficulty is in the choice of facts and of the method in which they are to be classed. Two kinds of facts compose the history of minerals, one relating to their properties, the other to the affinity existing between them, and to that imperceptible gradation which connects them with the other natural bodies. Here the author judiciously observes that if greater progress had been made in mineralogy, it might now prove sufficient to give the history of the most important properties of mineral substances; but as in many cases, the influence of one of these properties on the other, is utterly unknown, it becomes necessary to become acquainted with almost every one of them. He adds, that the history of minerals includes not only their peculiar characteristics, and their distinctive properties; but that even the most interesting part of that study relates to the general and accidental situation of their strata, to their fermentation or their decomposition, to their influence on other bodies, and to their principal uses in arts and manufactures.

The high importance of the last mentioned facts has determined the Author to dwell on this part of mineralogy more than usual, and to adduce many analogous observations. These motives which have actuated the Author

In the choice of those facts he reports in his *elements*, are explained in the work at much greater length than we can possibly give them: as to the order in which they are presented, the Author has rejected the method adopted by former mineralogists, that of following the chain of ideas which have successively brought that science to its present state, he has, instead of that, adopted the dogmatic method, that is, he first lays down acknowledged principles, and afterwards proves them by facts.

The author observes that in mineralogy as well in all the other branches of natural history, the order in which the facts must be presented, naturally depends on their classification, and he forcibly demonstrates the preeminence of the natural over the artificial method: "The first," says he, "is the only one, in which species are linked together by true and well-ascertained connections."

The author has meanwhile thought proper to give, without a single omission, the whole series of mineral substances; only he has slightly passed over the less important species. He has been careful, (with a single exception in the article of basalt) to avoid, in a treatise merely elementary, all hypothetical theory, and even all discussion on the origin, and on the formation of the various minerals. For the very same reason, his work treats only of simple minerals, that is, of those in which the eye discovers only an homogeneous substance, whatever may be its supposed component principles.

To avoid perplexing beginners with the details of synonims, sufficiently compared in several well known treatises, he has limited himself to the complete synonimy of Hauy for the French nomenclature, and that of Brochant for the nomenclature adopted by the school of Vernets: he only quotes occasionally those of Romé-de Lisle, Vallerius, Linneus, Kirwan, &c. whenever he borrows names or divisions from those celebrated naturalists.

From the principles which we have detailed, and to which the author has strictly adhered, in the execution of his work, its utility for beginners must appear obvious.

Miscellaneous

Annuaire des ponts et chausées. Annuary of Bridges, Roads, Sea-ports, civil, hydraulical and geometrical Architecture of the French empire, for the year 1807. 1 vol. in 12mo. 2nd. edition with a plate, pr. 3 fr. *Paris.* Garnier and Dumoraine.

This *annuary* contains,

1st. The list of the directors *des Ponts et Chaussées* (Vid. Lit. Ann. Reg. Vol. II. No. 13. p. 44) with their places of residence.

2ly. The names and residences of the engineers, contractors and conductors, of works relating to that branch.

Those also of architects, geometricians, land-surveyors, assignees and other contractors and superintendents entitled to public confidence, each in his respective profession, according to the tables and official lists transmitted to the author by several magistrates and chiefs of offices in various departments of the French empire.

4ly. A notice on the school for architecture, and on the imperial Polytechnic school.

5ly. The vocabulary of the new system of weights and measures.

6ly. The weights of the cubical foot of the various materials of which buildings are generally composed.

Numismatics.

Description des Medailles antiques Grecques et Romaines; Description of ancient Greek and Roman Medals: by T. E. Mionnet, in 8vo. vol. 1. with a collection of plates, also in 8vo. pr. 12 f. *Paris.* Testu and Debure.

This work serves as a catalogue to above twenty thousand medallic impressions, taken in sulphur by the author, from original coins; it also contains notices on the degree of rarity and on the value of those remains of antiquity.

The author tells us, that the difficulty of getting fine ancient medals, the high price asked for them, and a wish, a very natural one, of getting, at least, a faithful type of the objects he would not procure, had induced him long ago, to model in Sulphur such interesting medals, as were originally lent to him. He first begun by those scarce specimens which give the most favourable idea of the perfection of the art of engraving in metal among the ancients. This collection soon became so interesting, that he determined to add to it whatever might tend to make the most numerous and the most complete of any existing in that line. It has now attained the number above mentioned; and among these types the learned in antiquarian lore will find a great many scarce and unknown medals.

Each coin thus represented is classed in its proper place in the catalogue, with a concise description annexed to each article. In his general classification the author has followed Pellerin's method, improved by Ecket, in his *Doctrina nummorum veterum*; thus he has arranged in geographical order all medals of nations, towns, colonies and kings, beginning by the western parts of Europe, and placing in the same article, whatever relates to the country which is the object of it. The notices of the degree of rarity, and on the value of the several coins, add greatly to the merit of this work which we recommend to all *amateurs* of numismatics.

In his introduction, the author has detailed his mode of proceeding in taking the impressions; it is both ingenious and correct, but the work itself must be consulted, in order to form a clear idea of the process.

GERMANY.

Botany.

Vom inwendigen Bau der Gewaechse, &c. Of the interior structure of Plants, and of the circulation of the sap, a memoir, which obtained the *accessit* at the Society of Sciences at Gottingen. By L. C. Treviranus, 1 vol. in 8vo. pp. 210 with plates, pr. 1. rxd. *Gottingen.* Dieterich.

This production is entitled to a distinguished rank among those which have appeared in the same subject. Perhaps the ingenious system of the author is not sufficiently supported by experiments, and this has probably induced the society of Gottingen to assign him only the third place among the candidates for the prize. We can only recommend this work to the *amateurs* of physiology, as no detached part can with propriety be taken as a specimen.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

June, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Agriculture.

Mr. Arthur Young having by the desire of the Board of Agriculture, delivered two interesting Lectures on Agriculture, at the house of the Board, in Sackville Street, the first Lectures which have ever been delivered on this subject in England, he has been requested to publish them, and they will be put to press without loss of time.

This important Board proceeds with increased zeal and activity, in the preparation of the County Reports, twenty-eight of which have already appeared, and that of Oxfordshire, by Mr. Young, and of Bedfordshire, by Mr. Bachelor, are ready to be put to press. New editions of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire, are also in forwardness.

The Survey of Invernesshire, by Dr. Robertson, of Callander, has been delayed a few weeks owing to the preparation of a new Map, which is to delineate the situation of the different soils, and the lines of roads, as ordered by Parliament. The work itself will also contain a topographical description of the different districts, specifying not only the means of cultivating the soil, but the propriety of establishing villages for improving the fisheries, and woollen manufactures, as a great fund of subsistence, employment and wealth to the people, which may effectually prevent emigration; with extracts of letters from Mr. Dempster of Dunchan, on that desolating evil; and an appendix, containing directions for the cultivation of moss, by Sir John Sinclair; letters on the comparative value of different breeds of sheep, and a short account of the British and ecclesiastical antiquities of the country.

Mr. Robert Bakewell, of Wakefield, has prepared for the press a work on a subject of considerable importance to woollen manufacturers, and wool growers. Its chief object is to demonstrate the possibility of improving the quality and increasing the value of clothing wool, by means the most simple and easy, but which have hitherto been neglected from an ignorance of the real structure and nature of wool, and of the effects which difference of soil and climate produces on the growing fleece.

Antiquities.

A translation of Richard of Cirencester, on the Ancient State of Britain, with notes; a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, and Remarks on the British Roads and Antiquities; accommied by the original treatise *De Situ Britanniæ* from the scarce work published by Professor Bertram at Copenhagen, are in the press, and will speedily be published.

Biography.

The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean

of St. Paul's, by Mr. Cheerton, is nearly ready for the press in one large volume 8vo. To be embellished with three portraits from originals never before engraved.

Botany

Mr. T. E. Williams, Chemist, of of Reading, is printing at his own private press, a Catalogue of British Plants, particularly pointing out their Medical and Œconomical Uses.

Education.

In the press and speedily will be published, in two elegant volumes duodecimo, Letters on Literature and Composition, addressed to his son, by G. Gregory, D.D. late Vicar of West Ham, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, &c. This interesting work had been sent to press before the lamented death of the Author, and the manuscript had been completely finished in the week previous to the sudden illness which terminated his valuable life. In a letter addressed to his Publisher, on its completion, he remarked, " That this work contained the result of the observations of his whole life, on every subject of taste and literature, and whatever might be the ultimate opinion of its merits, his reputation in the republic of letters would in a great degree depend on it." Price 13s. boards, or 14s. bound and lettered.

Fine Arts.

Mr. William Savage proposes to publish by subscription, A View of the elegant Gothic remains of the East End of Howden Church, in the East Riding of the County of York, the Drawing by Webster, from a Sketch made in 1796. It will be engraved in aquatinta, by Lewis, and coloured to imitate the drawing. The size will be 18 inches by 14.

Miscellanies.

Mr. Hugh Murray will publish in a few days, a work entitled Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the character of nations and the progress of society. In this work it will be Mr. Murray's object to exhibit a view of the *moral* history of man; of the manners and characters of nations, and the circumstance on which they are dependant. After endeavouring to ascertain the general principles by which they are regulated, he proceeds to give a view of society, as it exists in the earliest stages of its progress. Mr. Murray has some intention of hereafter extending a similar survey to subsequent periods in the History of Man.

Mr. Robert Walker, of Oxford, will shortly publish Experiments and Observations on the production of Artificial Cold, a new edition with considerable additions.

The Barrister, the first part of whose hints on Evangelical preaching has been so ably examined, has the second part in a very forward state.

Mr Renney, author of the work intitled A Demonstration of the necessity of Free Trade to the East Indies; has now in the press another performance on the State of the East India Company, which will speedily be published.

A translation of the Satires of Boileau, with some account of the life and writings of that poet, will shortly be ready for publication.

The correspondence between Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Miss Catherine Talbot, and a series of letters from Mrs. Carter to Mrs. Vesey, in two 4to. volumes, will appear in the course of the present month.

A new edition of Swift's works, in 19 volumes, 8vo. will speedily appear.

Dr. Maltby is preparing a new edition of Morell's Thesaurus.

The *Sixteenth* edition of Dr. Vicesimus Knox's Essays moral and literary, is in the press.

In the press, The Comet, a mock newspaper, by the author of " All the Talents."

Novels.

A new edition of Miss Porter's novel, The Hungarian Brothers, will be ready in a short time.

Poetry.

A fourth edition corrected, of Montgomery's Wanderer of Switzerland, and other poems, will appear without delay.

Nearly ready for publication by subscription, for the benefit of Mr. Cowper's Orphan Godson, in royal 4to, price two guineas, the Latin and Italian poems of Milton translated into English verse, with the originals: and a fragment of a commentary on Paradise Lost, by the late William Cowper, Esq. with a preface and notes from various authors, by the editor, and three designs by John Flaxman, Esq.

Mr. Wordsworth will shortly put to press a new poem, under the title of The White Doe, or the Fate of the Nortons,

Politics.

In the press, and will be published in a few days, with a coloured satirical frontispiece, price five shillings in boards, Emancipation; or, Peter, Martin, and the Squire; a tale, in rhyme; with notes, satyrical and explanatory, exhibiting sketches of distinguished public characters. To which is added a short account of the present state of the Irish Catholics.

Theology.

The Rev. Johnson Grant, A. M. is preparing for publication a Summary of the History of the English Church, with an account of the sects which have separated from it, and answers to the tenets of each. To this work the premium given by the society of St. David's, for promoting christian knowledge and church union, was adjudged.

The Rev. W. Bennet, author of 'Remarks on a recent hypothesis respecting the origin and moral evil', is transcribing for the press, Thoughts on the primary condition of intelligent accountable creatures, deduced from principles of right reason, compared with the testimony of inspiration and corroborated by references to approved calvinistic writers.

The Rev. Mr. W. Newman of Old Ford, is preparing for the press, part the first, of a reply to two queries.

1st. What has the gospel done for females?

2d. What have christian females done for the gospel?

Topography.

Mr. Bisset of the Museum, Birmingham, will shorty publish a magnificent guide, or grand copperplate directory to the town of Birmingham; on which the addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants, tradesmen, and manufacturers, will be elegantly engraved in superb and emblematic plates.

Travels.

Mr. Thomas M'Gill has in the press travels is Turkey, Italy, and Russia, during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, with an account of the new settlement of Odessa, in the Black Sea, and of the trade of Turkey.

PUBLICATIONS.

Bibliography.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics; including an Account of Polyglot Bibles; the best Greek, and Greek and Latin, Editions of the Septuagint and New Testament; the Scriptores de re Rustica; Greek Romances, and Lexicons and Grammars. By the Rev.

Tho. Frognall Dibdin, F. S. A. Third Edition, with additional Authors, and Biographical Notices. (chiefly of English Editors.) 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. Longman.

This work being well known, and having passed into a third edition, we shall only notice the principal additions. Thirteen new authors are added; namely, M. A. Antoninus, Apollodorus, Apuleius, Aristides, Aurelius Victor, Ausonius, Herodian, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Oppian, Orpheus, Phorius, and Theophrastus. Many biographical notices will be found in the various notes to this edition. The account of Greek Bibles and Testaments, and of Lexicons, Dictionaries, and Grammars, has been considerably enlarged. This part of the work is worthy of particular attention. The author acknowledges himself indebted for much valuable information on this head to the learned Mr. Woodhul. The more recent editions of classical writers at home and abroad, (particularly those from the Oxford press) have been added. But the Index Analyticus of the last edition, and the account of Latin editions of Greek writers, with many references to catalogues and specifications of the prices of rare books, have been omitted, in order to avoid the too great extension of the work.

From the first volume of this work, we extract Mr. D.'s account of *Apuleius*, an author now first introduced.

'APULEIUS. A. C. 160.

'*I. Opera omnia.*

Sweyn. et Pannartz. Romæ. Fol. 1469.

'Editio princeps. This is one of the rarest of the first editions of ancient classical authors, and it is also one of the most curious and valuable—for it is the only one in which the text of Apuleius is unmutilated by the Inquisition. Maittaire and subsequent bibliographers have been wrong in attributing to Cardinal Bessarion the editorship of the work: that having been undertaken by J. Andrea, Bishop of of Aleria. See Panzer, t. ii. 410, and the other authorities in Harles's Brev. Notit. Lit. Rom. vol. i. 499, 500: but more particularly the prefatory epistle of Andrea, prefixed to the work itself, as extracted the Bibl. Smithiana, pt. ii. p. lxxii. where the edition is expressly stated to have been undertaken by him. "Lucium igitur Apuleium Platonicum, in quo uno summæ eruditioni præcipua linguæ copia et gratia conjuncta est, mediocri vigilantiâ, utin exemplariorum penuriâ licuit, *redegi in unum corpus*, variis in locis membratim perquisitum, eumque impressoribus nostris *tradidi exarandum*." Consult also De Bure, No. 3583: who does not attach much value to the subsequent editions of Apuleius, printed in the 15th century; although the Roman edition of 1472 is extremely rare and dear. There are copies of this first edition in the Bodleian library, and in Dr. Hunter's Museum. Lord Spencer is in possession of Count Revickzky's beautiful copy.

'Maittaire, t. iv. 444; and Clement, t. i. 437, speak favourably of the Venetian edition of 1483: but Panzer, who does not praise it, seems to be more correct than either. See his Annal. Typog. t. iii. 202. 514, &c.

'It was the opinion of Bayle, that the work of Apuleius (although in some places unpardonably licentious) was intended as a satire upon the disorders and vices introduced into the world by magicians, monks, assassins, and robbers. "He that would give himself the trouble," says Bayle, "and who has sufficient abilities for the undertaking, might compose a very curious and instructive commentary on this romance. The hunters after the philosopher's stone pretend to discover in it the mysteries of a [the] great work." See Bayle's Dict. Apulée, note 8, where Fleuri and Barthius (Advers. l. li. c. 11) are cited.

'Juntæ. Florent. 8vo. 1512.

'In the same year, and in 1522, the Juntæ published the "Asinus Aureus," or Metamorphoseon, with other tracts; but the above is the only edition in which the works of Apuleius appeared complete from their press. Bandini, in his Annal. Juntar. Typog. pt. ii. p. 39, refers to Crevenna's Catalogue, No. 5367, where I find an elegant copy of it. The editor was Marianus Tuccius: some account of the edition appears in Clement, t. i. 438, note: and in Panzer, t. vii. 13.

'Harles, in the third volume of his Supplement to the Brev. Not. L. R. p. 158, very properly corrects an error of Bandini, in his account of an edition of the "Asinus Aureus," in 1510, by the Juntæ: from the colophon, as specified by Bandini himself, it is evident that the edition appeared in 1512. I doubt, however, whether the Juntæ published the Asinus Aureus separately from the Opera

Omnia, the same year; or rather whether the first of these works of Apuleius be not the whole that they ever published. It is evident that Bandini never saw a copy of the edition. Harwood's account of Apuleius is too superficial to be noticed; being confined to one page of dates: the Bibliographical Dictionary has added about a quarter of a page.

'Aldi (In Ædib.) Venet 8vo. 1521.

'There is nothing in this edition which entitles it to particular notice; although copies of it, in fine condition, are sought after by collectors of the Aldine classics.

'H. Petri. Basil. 8vo. 1560—97—1604—20. 2 vols.

'This is a critical edition, containing the dedicatory epistle of Hopperus, and is by no means a common one. It was collated with ancient MSS. and, as well as possessing marginal notes, it presents us with the commentaries of Beroaldus (on the Metamorphoseon, which were first published at Bologna in 1500) and the emendations of Stewechius and Godeschalcus.

'Colvii. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1588.

'Colvius made use of an ancient MS. and collated other editions, in the compilation of this present one; which exhibits for the first time the book 'περὶ ἑρμηνείας,' from the library of F. Nansius. It is not common. Harles possesses a copy of this edition which formerly belonged to Cortius, and in which that learned man had inserted many various readings from ancient MSS.

'Woweri. Homburg. 12mo. 1606.

'Although Wower took considerable pains in compiling this edition, and corrected and supplied many passages, he was sharply attacked by Caspar Scioppius in his "Symbola Critica," first published at Augsburg in 1607, and afterwards at Leyden in 1644.

'Variorum. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1644.

'————Goudæ. 8vo. 1650.

'These are valuable editions, and sell high; especially the latter one. They contain the excellent observations of Is. Casaubon, "In Apologiam" (whose remarks on the Editio princeps of Apuleius are not perhaps generally known,) the various readings of J. Pyrrhus, and the annotations of Beroaldus and Gruter. The latter edition, which is now an exceedingly scarce volume, contains, in addition to the foregoing matter, the annotations of Pricæus "in Apologiam."

'Is. Casaubon's edition of the "Apologia" was first published in 4to. 1594. Pricæus published a valuable edition of the same work, at Paris, in 4to. 1635. This latter has now become a very scarce book.

'Elmenhorstii. Francos. 8vo. 1621.

'This is called by Harwood, "a good edition," Harles tells us that he is in possession of a copy of it, which Cortius collated with six MSS.; and that Elmenhorst boasts a number of notes written by himself, which, in fact, were taken from Lindenbrog's collation of some Florentine MSS. See Brev. Not. Litt. Rom. Vol. i. 502.

'Scriverii. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1624.

'A neat and correct edition.

'Ex Offic. Plantin. 12mo. 1660.

'Raphelengius, the printer, speaks highly in his preface of the complete manner in which this edition of Apuleius is given to the world. It certainly differs, in many respects, from preceding editions, and is well worthy of the student's critical attention. Raphelengius was a diligent and careful printer.

'————. Altenburg. 12mo. 1778. 2 vols.

'Harwood calls this "a neat and well-edited work." It contains, in fact, various readings from Colvius, Stewechius, Brentius, Putcanus, and Elmenhorst: and exhibits a tolerably careful collation of those MSS. which former editors appear to have consulted.

'The famous Jeremy Markland began an edition of Apuleius, but printed only seven sheets. He abandoned the undertaking on Dr. Bentley's sending him rather a rude message that he had omitted a line which was extant in one of the MSS. These sheets were for some years in Mr. Bentham's possession, but all the search and inquiry of Bowyer could not procure him a copy of them.

'————. Biponti. 8vo. 1788. 2 vols.

'This is an accurate, and very useful edition. The editor seems to have been peculiarly attentive to the formation of his text, and displays an intimate acquaintance with the merits and demerits of prior editions.

'*II. Metamorphoseon.*

'Oudendorp et Ruhnkenii. Leidæ. 4to. 1786.

'It was the intention of Francis Oudendorp to have published the entire works of Apuleius, but he died just after finishing the Metamorphosis. Ruhnkenius has favoured us with a preface to this edition, which ranks among the completest of the Variorum quarto classics. The entire notes of Colvius, Wower,

Godeschalcus, Stewechius, Elmenhorst, and others, are inserted in it, and the indiscious observations of Casaubon and Pricæus have not been neglected. There are various readings from nine MSS. which occasionally differ from those selected by preceding critics. The curious sometimes illustrate this edition of Apuleius's most entertaining work, with plates, and other appropriate graphic ornaments. It is daily becoming scarcer and dearer. vol. i. p. 166.

Biography.

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In p. 196 we commenced our account of this work; we shall now present a few extracts.

'To ———.

'Spa, *Aug.* 10, 1763.

'Although I wrote to you so long, and, I believe, so broad, a letter a few days ago, yet I cannot resist sending a few lines to say our departure is fixed for the 17th. I will endeavor to write to Deal sometimes while we are on the road; but if you should not receive any letters, do not be uneasy, as they so frequently miscarry.

'We are going to be very illustrious today; the Bishop of Augsburg and his suite, the Princess d'Esterhasy, and Lady Mary Cooke, are going to dine with my Lord Bath. Dining with Princes and Princesses to be sure is one way of life, and playing at penny-quadrille is another; but is a mighty good thing in its turn; and I can very cordially accommodate myself to both. In spite of all the honors and amusements of Spa, I look forward with great delight to seeing my friends at Deal again; it is to be sure at present though a long perspective, as we are to travel so far about; however, it will be a very pleasant tour. I shall be particularly glad to see Aix la Chapelle, as it is the place where Charlemagne was buried, which renders it much more the object of my curiosity, than its being the place where the present Emperors are crowned.

'The Bishop of Augsburg leaves us tomorrow, and the Princess Amelia of Prussia replaces him; but she, poor thing, is too unhealthy to add much to the gaiety of Spa. There are parties of English arriving every day; and our number of French is much encreased. There is a General of this nation, Mons. de Ville Paton by name, who has been terribly treated in the wars, he has lost half his chin, and most of his teeth, yet he has so much the vivacity of his nation, that he is always in motion, and skips and dances so when he means to stand, that he makes my weak head quite giddy when I happen to be near him. A lady invited him yesterday to a concert, but upon the severe condition of his being silent. Poor Ville Paton held out a few minutes; but soon run out of the room, and declared it impossible to stay any longer in a place where he must not talk. He professes great honour for the English; upon which somebody observed, that he had, however, been greatly their foe; he answered that he had fought against them with all his might, in order to gain their good opinion. Most of the foreigners, to the great delight of my English vanity seem fond of the English, their fashions, and their language; several of them speak it very well. A lady who spent last winter at Bruxelles told us, that all Prince Charles's regiment set about learning it: it is to be hoped it will be to better purpose than the French philosophers, who learn it for the sake of reading Hume, whom they consider as *le plus beau genie de l'Angleterre:* unhappily his principles bear too great a resemblance to their own.

'This letter has been begun a week; but some impertinent head-ach or other has always prevented its being finished on a post day. Princess Amelia arrived this afternoon, and the English ladies are to pay their court to her Royal Highness to-morrow; en attendant we have been to wait on the Countess de Choiseul, who is just come from Paris, with a face like a coach wheel; this was less provoking to me, however, in a French Countess, than in a chapter of German chanoinesses; it is really quite terrific when one meets them all together with such a fierceness of countenance. Our own silly mimicry of

French fashions is out-done, I think, by other nations. I met with a striking instance of this to-day in a German lady, who was mentioning the death of Abel which she had read only in the French translation; on my testifying some surprise at this, she declared she did not understand her own language well enough to be able to read the original; and this laudable ignorance of their mother tongue is really the case with many of them.

'There is a competent degree of ignorance likewise to be met with on subjects, which, according to their persuasions, ought to be very interesting to them. I was examining the cross of a chanoinesse yesterday, and asked her what the little figure that was in the midst of it signified; she answered it was her patron, Saint Quirin, who had suffered martyrdom for his religion. What were the particular circumstances of his history? I cannot tell. What, do you not know the story of your own patron? O yes, we have an office for him. Well: under what Emperor did he suffer? I believe it was no Emperor; it was Pope Alexander the Eighth. I am not chronologer good enough to know when this pretty chanoinesse's Pope Alexander the Eighth lived: but I suspect her patron to be of higher antiquity than any Pope Alexander I ever heard of; and to be neither more nor less than the saint who built Rome, and killed his brother.' p. 217—219.

'Not long after the Archbishop's death, and before that of Miss Talbot, Mrs. Carter lost another very dear and highly esteemed friend in Miss Isabella Sutton, who died in November, 1768. It was to her that she addressed those beautiful lines which begin "Heir of immortal Being;" and of her that she wrote the elegy beginning "Yes, weak humanity." She appears to have been a very amiable, accomplished, and virtuous character, and Mrs. Carter never spoke of her but with much affection and deep regret. Lady Bath, to whom she was related, had an original portrait of her in her usual dress, which now appears a singular one, and with her accustomed kindness, had a copy of it taken and sent to Mrs. Carter a few years since; and she always considered it as a very precious gift, and valued it highly; as does the present possessor of it for her sake.

Miss Sutton's health was extremely weak, and her spirits at times very low; hence she was often apt to see the evils of human life in a very melancholy point of view, and to undervalue its advantages. To counteract this painful, and sometimes even fatal propensity, Mrs. Carter always particularly exerted herself with that genuine spirit of Christian content, cheerfulness, and hope, which she possessed in so eminent a degree. One of her letters to her upon this subject is not only excellent in itself, but is curious, as being evidently the foundation of the poem already mentioned, "Heir of immortal Being," &c. which was written a few months after.

TO MISS SUTTON.

October 27, 1762.

'It is by our own fault if human improvement ever stands still. The languors of illness are as much the subject of life, as the vigorous spirits of health; and the powers that are insufficient for active exertions of understanding, and for high attainments, are equal to the duty of unrepining submission to the disappointment of favourite aims, and of thankful enjoyment of every permitted good.

'No: it is impossible that it could be from serious conviction; it must be merely an accidental transient thought, that made you speak of annihilation as "preferable to staying always in such a world as this." Surely, my dear Miss Sutton, life, with all its portion of toils and sufferings, is mercifully diversified with such a mixture of ease, and even of positive delight, as must render it greatly preferable to non-existence. Was every prospect to be limited by the grave, what inexpressible horrors must one feel, at the thought of quitting such a system of creation, as engages the attention by every form of variety, strikes by every wonder of magnificence, and charms with every grace, and every elegance of beauty! How terrible to close one's eyes upon the flowery earth and radiant sun, to "leave the warm precincts of the cheerful day," and sink into a cold, dark, eternal night! Then to think of losing all sense of intellectual pleasure, all the tendernesses of affection, and all the excellencies of virtue!

'From this dreadful extinction, God be thanked, we are graciously secured; and as much as I have said in profession of my attachment to this world, I heartily join with you in rejoicing that it is not to last for ever. Yet I have but little curiosity concerning any other particulars about a better, than those which are revealed to us. Content and thankful for the promise which He "who cannot lie" has made, that all who endeavour to fulfil the conditions of happiness shall infallibly be happy, and convinced that he alone knows what

will make us so. The general ideas of perfect health, perfect security, and perfect virtue, are sufficient to support the mind in the hours of pain and languor; to console it amidst the anxieties of precarious good; and to elevate and encourage it amidst the humiliations of mortal frailty, vainly struggling for an entire conquest over those corruptions of a disordered nature, which can never be completely subdued, but in that state where alone the "spirits of the just will be made perfect." p. 281—284.

On the Indulgence of Fancy.

TO MRS. VESEY. 1770.

'Such are the chances of this "work-day world," and thus passes life in an alternation of private and of social suffering; and yet so wonderful and so merciful is the composition of our existence, that innumerable pleasures find a place amidst the evils of mortality; and, upon the whole, we suffer only just enough to reconcile us to the limits of our present duration, and to extend our views to futurity.

'You are now at leisure to amuse yourself with those enchanting scenes which your imagination is always ready to present to you whenever you bid it wave its magic wand. I am inexpressibly delighted with your gothic retirement, which I shall certainly visit every moonlight evening: and I hope you will advance to meet me with the first ray, which you discover gleaming through your cathedral window. I am indeed a little apprehensive that you will make some scruple of admitting my vacant round face to so solemn an entertainment; but if you can once get over this mere prejudice of appearance, you will find me a very tractable companion, and ready to follow your imagination wherever it will lead me "through the dark postern of time long elapsed."

'When the twilight aids the visions of contemplation, and the owl begins his melancholy serenade, we will conjure up the Lady Abbess, and fix her in her niche in the wall. We will summon together a long series of the successive tenants of this venerable fabric, and we will make them recount to us the adventures of former days. And in what will this information end, but in bringing us back to our own, in dissolving the spell of fancy, and annihilating all our reverence for antiquity?

'Vexed and fatigued by the faults and follies of others, and mortified by our own, we are fond of retiring back to the transactions of remote generations, in which we suppose that human creatures were wiser and better than ourselves, and their pursuits of more importance than our own. The telescope through which we survey the actors on the theatre of past ages, can give us only a general view; while the distance conceals from us the whole play of those little interests and passions, which, though too insignificant to make any figure in the revolutions of states and empires, form most of the business and bustle of general and private life.

'The imagination, however, is so agreeably deluded by our prejudices in favour of antiquity, that one cannot much regret there should be so many histories in the world, and so few biographers. Biography, by entering into minute details of personal and private transactions, forms such a connection and similitude between past and present ages, that all idea of difference is lost, and we are affected in just the same manner by the one as by the other. I have lately felt this very strongly in reading Plutarch's lives, which have been one of my studies this summer. I find very little difference between what passed among the inhabitants of Athens and Rome, and the news of the day in London; and when I read of Cicero's and Pompey's appointment to sup with Lucullus, it is no more than hearing that my Lord Lyttleton and Mr. Pitt had engaged themselves to dine with Sir Laurence Dundas, on condition that he would not set all his six men cooks to work for their entertainment. Do pray tell me, for it is past my comprehension, how the subject with which I sat out could possibly lead me to Sir Laurence Dundas and his six men cooks?

'To return to it, however, I am highly obliged to you for wishing me to share your solemn retreat when the moon-light gleams through the Gothic window. I hope you will transport yourself on one of the beams to return my visit on the sea-shore, where the moon forms a scene equally solemn, though in a different style; and I believe you would find the soft murmurs of the ebbing waves as musically soothing as the whispers of your trees.

'I do not at all wonder that your fine philosophical harangue on the thunder had so disgraceful a conclusion. It would often be our wisest choice to adhere to the principles we received in the nursery. No one, I believe, ever yet acquired fortitude by being told that any object of terror proceeded from natural causes: thousands have acquired it by a reliance on superior power. Superior power is an

intelligible expression; *natural causes* is not: this is by no means the only instance in which the nursery teaches common sense, and Philosophy talks jargon.

Dr. Johnson's Fear of Death.

I am very glad to hear that Dr. Johnson is so much better. At the time of his attack probably some Latin passage was in his mind, which occasioned his prayer to be clothed in that language rather than in his own. You "wonder that an undoubting believer, and a man of piety, should be afraid of death;" but it is such characters who have ever the deepest sense of their own imperfections, and deviations from the rule of duty, of which the very best must be conscious: and such a temper of mind as is struck with awe and humility at the prospect of the last solemn sentence, appears much better suited to the wretched deficiency of the best human performances, than the thoughtless security that rushes undisturbed into eternity.

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Account of the Treaty with the Maroons.

'As a prompt determination was on several accounts necessary, Colonel

Guthrie was directed to communicate offers of accommodation to Cudjoe as soon as possible. The intelligence was extremely acceptable to the Maroons. All they demanded, and indeed, all they wished, was, to be allowed the necessaries of life, and to be exempted from the horrors of slavery. Cudjoe, therefore, heard with infinite satisfaction, the determination of the government to make these concessions, and calling in all his detachments, anxiously awaited the arrival of the negociators. But judging from the formidable nature of the preparations made against him, he was afraid that his white enemies meant to deceive and ensnare him. He therefore remained distrustful, and collecting all his force on a spot, where his people could easily defend themselves, continued inactive till the arrival of the peace-makers. His men were placed on the ledges of rocks, that rose almost perpendicularly to a great height, on a ground, which, compared to these precipices, might be called a plain, the extremity being narrowed into a passage, upon which the fire of the whole body might bear. This passage contracted itself into a defile of nearly half a mile long, and so narrow, that only one man could pass along it at a time. This defile, which has ever since retained the name of Colonel Guthrie, was one of the passages to the large cock-pit, called Petty River, already mentioned. The entrance is impregnable; the continuation of the line of smaller cock-pits rendering the rear impregnable; while nature effectually secured the flanks of her own fortification. In this dell were secured the Maroon women and children, and all their valuable effects. Thus situated, Cudjoe awaited the arrival of the olive-branch, and manifested his desire of an accommodation, by ordering his advanced posts not to fire a shot. His parties, therefore, on the approach of the enemy, merely sounded their horns, and retreated to the main body.

'Colonel Guthrie now arrived, unmolested, at the head of his troops, by a way in which the Maroons might have greatly annoyed him. Making, however, the best disposition of his forces which the nature of the ground would permit, he marched on with confidence; and judging of his distance from the enemy by the sound of their horns, he boldly advanced till he thought he could make them hear his voice. He then halted, and observing the smoke of their huts within a few hundred yards, though he could not see one of them, he cried in a loud tone, that he was come by the governor's order, to make them an offer of peace, which, he told them, the white people anxiously desired. An answer was returned in the same manner, that the Maroons also wished for peace, requesting, at the same time, that the troops might be kept back. As this request implied suspicion, Colonel Guthrie proposed that a person unarmed should be sent to inform them of the terms on which the governor was willing to treat with them. To this proposal they readily consented. Dr. Russell, being deputed for that purpose, advanced to their huts, near which he was met by two Maroons, whom he informed of the purport of his message; and having asked whether either of them was Cudjoe, they replied in the negative, but added, that if he would stay a short time, and no men followed him, he would see Cudjoe. Several Maroons now descended from the rocks, among whom the chief was easily distinguished.

'Cudjoe was a short man, uncommonly stout, with harsh African features, and a peculiar wildness in his look and manners. He had a large lump of flesh upon his back, which was partially covered by the tattered remains of an old blue coat, of which the skirts and the sleeves below the elbows were wanting. Round his head was tied a scanty piece of cloth, which had once been white. He wore a pair of loose drawers, that did not reach his knees, and a small round hat, with the brims pared so close to the crown, that it had the appearance of a calibash. On his right side hung a cow's horn, with some powder, and a bag of large cut slugs; on the left side he wore a musket, and cutlass, three inches broad, in a narrow sheath, suspended under his arm by a narrow strap, which wound round his shoulder. He had no shirt on, and his clothes, such as they were, as well as the part of his skin that was exposed to view, were covered with the red dirt of the cock-pits, somewhat resembling oker. Such was the chief, and his men were as ragged and as dirty as himself; yet they all had guns and cutlasses.

'Cudjoe constantly cast his eyes towards the troops with Colonel Guthrie, appeared very suspicious, and asked many questions, before he ventured within his reach. At length Dr. Russell proposed to change hats with him as a token of friendship. To this he consented, and began to converse more freely, when Colonel Guthrie called aloud to him, assuring him of a faithful compliance with whatever Dr. Russell promised. He added, that he wished to come unarmed, along with a few of the principal gentle-

men of the island, who should witness the oath he would solemnly take, of peace on his part, with liber y and security to the Maroons, on their acceding to the terms proposed. Cudjoe, after some hesitation, consented, and persuaded several of his people to come down from the rocks. As the gentlemen approached Cudjoe, he appeared to be in great trepidation; and when Colonel Guthrie advanced, and held out his hand to him, he eagerly seized and kissed it. He then threw himself on the ground, embracing the Colonel's knees, kissing his feet, and asking his pardon. His followers, imitating his example, prostrated themselves, and expressed the most unbounded joy at the sincerity of the white people. At leng'h, to the great satisfaction and mutual advantage of both parties, the articles of the treaty were drawn up, and ratified under a large cotton-tree, growing in the middle of the town, at the entrance of Guthrie's defile. The tree was ever after called Cudjoe's tree, and was held by the Maroons in great veneration. The principal terms of agreement were, that Captain Cudjoe and his followers should be allowed to remain free; that they should be suffered to possess fifteen hundred acres of land; that they should all reside in Trelawney-town; that two white men should constantly reside among them; and that they should deliver up all the run-away slaves who might in future take shelter among them.

'Seldom are treaties, such as this, concluded, which tend equally to the advantage and honour of both parties. The colonists were relieved from the most alarming apprehensions, and from a rude, dangerous, and implacable enemy, whose very wretchedness rendered him formidable: the Maroons were blessed with liberty, property, and security; blessings, of the value of which they were fully sensible, but which they never before had enjoyed.'

The second book treats of the climate and productions of the island, coffee, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, pimento, &c. It also includes a discussion on the slave trade, in which the advantages likely to result from its abolition are pointed out. There is one very useful chapter which treats on those diseases to which Europeans who visit Jamaica are more or less exposed.

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Medicine.

Practical Observations on the Radix Rhataniæ, or Rhatany Root, a Production of Peru: containing an Account of its sensible Qualities—Its Powers as a tonic or stomachic Medicine——The various Forms in which it may be employed, and the most respectable Testimony in its Favour, as superior to the Peruvian Bark in all Cases that require the Use of a strengthening Medicine. To which are added, Directions for the Use of the Phosphate or Oxyphosphate of Iron in Cancer, &c. By Richard Reece, M. D. &c. 8vo. pp. 55. pr. 2s. Longman.

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This essay is divided, first, into an account of the remedy in its appearance and sensible qualities, from which he forms some important deductions. He then adduces a variety of medical testimonies in its favour; and, lastly, he enumerates the forms in which it may be prescribed, and accommodated to various views of practice.

The following are the modes in which Dr. R. has employed the root:

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'3d. *In decoction.* Which is made by boiling six drachms of the bruised root in twenty ounces of water, in a covered vessel for ten minutes, and straining the liquor while hot.

'4th. *In Tincture.* Of which three kinds are kept—viz. the simple, the compound, and the aromatic.'

Formulæ are then given for making the tincture; and also other forms of prescriptions into which the root is admitted.

A Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria, and Materia Medica: a new Edition, comprising the latest Improvements in the

the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias. By Richard Pearson, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and formerly Physician to the General Hospital near Birmingham. 8vo. pp. 535. 9s. Murray.

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The alimentary articles are classed under the Linnæan arrangement of animal and vegetable substances, with the following additions. CONDIMENTA, *A. Aromatica.* B. *Oleosa.* C. *Dulcia.* D. *Acida.* E. *Salina.* POTULENTA. *A. Aqua.* B. *Infusa et decocta Vegetabilium.* C. *Liquores fermentati, et alkohol.* D. *Humores animalium secreti.* E. *Infusa et decocta carnis animalium.*

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To enable a writer to write with judgement, on every thing that is taken into the human stomach as food or medicine, requires a most extensive experience; the author of this work alledges in his preface, "the experience of upwards of sixteen years, partly in hospitals, partly in private practice."

The following specimen is extracted from the commencement of the work, which treats of alimentary animal substances.

'Of the brute creation, some subsist exclusively on animal, others exclusively on vegetable substances. And some, fixed to particular spots of the earth, feed only upon one kind of animal substance, others only upon one kind of vegetable matter. Of those which feed on both kinds of aliment, the proportion is comparatively small.

'It is otherwise with man. Not necessarily limited to any particular tract of the globe, but capable of living in every clime, and frequently compelled to seek subsistence in countries far remote, and widely different both in temperature and products from his own, man enjoys the most mixed and varied kind of food; insomuch that there is scarcely any class of animal or vegetable life which is not tributary to his support. But although the digestive organs of man are capable of extracting nourishment from an infinite variety of animals, as well as vegetables; yet it is from the latter that the majority of the human race derive their subsistence. The inhabitants of the warmer climates, and particularly many nations of the East, live almost wholly on vegetable food. Leaving the tropics, and proceeding to the higher latitudes, we find the proportion of animal to vegetable substances, used as food by man, to be greater: and, as we approach the polar circle, we find this proportion to increase still farther. In some of these frozen regions the inhabitants are not accustomed to the taste of vegetable food during a great part of the year.

'From this difference of food among different people, some philosophers have endeavoured to account for the difference of national character. The proverbial bravery of the English has been ascribed to the great quantity of flesh-meat which they eat; but it cannot be denied that there are nations not less courageous, though not equally carnivorous. National character depends on other causes, the further consideration of which does not belong to a work of this nature.

'How much soever the substances whether animal on vegetable, which are applicable to the sustenance of man, may differ from each other in taste and other sensible qualities; yet it appears that the nutritious fluid (called Chyle) extracted from such substances by the progress of digestion, is one and the same. Hence it follows that the different kinds of food are more or less nutritive, according as they are more or less convertible, by the gastric juice and other agents of digestion, into chyle. Now it is proved by numerous observations, that in equal weights, the flesh of most quadrupeds (not to mention other animals) is more readily and completely converted into chyle, by the process of digestion, than any vegetable matter whatever. Hence an animal diet

is considerably more nourishing than a vegetable diet. It replenishes the body faster, inducing plethora and obesity. Animal food not only yields a greater proportion of chyle than vegetable aliment, but at the same time proves more stimulant and heating; on which account, although it imparts more immediate vigour, yet it is certain that it exhausts the constitution so much the sooner. Accordingly the most remarkable instances of longevity occur among those people who live chiefly or wholly (as the Brahmins do) upon vegetable substances. But on the whole, a mixed diet, partly animal and partly vegetable, is that which is best adapted to those who live in emperate climates. (Haller de Victu Salubri ex Animalibus et Vegetabilibus temperando.)

'From the properties of an animal diet abovementioned, it will be easily seen in what cases it is useful, and in what hurtful. It is used in various cases of asthma and dyspepsia; in cachectic, chlorotic, and diabetic cases; in rickets and scrophula; in worm-cases; and in certain chronic diseases of the skin, in which, from a mistaken association of these diseases with scurvy, animal food is too frequently interdicted. It is hurtful in all cases of active inflammation; in all disorders of the head and lungs, connected with a fullness of the vessels of those parts; and in bilious and calculous cases. And in general those who lead a sedulous and sedentary life should be cautious of indulging too freely in the use of animal food. It should be further mentioned that persons going from northern or temperate latitudes, to southern or tropic climates, should abstract from their customary allowance of flesh-meat, and habituate themselves to a larger proportion of vegetable food.

'It has been already remarked that the flesh of certain quadrupeds yields the greatest quantity of chyle, in other words is the most nutritious of all kinds of animal food; but the relative nutrimental powers of the component parts of such flesh-meat, viz. of gelatine, albumen, fibrin, or oil, have not been exactly ascertained by any experiments on digestion hitherto made. We only know that the flesh of young animals, which contains a greater proportion of gelatine, and a less proportion of fibrin, is generally not so digestible as the flesh of the same species of animals when come to the adult state. This is particularly the case with veal, which moreover from its tendency to acidity, disagrees with many weak stomachs. It may further be remarked that white meats are less stimulent, as well as less nutritious, than brown meats. In moderate quantities, the fat part of meat, when not rendered empyreumatic by over-roasting, is wholesome and exceedingly nourishing. Not only is there a considerable difference in regard to digestibility between the flesh of old and young animals, but also between the flesh of wild and domestic animals; the former being more readily and completely dissolved in the gastric and enteric juices, than the latter. Hence venison is esteemed the lightest and most nutritious of all kinds of animal food. For the same reason the pheasant and partridge are preferable to the domestic fowl. Flesh-meat which has been kept for some time, is more readily dissolved in the stomach, and is more stimulant than that which is eaten immediately after the animal is killed. But when kept till it acquires a strong smell, it looses much of its nutrimental properties, and indeed ceases to be wholesome to man. It is scarcely necessary to remark that salted meat is much less digestible and much less nutritious than that which is fresh.

'In regard to cookery, roast meat is more readily digested, and in equal weight yields a greater quantity of nourishment than boiled; many of the nutritive parts of the latter being dissolved in the water. It is obvious that, if in the operations of roasting and boiling, too much heat is applied, the food so overdone, instead of being rendered more digestible and more nutritious, becomes less so. In the process of maceration, or stewing, there is no loss of alimentary matter, as the nutritious juices which are extracted from the muscular substance or flesh, are collected in the liquor employed on the occasion, and served up along with the meat. This mode of cookery is well adapted to supply the place of mastication, and to facilitate digestion, in persons who have lost their teeth and are far advanced in years.

'In all the instances above mentioned, the fibrous substance itself of the meat is eaten, as well as its juices: but as the fibrous substance is too heavy, or difficult to be digested, to some weak and disordered stomachs, this inconvenience is remedied by another culinary process; viz. by making concentrated decoctions of flesh-meat, termed soups (Potulenta); in which all the soluble parts of the flesh-meat are extracted by boiling water, leaving a residuum of fibrous matter, which is thrown away. These concentrated decoctions of animal substances, when not rendered too stimulant by the

addition of spices, are only surpassed in nutritive power by the gravy of boiled and roasted meat. But these, and the weaker decoctions termed broths, will be more particularly noticed hereafter.

'Respecting the artificial preparation of animal food we may further remark, that for healthy and active constitutions the simplest modes of cookery are the best—those in which it is presented in its entire and undissolved state; for though most of the nutritious particles of animal matter are soluble in water, yet all that is convertible into chyle by the action of the gastric and cutric juices, is not.'

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'The sentences, both in prose and verse, and the section entitled 'Wise sayings,' have been selected with particular care, in order that they may serve, not only as exercises in reading; but may also be very useful to be transcribed, for improvement in writing, orthography, and the use and arrangement of Works. And thus many prudential maxims, and moral and religious sentiments, of high importance, may be easily and effectually impressed upon the young mind, whilst it is acquiring the elements of learning.'

The above extract from the preface fully explains the nature and design of this work, which appears well adapted to produce the beneficial effects for which it is intended.

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'Slow whisp'ring through the silent vista's shade [rove,
The arm-clasp'd fair and faithful Damon

Glows her warm cheek, soft sighs the melting maid, [love.
As the blest youth extorts the pledge of

'Cool light-wing'd breezes o'er the meadows sweep [night;
And russet shades precede approaching
Refreshing dews o'er all the herbage creep,
And Cynthia's lamp pours round a lambent light.

'The new made rick with fragrance fills the gale [bling leaves,
That rustling gently stirs the trem-
And scatter'd lights illume the shady vale,
Where wreathed smoke from cottage chimnies waves.

'Yon rill, slow murmuring down the rocky steep, [rest,
With lulling sound the passions soothes to
As in the tranquil lake her waters sleep,
Like Sorrow soft reclin'd on Pity's breast.

'Nor shall I now regret the city air,
Though gay Vauxhall bid all her magic rise,
Her myriad lamps, arcades, and glitt'ring fair, [ling eyes,
Her warbled strains, and thousand spark-

'This hour of meditation and repose
Suggests, how soon these scenes must pass away! [close!
As soon man's morning, noon, and eve, must
The happiest life is but a summer's day!'

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'Such a motive the author trusts will be accepted as an excuse for obtruding these trifles upon the public notice, and if the eye of criticism should deign to glance upon the humble page, she cannot but indulge a hope that the rising tear of sympathy will soften the rigour of its office, and prevail against the strictures which justice otherwise will suggest.' *Preface.*

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Oh, why! when pity swells the soul,
And trembles in the eye,
Must niggard Fortune's partial hand
The wish'd-for pow'r deny?
Why must we sympathising feel
Another's deep distress?
Yet all our wishes fruitless prove
Their sorrows to redress.
A tear is all I have to give
To Mis'ry's sharpest woes;
Ah, fruitless gift! Her store of tears
Already overflows.
See at yon proud and lofty gate,
The poor man, bending stands,
With tearful eye, he feebly lifts
His supplicating hands:
Pity, he cries, the hard, hard case
Of age, with mis'ry join'd;
These hoary locks should plead my cause,
And teach you to be kind.
If Heaven listens to your pray'r,
And here prolongs your days,
Like me, you'll feel the hand of Time,
And Nature's sad decays.
And who can search the ways of fate,
Or Fortune's gifts insure?
The scene may change, and you may feel
The wants I now endure.
Oh, pity then the hard, hard case
Of age, with mis'ry join'd,
And let my woes, and silver hairs,
Instruct you to be kind!
But, ah! the senseless iron gates,
And pillars made of stone,
Could they have heard his piteous tale,
More mercy would have shewn;
For stones will weep, and iron yields
To fire's subduing ray:
But, ah! the heart where av'rice reigns,
No other pow'r can sway;
More hard than flint, more cold than ice,
To mercy deaf and blind;
How then, old man, can age, or grief,
Instruct it to be kind?
If fortune, with the pow'r to give,
The gen'rous will denies,
Her useless hoards of shining ore—
Her gewgaws, I despise;

Oh, rather be that anguish mine,
The feeling heart must bear,
When on another's woes it drops,
The unavailing tear.'

THE ROBIN.

'A LITTLE bird, with bosom red,
Would oft my humble cot explore,
And oft for him a feast I spread,
And gave him of my scanty store.
He paid me with an artless song,
And plum'd his vest and look'd so gay,
That I should not have thought it long,
To listen to his notes all day.
If e'er at morn indulging sleep
Unheeded past the wonted hour,
He'd at my little casement peep,
And warbling chase the sluggard pow'r.
Oh, then I rose with eager haste,
And open set the window wide,
Pleas'd, whilst my humble weeds I brac'd,
To see him hopping by his side.
But, ah! one dreary winter's morn,
When Eurus drove the snow along,
And nature look'd all cold, forlorn,
With grief I miss'd the wonted song!
Where is my little bird? I said—
Alas! too soon my bird I found,
With ruffled feathers, stiff and dead,
Extended on the frozen ground;
Poor Bob! with deep remorse, I cry'd,
Thy careless friend has slept supine,
Whilst thou of bitter want hast dy'd;
Ease dreams not of such woes as thine!
Oh, then I bath'd his lifeless clay
With tears of unavailing grief,
And wish'd, that waking with the day,
My friendly hand had brought relief.
Perchance, some cold, unfeeling eye,
With scorn, this simple tale surveys;
Too proud its meaning to descry
The wholesome moral it conveys.
How oft the golden moment flies
In slothful ease unmark'd away,
Which might have wip'd from sorrows eyes,
The tear of anguish and dismay!
How often in our own content,
We lose the sense of others' woes,
Then, waking from our trance, lament
The wounds we can no longer close!'

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The great importance of the present subject, united to the attention which the character of this noble writer has obtained, will, we doubt not, apologise for the unusual length of our extracts from this pamphlet.

CONTENTS.

Sect. 1. Inadequacy of our present State of Defence.

2. Proposed Organization of the Local Militia.

3. Consequences of this Institution to the Security of the Kingdom.

4. Local Militia compared with the Volunteer System, and general Array.

5. Defence of Ireland—Militia Establishment.

6. Conclusion.

The term *Local Militia*, which is frequently repeated in this Work, must not be confounded with the same term as adopted by Lord Castlereagh in his last measure of National Defence: indeed this work was nearly ready for publication when Lord Castlereagh's plan was proposed.

'Impressed with a conviction that, under the present circumstances of the country, the means of defence hitherto adopted are not sufficient, I took occasion, in the course of the last session of Parliament, to state my opinion of the necessity of providing against the permanent dangers with which we are surrounded, by measures of as permanent efficacy. In that view I ventured to recommend the establishment of a Local Militia, in which every young man, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, throughout Great Britain, should be enrolled, and completely trained to military discipline.

'Not having then an opportunity of entering into minute details, it was not easy for me to explain completely the nature and consequences of the proposed institution. I now lay before the public a more enlarged view of the plan, rather for the purpose of illustrating the general principle, and of showing its practicability, than with any idea of exhibiting a perfect system. On a subject so extensive, it is perhaps impossible to bring forward at once such a complete arrangement, as to leave no room for objection or amendment. I trust, however, that the imperfections to which these suggestions may be found liable, will not be so great as to effect the general principle, on which the outlines of the plan are founded.

'I hope at least to satisfy the reader that, in our own exertions, this nation may find security from every foreign attack. Without pretending to deny that an institution, such as I recommend, must be, in some degree, inconvenient and burdensome to the public, I may boldly appeal to the feelings of every thinking man, whether the demands I would make, on the time and the exertions of the people, are such as to bear any proportion, to the inestimable value of the objects for which the sacrifice is required. We have no alternative between such sacrifices and the prospect of subjugation by an inveterate foe; nor do the exertions which I propose, appear to be greater than the circumstances of our situation justly demand. In a case in which every thing is involved, that is valuable to us as a nation, it would be a mean and short-sighted œconomy to be sparing in our preparations. Better, surely, to make sacrifices rather greater than may be absolutely necessary, than to leave our ultimate security in any hazard!'

In Sect. I. the noble author thus depicts our present state.

'Within the last three years an entire change has taken place in the aspect of European affairs. A train of disastrous events, terminating on the plains of Friedland, has annihilated every appearance of a balance of power on the Continent. The main principle and foundation of the system of European politics is thus at an end. A new æra in history is begun; and the maxims on which the conduct of nations has hitherto been governed, can no longer be referred to, as applicable to the actual circumstances of the world.

'Though Great Britain has not been immediately involved in the catastrophe of the Continent, yet her policy cannot remain uninfluenced by so vast a change in all that surrounds her. To us, as well as to the nations of the Continent, this must be a new æra; our arrangements, internal as well as external, must be adapted to our new circumstances. Britain has long maintained a rivalship against a country containing more than double her population, and, in point of natural advantages, still more her superior. If, against so great a disproportion of physical strength, we have been enabled hitherto to maintain an equal contest, it is not to be entirely ascribed to the advantage of our insular situation. Our inferiority in regular military force has not yet occasioned very imminent danger to our national independance, because the great military powers of the Continent kept our adversary in awe, and prevented the full exertion of her strength against us. That check is now no more. We are deprived of all extraneous support, while the force against which we have to contend, as been increased beyond all bounds. If therefore, we are to remain on the list of nations, it must be by exertions yet unprecedented in the improvement of our internal resources. Formerly we have been engaged in struggles for

dominion: the question now is, whether we can maintain our national existence. Formerly our independence may have been in peril, under some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances: it will now be in a permanent state of danger. Temporary expedients are out of date; and we can have no hope of safety, unless our means of defence be extended in proportion to the increased power of our rivals, and placed on a basis as permanent as the ascendancy of France on the Continent.

'That our naval superiority can alone be sufficient to secure us from all attack, is an idea on the futility of which it is scarcely necessary to dwell. The extensive preparations, which have hitherto been made to repel invasion, are a sufficient proof that our Government has not given way to an infatuation of so dangerous a tendency. The animated zeal, too, with which all ranks came forward, four years ago, to assist in the defence of the country, shows that the great body of well-informed men were then sensible, that our independence was not secure from hazard. Our danger has since been incomparably increased; yet indifference and apathy have succeeded to a rational and manly vigilance. Now, indeed, our adversary utters no threats of invasion: but was it only because he threatened, that we thought ourselves in danger? When he was encamped at Boulogne, his threats redoubled in exact proportion to the motives, which weighed against his leaving the Continent; but he uttered no threats against the Austrian monarchy, which he was then ready to overwhelm. Shall we, too, be lulled into security, and only begin our preparations when the mine is sprung?'

'True it is, that invasion has often been threatened by our enemies, and they have never seriously made the attempt; but to infer that they never will, would be rash indeed. We are placed in circumstances so entirely new, that the events of other times afford no criterion, by which to judge of future probabilities. A successful invasion of England would not be more remote from the course of ordinary events, than many of those which the history of the last three tremendous years will record. Four years ago, Napoleon must have staked both his power and his personal safety on the success of the enterprise: his situation is now such, that the failure of an attempt at invasion would endanger neither. We are engaged with an enemy, whose implacable rancour can only be equalled by his formidable power, and the singular ability with which all his enterprises are concerted. The dangers which in former times may have deterred men less bent on their purpose, will now be little regarded. We may be certain, that no sacrifices will be deemed too great, if they can purchase our destruction; that the lives of 100,000 men will be counted as nothing: and if our enemy be thus determined to despise every hazard, there is no enterprise, however desperate, in which concurrence of fortunate accidents may not open the road to success.

'Those even who rely the most on our maritime superiority,—those who are the least disposed to admit the possibility, that, by any contingency, our fleet may be disabled from intercepting the passage of the enemy,—must rest their confidence on the presumption, that our fleet is always to be managed with perfect judgement, and in the most effectual manner. But is this a supposition upon which we can safely proceed? Can no instance be pointed out, in which an English admiral has been guilty even of an error of judgement? When the misconduct of one man, the mismanagement of a single day, may open our country to that foe, who has laid the powers of the Continent in the dust, shall we think it unnecessary to provide against the dreadful consequences which might ensue? The fleet is, indeed, our proper weapon of attack, the instrument of the greatness and the glory of England; but to rest our defence on that alone, is only for men who dare not look their real situation in the face. Our wooden walls are with us a never ceasing theme of praise; and of praise well-merited: but it is no disparagement to our wooden walls, that we should not rest content, while the garrison within is in such a state, that the first breach may prove our ruin.

'Without pretending, therefore, to define at what period invasion is to be expected,—whether a few weeks only or years may intervene,—we cannot loose sight of the probability that it will be attempted, unless we are soon in a better state for resistance. It is on shore that we must ultimately be prepared to defend the liberties of our country; and unless we can maintain the contest upon our own ground, we have no right to expect that our existence, as a nation, will long be preserved.'

On the necessity of private instructions, as to the duty each individual has to perform in cases of danger, he says:

'Confident as we may be in the loyalty of the people, we cannot expect the necessary degree of promptitude in their efforts, except by means of complete previous arrangements. Not a day can be lost without additional danger; and in the critical moment which must decide the fate of the country, any doubt as to the duty required from each individual, may be productive of an embarassment and confusion, not less fatal than if cowardice and disaffection were the prevailing habits of our people. Every man ought to know exactly what his task is:—How that task is to be performed, is not a lesson to be taught him when the enemy is on English ground.'

From Sect. 2. we extract the following outline of the plan proposed:

'At the age of 18, at that period of life when a young man has scarcely determined on his profession, when he is unfettered by the ties of a family, and his habits are as yet unfixed, it is proposed, that three months shall be devoted to the service, which his country has a right to demand of him. Every youth may be allowed to enrol his name for service in any district which he prefers, and the period of the year, at which he is to perform his three months' duty, may be left to the determination of the magistracy of the district, so that the convenience of individuals may, as far as possible, be consulted. From the age of 19 upwards, only three weeks, at a fixed period of the year, will be required annually, till the age of 25, after which no one will be subject to any further demands of military service.

'In the performance of this duty, no individual will be under the necessity of going to a great distance from his usual residence. The period of three months, employed in the first training, may be spent entirely within his own county. For the exercise of the subsequent years, he may perhaps be called a little further; but, except in the case of actual invasion, never to any remote part of the kingdom.

'The sacrifice of time required of him, not amounting altogether to eight months in the course of seven years, cannot form an interruption of serious detriment to the plans of life, which any individual may have laid down for himself. The lower orders will not be oppressed by any pecuniary burden, such as the present militia ballot imposes. An adequate allowance of pay will be made by the public to defray all their expenses. The service required does not essentially interfere, either with their domestic ties, or with their prospects of advancement in life; and there is no ground to believe, that, great anxiety will be felt to avoid the duty required. By young men in general, it is more probable that the proposed military exercises will be looked upon as a scene of animated recreation.

'The demand which is thus made on the exertions of each individual is surely moderate; yet the aggregate of these small contributions will be sufficient to establish the public security on an immoveable basis, and to render every foreign attack absolutely insignificant.

'From the tables constructed by Dr. Price, grounded on a general enumeration of the population of Sweden, and on the registers of mortality kept in that kingdom, it is calculated that, in a population of 100,000 persons of all ages and descriptions, there will be about 811 males between the ages of 18 and 19, and 4724 between 19 and 25, making in all 5535 between the ages of 18 and 25. According to this proportion, the population of Great Britain, amounting to nearly eleven millions, should contain about 605,000 males within these ages. Of this number, however, besides those disabled by infirmity, there must be a considerable proportion already engaged in the army and navy. Sea-faring men too, of all descriptions, being subject to the impress, are justly exempted from all demands of military service on shore. To ascertain, with precision, the deductions to be made on account of these and other exceptions, would require documents, which are not perhaps, attainable at present. But some approximation to an estimate may be formed, from the enumerations made in the year 1803, under the General Defence Act. At that time, returns were made of 1,831,315 men in Great Britain, effective and liable to duty, between the ages of 17 and 55. According to Dr. Price's tables, the total number of males, between these ages, corresponding to the population of Great Britain, would be about 2,766,000, which is nearly in the proportion of 3 to 2 of those returned in 1803 as effective. If, therefore, from the ascertained population of any district, we calculate, by the tables, the proportion of males between the ages of 18 and 25, and then make a deduction of one third, we shall obtain a result, not very wide, probably, of the real number of men who may be found effective, in the proposed enrolment. According to this estimate, the young men between the age of 18 and 25, liable to serve in the Local Militia, will amount to about 400,000, of whom nearly 60,000 will be between 18 and 19.

On the attainment of discipline by the recruits Lord S. proposes,

'The arrangements necessary for the instruction of these men in military discipline, will be most readily understood by taking as an example a particular district, as for instance, the county of Kent. If the proportion above stated should hold good, the young men in that county between 18 and 19 will amount, after all deductions, to about 1662 liable to duty as local militia. These men may be allotted into four different division, and instructed in succession by the same officers. As soon as the men of one division have been brought to a due degree of discipline, they may return home and be replaced by another: and three months being allotted to each division, the whole will be gone through in the course of the year.

'The training of the young men throughout the kingdom may thus proceed in a continual succession, and afford uninterrupted employment to a permanent establishment of regular officers. Men of experience in actual service ought to be selected for this purpose; and, under their command, each successive body of recruits should be organized into a battalion, and instructed in all the manœuvres of regular troops.'

It is proposed that at a convenient period of the year there should be a *general assemblage* of the Militia of each county, or of several counties united, for the purpose of experience in more extensive manœuvres.

'The exercises of the annual assemblage may be made to give, both to the officers and men, a more perfect idea of their duty, than can be imparted by any drilling of separate battalions in quarters. The body of Local Militia will be formed according to the same organization, and will go through the same operations as if they were in presence of the enemy; and every man will learn exactly the duty which may then be required of him.'

The Militia is distinguished into two classes; the *Training Battalion*, to which every recruit belongs in succession; the *Local Battalion*, which is composed of those who have passed through the requisite discipline.

'The different battalions should be assigned to different local subdivisions of the county, to be arranged according to the population of each district. These may be called the Local Battalions, as distinguished from the Training Battalion, which is supposed to be constituted merely for the purpose of instructing the successive divisions of recruits; and, at the end of every year, when that purpose is accomplished, the battalion will no longer remain as a separate body; the men who have passed though it being parcelled out to the different Local Battalions, to which by residence they are naturally attached. The Local Battalions, on the other hand, though in ordinary circumstances meeting only once in the year, are to be considered as permanently constituted for actual service, and to be always ready to assemble whenever invasion takes place. These Local Battalions must therefore be fully officered, and completely organized for real duty against the enemy.'

On the subject of providing officers for this force, and to obviate inconveniences of a mixture of different ranks of society, Lord S. proposes,

'In order to avoid any unpleasant interference with the established manners and accustomed order of society, I would propose that all the young men who choose to serve at their own expense should be enrolled in a separate corps, under the name of Cadets. Of these there may be two companies, one of cavalry, and one of infantry, leaving it to the discretion of each individual to choose the species of service most suitable to his inclination, or to his pecuniary resources. The companies may be allowed to drill and to mess apart from the rest, and may be indulged in any other distinction, which is not deemed inconsistent with the acquisition of that military knowledge, and those habits, which is it the object of the proposed institution to diffuse. In their military duty, however, no relaxation can be admitted; and there is no probability that their proficiency will be inferior to that of the battalion at large. The Cadet Companies will, in general, be composed of young men of better education than the rest of the Local Militia. Among the volunteers it has been experienced, that men of education have been much more ready in acquiring a knowledge of military exercises, than the recruits who commonly enter into the regular army.

'From among these Cadets, all the captains and subaltern officer of the Local Battalions may be selected. The young men appointed to these offices would otherwise be subject to the duty of privates in their respective companies. It is natural to suppose that the situation of an officer will be deemed more agreeable, and that most of the Cadets will be ambitious of such an appointment. There is no reason,

therefore, to apprehend any difficulty in finding a sufficient number of persons willing to act as officers; and the duty, either of a captain or a subaltern, it is not so difficult, but that any young man of intelligence may soon render himself master of it.

'The persons thus appointed cannot in general be expected to take upon themselves the duty of officers any longer than they remain subject to the legal demand of military service. After that period is expired, some perhaps may be willing still to contribue their spontaneous exertions. Those who are disposed to remain ought to be encouraged, in order to preserve a greater proportion of experience among the officers of the Local Battalion. It is probable, however, that most of the officers will retire at the expiration of the regular period of duty. Vacancies will therefore occur; these, according to the custom established in other military corps, will be filled up from among the officers of a lower rank. Promotions may thus be expected to take place annually, proceeding through every step, till among the subalterns of the lowest rank there will remain a number of vacancies, to be filled up from among the cadets.

'In order to insure a thorough knowledge of military duty, no one should be appointed an officer, till after a certain period of service as a private in the Cadet corps. The period, however, need not be very long. Considering the superior facility with which young men of intelligence and education may acquire a proficiency in their military duties, a young man of the cadet company, after four or six weeks training as a private, may perhaps be deemed capable of being appointed to receive a commission as a subaltern. Each of the cadets appointed to fill up the vacancies of the year, should then be required to perform a period of duty, as officers in the Training Battalion, under the direction of the regular and permanent officers, whom they may assist in drilling and manœuvering the successive divisions of recruits, at the same time that they are themselves instructed in their own duty as officers.

'It is probable, that, in this way, a young man of good ability may acquire a sufficient knowledge of his duty to act with propriety as an officer in the general assemblage of the Local Militia, though he should not devote more time to military instruction than the period required of the ordinary recruits. But it would be of essential benefit to the discipline of the Local Militia, if a number of these officers were to remain for a longer period in the study of their duty, under the superintendence of the permanent officers of the Training Battalion.

'It may deserve consideration, whether this might not be enjoined as a preparatory exercise, for young men destined for a military life. If, in the disposal of subaltern commissions for the regular army, some advantages were given to those who had served for a year or two as assistant officers to the Training Battalions of the Local Militia, and who, in that duty, had merited the approbation of their superior officers, this arrangement would be of benefit to the regular service as well as to the Local Militia. The Local Militia would obtain officers more thoroughly instructed in their duty; and, on the other hand, this employment, of training a succession of recruits, under the direction of experienced soldiers, would be a most instructive exercise for a young officer, and an excellent school for the habits of a military life.'

The third Section consists of various calculations, of which the following is a brief abstract:

'According to the calculations, which have already been refered to, the numbers of Local Militia who will thus be available in the course of three days after the alarm (of invasion) is given, will be at least 60,000; in two days more, further reinforcements may arrive from all the country within sixty miles of London, and this number will be swelled to 85,000; in four days more, or in nine from the time the alarm is spread and that orders are dispatched from London, the Local Militia may be assembled from all the country within one hundred and twenty miles, to the amount of not less than 160,000 men; for some time longer every successive day will bring in a further re-inforcement of about 15,000 men.'

'According to the proposed arrangement, every district will possess within itself the means of repelling a predatory attack. The places which, by their wealth, are most likely to allure the enemy, will be capable of turning out a considerable body of men at once.

'There is no part of the coast of England, where a battalion of Local Militia might not be assembled in the space of five or six hours after the appearance of an enemy; and 5000 men within forty-eight hours. No great apprehension, then need be entertained of the consequences of any marauding expedition.

If, on the other hand, the enemy should try to make a diversion in the distant parts of the kingdom, he could not succeed in drawing away our army from the scene of the main attack, since the Local Militia would be able, with little assistance, to meet any force that could be sent for this purpose. One of the most likely places perhaps for an attempt of this nature, would be the Frith of Forth. It would probably be a more difficult task for the enemy to reach that station with 12,000 or 15,000 men, than the coast of Essex with 100,000. In three or four days, however, 20,000 men might be collected at Edinburgh from the south of the Forth, and 12,000 more at Stirling or Queensferry from the north.'

Sect. 4 states the inconveniences of the Volunteer system when compared with the proposed plan.

'Can any long argument be necessary to point out the difference between a training of two or three weeks, and one of three months; between strict discipline enforced by martial law, and precarious command over men who may quit their corps at pleasure; between exercises limited to one or two battalions, and those which may include an encampment of 20 or 30,000 men? when such is the difference between the means of instruction afforded to the Volunteers and the Local Militia, can we imagine that no difference will be found in the result?'

Of the plan of *general array*, Lord S. says,

'By a complete and effectual training, applied to an adequate body of men, the safety of the kingdom will be better secured, than by extending an imperfect and superficial instruction over a greater number. A general array will therefore be of little use, unless military instruction be fully imparted; and to extend this over the whole people would impose on the country a burden much greater than the urgency of our present situation requires. The proposed number of Local Militia appears to be adequate to repel any invasion, which is at present within the bounds of probability.'

Sect. 5 relates to Ireland; after stating the difficulties arising from the unsettled and disaffected state of that part of the kingdom, Lord S. says,

'From the internal state of Ireland, it is impossible to obtain from the people that service which is imposed on the other parts of the kingdom.

'I would propose, then, that in place of the establishment of a Local Militia, similar to that of England, a levy should be made of a body of Fencibles, to serve for three years only, in any part of the United Kingdom; that this levy should be made by ballot, among the men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; that any person within that age, on previous payment of a fine of 10l., should be exempted for the next three years from standing the chance of the ballot, but that no person balloted should be admitted to serve by substitute.

'If the levy of Fencibles in Ireland be extended to 30,000 or 40,000 men, it will not, perhaps, be a greater drain than its population can afford, without material inconvenience.'

On the *Militia Establishment* Lord S. makes the following observations:-

'The militia regiments of our present establishment are not less expensive to the public than regular troops. They appear, indeed, rather less burdensome to the Treasury; but if to the charges which appear in the public accounts, we add those incurred by the different counties, their establishment will be found fully as expensive as the regiments of the line. The money paid for substitutes must also be taken into account: it is a part of the expense of the militia establishment, as much as the recruiting bounties form a part of the expenses of the army. The burden of paying for substitutes is a real addition to the taxes which the people have to pay—a tax, too, most unequal and oppressive; laid on without any regard to the ability of those on whom it is levied.

'While the militia regiments are thus equally expensive to the nation, it is evident that they cannot be so useful as an equal number of regulars. They cannot be sent on foreign expeditions, which may occasionally be of great importance, with a view to our own immediate defence. They cannot be sent into that part of the united kingdom where their services may be of most value. Even in the case of an invasion of England, they cannot be equivalent to regulars; from the want of experience in real action, they must be exposed to much of the unsteadiness of new levies. The officers, too, can have, in general, only a theoretical knowledge of their duty. They have no opportunity of acquiring any experience of real service in their own regiments; nor can it be expected that men of professional experience will accept of situations, in which no length of service

can obtain any permanent advantage or prospect of promotion. Thus, with an equal, or, perhaps, a heavier burden on the finances of the country, we have a force very inferior in utility.

If any thing could place in a stronger light the disadvantage of the Militia establishment, it would be the comparison between the expense of these regiments and that of the proposed Local Militia. If the period employed in the first training of the Local Militia be sufficient for the complete formation of soldiers, and if the subsequent exercises be sufficient to prevent these habits from being forgotten, daily parades will not make them better soldiers for actual duty. The expense, however, of one of our present militia regiments, is scarcely different from that of a regiment of the line, or about 30*l.* per man, while the Local Militia will scarcely cost 4*l.* per man. —The whole establishment for 400,000 men has been calculated to amount to about 1,600,000*l.* a sum which would scarcely maintain above 50,000 men on our present militia establishment. He must be a bold disputant who will venture to maintain, either that the militia are so useful to the state as an equal number of disposable troops, or that one man of our present militia can be as useful as seven or eight of the proposed establishment would be.'

The last division of this work explains the advantages which would result from the adoption of this plan, and its continuation on a peace establishment.

'It seems to be evident that the militia, as at present constituted, ought not to be kept up as a separate establishment, and that our whole permanent force ought, as far as possible, to be on the footing of regular troops. If the militia regiments were not now embodied, there would be no motive for the formation of such a description of force. When the regular service is rendered so advantageous to the soldier as it now is, there can be no doubt that a sufficient number of men may be obtained by voluntary enlistment, for all the foreign duty which our national interests can require; and the Local Militia may be considered as superseding the necessity of any other demand of compulsory service for home defence. If, therefore, we had to begin, as on the breaking out of a new war, no inconvenience would arise, if the militia of our present establishment were never again to be called out. In our present circumstances, however, we cannot dispense with the immediate services of the regiments now embodied. Our only choice, therefore, lies between keeping up these regiments, such as they are, or attempting to render them more useful to the public service, by assimilating them, in some degree, to the troops of the line.

'By the establishment of a numerous and well organized Local Militia, we may secure the permanence of an effective domestic force; our means of resisting invasion will then be liable to no fluctuation, —our enemy can never find us unprepared. The training of the youth to arms will go on with a regular and steady progress, in peace as well as in war: every year will improve the discipline and the efficiency of our internal defensive force,—every year will add to the numbers of those who are prepared to assist in the defence of their country. Whatever addition the enemy can make during peace to his naval power and to his means of attack, we shall be able fully to keep pace with him in the improvement of our means of defence on shore. Should the war be renewed, whether sooner or later, we shall not have lost in our relative strength during the interval: nor shall we return to the contest under circumstances of comparative disadvantage. Thus, and thus only, can we conclude peace with undiminished security, and with any prospect of permanence. Thus, and thus only, can we obtain its blessings without the sacrifice of national honour.'

An enquiry into the History of Tithe; its influence on the Agriculture, Population, and Morals of Ireland; with a plan for modifying that system, and providing an adequate maintenance for the Catholic and Presbyterian Clergy. 4s.

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Statistics.

An Essay on the Study of Statistics; by D. Boileau. Sm. 8vo. pp. 70. pr. 2s. 6d. Colburn.

'Statistics is the knowledge of the existing political state of a country.

'By the political state of a country is understood not only its form of government and political strength, but also every circumstance which influences its prosperity and the happiness of its inhabitants.

'The history of Statistics (says Mr. B.) may be traced to the ancients. It was a practice common among them to enrich their historical and geographical writings with an account of the political state of the country which they described, or whose history they related. The works of *Xenophon*, *Aristotle*, and *Tacitus*, afford incontrovertible proof that they held statistical knowledge in high esteem. An example so praiseworthy was soon followed at the revival of letters. Towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, the ambassadors of the Republic of Venice began to address to their senate circumstantial reports of the political state of the several countries in which they resided. These reports, which *Sansovino* collected in 1567, induced other intelligent travellers to publish their remarks upon the nations they had visited. In England, the immortal *Bacon*, (whose genius has justly been compared by a French writer, to that heathen god with two heads, one of which was turned towards past ages, and the other towards ages to come,) wrote the first statistical work of any importance, under the title of *State of Europe*, about the year 1580. Numbers of similar publications created a taste for Statistics. Whatever had been written relative to a country in ephemeral productions, was carefully collected; works too diffuse were abridged. By degrees, statistical knowledge was brought into a system, and publicly taught in the German Universities. *Conring* at Helmstædt in the Duchy of Brunswick, Lunebourg, was the first Professor of Statistics. He has left a statistical work, intitled, "Hermanni Conringii opus posthumum, de Notitiâ Rerumpublicarum hodiernarum;" which is found in the third volume of his writings. After him the science fell again into neglect, until the year 1726, when *Everhard Otto* of Utrecht revived the reading of Academical Lectures on Statistics. A Latin work which he published, was the first that quoted the sources of its information. "*Everhardi Ottonis* Notitia præcipuarum Europæ Rerumpublicarum. Editio quarta. Trajecti ad Rhenum. 1739. 8vo." Since that time, *Busching* and *De Beausobre*, at Berlin, *Achenwall*, *Schlötzer*, *Gatterer*, *Grellman* and *Meusel*, at Göttingen, *Sprengel*, at Halle, *Normann*, at Rostock, and several other men of eminence, by reducing the science to a still more systematical form, have most contributed to bring it into general notice in Germany. In other countries the progress of Statistics as a particular science has been more slow.'

The present work contains a series of questions, observations, &c. intended to facilitate the acquirement of statistical knowledge, and forming a syllabus for Lectures; and intended to assist the inquiries of inexperienced travellers.

Theology.

The Nature and Importance of a Good Education, A Sermon preached January 14, 1808. at the Rev. Mr. Gaffee's Meeting, New Broad Street, before the Promoters of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar-Shool, lately opened at Mill-Hill, Hendon, Middlesex. To which are annexed, the Regulations of the Society, and a list of subscribers, &c. By David Bogue, A.M. 8vo. pp. 40. Price 1s. Conder.

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The text is Prov. x. 1. *A wise son maketh a glad father.* Having first developed the constituent parts of a good education, good principles, and literary acquisitions—he next specifies its fruits,

capacity for business—habits of vigorous application—qualification for public employments—means of innocent relaxation—a higher susceptibility of future improvement—the increase of knowledge in society—the power of influencing the public opinion—ability to serve the church of Christ—the promotion of religion and the divine glory.

To the Sermon are added the General Plan, and a List of the earlier Patrons of this seminary.

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The Importance of the Sabbath: a Sermon preached before the Magistrates of Hull, on occasion of the present Mayor's entrance upon his office: to which are added two appendixes, 1. On Societies for the suppression of vice.—2. On Sunday Evening Lectures. By John Scott, M.A. The 2d. edition. 1s. 6d. or 15s. per dozen, inferior form 10s. per dozen.—The first appendix separate 3d. or 2s. per dozen.

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Dr. Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, connected with the Creation and Fall of Man, (printed uniformly with Dr. Prideaux's connections,) revised and corrected, and the language improved thoughout, by the Rev. James Creighton, A. B. with a few notes, and the ancient Alphabets and Inscriptions, by Adam Clarke, LL. D. Including Bp. Clayton's Strictures on the work, &c. with a new set of Maps. 4 vols. folio, 1l. 12s.

Dr. Dodd's Comfort for the Afflicted under every distress, a new edition; being the 5th, 12mo. 4s.

Topography.

A General, Historical, and Topographical Description of Caucasus, translated from the Works of Dr. Reineggs and Marshal Bieberstein. By Charles Wilkinson. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 750, with a Map, and three Plates. Price 15s. Taylor.

At p. 130 we noticed this work, and stated its particular interest at the present time, arising from its treating of a tract of country little known, but which will become particularly interesting in case the French should put in practice their intended overland march to Hindostan.

To present a specimen of the style and subjects of the work is the aim of the following extracts: but the scientific reader will be amply repaid by the perusal of the whole.

As the following instance may become a case in point, and as the French may meet with the same opposition as the Russians, we have extracted it.

Russian Expedition into Persia.

'Marshal Bieberstein mentioning that he remained some time at Kurt-Bulak, our readers may not know, perhaps, that he was attached to the unfortunate expedition against Persia. We shall introduce a view of it. After the occupation of Derbend, Baku, and Schamachi, the Russian army was obliged to halt. The rainy season, accompanied with excessive heat, which the Russian soldier can scarcely ever bear; the immoderate use of fruit and melons; pestilential winds; and the natural insalubrity of the country, suspended their

operations. Contagion began to spread through the troops, and the reinforcements which continually arrived, served only to increase the sick list, and add to the general distress. Being obliged to retire to the mountains, where the air is less injurious, the army was constantly harassed by the mountaineers. This petty warfare cost the Russians a great many men. In short, in October the mountaineers, supported by a body of the Persian cavalry, made a grand attack; they surprised some battalions of chasseurs, and the battle became general. The enemy lost above one thousand men; the Russians suffered very considerably, and had to regret many brave officers. Thus, one of the finest armies that ambition ever sacrificed, was nearly annihilated. This campaign may be ranked, one day, in history, as a companion to the French expedition to Egypt, of which it appears to be a parody. The motives were nearly similar, and it may have the same influence on the rest of the world.'

Customs and manners of the inhabitants.

'The natives of those provinces, and especially the inhabitants of the whole eastern Caucasus, are short, strong, lively, inquisitive, mistrustful, reserved, brave, very intelligent, and in instruction extraordinarily docile. They are well versed in the management of the gun; which, with the sabre, dagger, and a pistol, consitutes their whole armour. Bows and arrows they have long since laid aside.'

'Some inhabit handsome villages, others not less respectable cities. They attend very much to the culture of the fields, the garden, the vine, and silk; and some tribes are rich in cattle. They manufacture handsome carpets, and a kind of silken stuff wove with cotton, called *darai;* also taffeties, silk handkerchiefs, and *schalls* (a coarse woollen stuff,) which they use for cloathing.

'The profits of their trade place them in a comfortable situation, yet do not prevent them from being wild barbarians. They certainly buy with ready money, prisoners, as slaves, for their service and trade; but they also go out with the Lesghaes men-stealing, on convenient occasions; at least they stimulate them too often to take advantage of every opportunity. The traveller, on that account, can scarcely approach their neighbourhood, without being exposed to the danger of either being seized or sold. He is only secure when he has one of them who is well known as his companion; or when he is recommended by letters to a prince; or when he can only name the prefect of a mosk at the place where he is going, and claims his acquaintance. Yet the robber does not let go his booty on this account; he accompanies his prisoner to the prince, or the prefect of the mosk. Now should the traveller be acknowledged by the first as a friend, or by the last as a guest of the deity, the robber contents himself with a small present, which the prince or the mosk must equally receive at the stranger's departure.

'As soon as any one enjoys hospitality among these people, then he is secure and perfectly unmolested. But when he wishes to change and travel further, his last landlord must accompany him, and consign him to the eldest or chief of the village or city where he proposes going, and receive from him the promise of hospitality. Then the life, property, and liberty of the traveller are in security.

'Should it so happen, (though a similar case is not remembered,) that any one violated the hospitality, and robbed or assassinated the stranger: according to their universal custom, he would be murdered, and all his property destroyed. The duty of their religion obliges them to be *hospitable;* and those who are rather rich, esteem it no small honor, when strangers enter their doors and confide in their protection. But as religion also allows of men-stealing, it often occurs that they, in excursions beyond their frontiers, and in warlike disturbances, plunder those with mere injurious harshness than slaves, whom a short time before they had kindly treated in their houses. When the slave that is sold or kidnapped cannot ransom himself, and he has served ten years, they give his liberty *gratis.* He is then permitted to settle among them; he can, if he pleases, marry a Mahommedan woman, and yet, if he is a Christian, preserve his religion; but the children must be educated as Mahommedans. But if the slave will not agree to that, and endeavors, in the impossibility of depositing the ransom, to gain his liberty sooner, they sell him to himself; that is to say, he is released on the bail of another who is answerable, and is permitted, by collecting of alms, by free labour, and likewise by trade, (for which they often advance him the capital,) to gain sufficient to deposit the price for which his master bought him; and then he can go where he pleases. But many of such kind of slaves have settled in Caucasus, and becomes very opulent.'

Remarkable inflammability of earth, impregnated by naptha.

'Four versts east of the naphtha spring, is a place particularly remarkable; and the only one in this sandy soil. It is called *Ateschjar*, or *place of fire*. As soon as one approaches, a very sulphurous smell rises. The diameter of the place exceeds something more than a verst; and from the centre, in dry weather, a strong yellowish-blue flame is emitted, that encreases in the night.

'At some distance from the flame, but on the same spot, Indians, whom I before called Geber, Gueber, or *fire-worshippers*, and other poor persons, have erected small stone houses. The space of ground, inclosed by the walls, is covered with loam a foot thick, that the flame may not break through. But where an inhabitant thinks fire necessary, he leaves incisions or holes in the floor; and, when fire is wanted to boil his food or coffee he holds a light over the opening, and immediately a flame arises, which is employed more conveniently than common wood or coal fire. The flame completely fills the opening, were it ever so large; but the narrower it is, the greater is the force and heat of the flame. From an opening of two inches it reached three feet ten inches in height, and afterward fell down to two feet five inches. When fire is no longer necessary, the hole is pressed down, after the flame has been extinguished.

'The hole in the loam floor, from which the flame rises, certainly heats, but its edges suffer no change. When the fire breaks out and burns, a sulphurous vapour is smelt, and a strong current of air continues after the flame is extinguished. Whoever then holds his hands for some time, over the opening, feels at first a rising warm air, at last the skin becomes warm, and swollen; and the exhalation is perfectly similar to that of warm sulphur baths. But the fire is not merely confined to the houses, it is every where at hand.

'In dark nights, the inhabitants procure light by means of that fire. In a narrow hole, bored through the loam-floor, they fix a reed, whose inner surface must be completely coated by lime-water frequently poured through it. The outer edges below and above the opening, are covered with the same substance, and the reed stuck in the hole. When it is all dry, they apply a burning paper to the upper end, and immediately a steady flame bursts forth, almost six inches high, which serves instead of the clearest light.

'The poor Indian linen-weavers who live there, as soon as it is evening, set fire to those reeds, and on both sides of the weaving similar ones as placed; and the workmen has neither to keep up the flames nor snuff the burning wick. Firing is also unnecessary, for the heat is so great, that the windows and door always stand open. Besides it is very dangerous to light a wood-fire, without sufficient caution, because the whole neighbourhood might be in flames, of which melancholy accounts are related. The current of air rushing from the incisions or holes is strong: leathern bottles and flasks are soon filled with it, and this confined air is inflammable for some time after. I saw a proof of it at the prince of Schammaghi's, who ordered a leathern bottle-full to be fetched for my satisfaction; and though the messenger was obliged to make a long circuit, on account of the Lesghaes, and did not return before the fourth day, yet it was still inflammable. The Gebers besides assert, that they send casks full of it to India, which ignite even at that distance.

'The inhabitants not only use the fire for domestic purposes, but likewise for burning lime. The Indians also burn the bodies of their dead in the lime-kilns; but, instead of wood or reeds, they wrap up the bodies in cloth, that has been soaked in naphtha; and increase the degree of fire by frequently throwing in bundles of cotton dipt in the naphtha.' vol. p. 171-174.

'I think it proper to make some observations on the remarkable inflammable part of the peninsula, in reference Gmelin's description.

'His representation of the place is correct; the less so, on the contrary, is his manner of explaining that singular phænomenon. According to his account, it is an earth impregnated with naphtha, having the peculiar property of taking fire. But I had an excellent opportunity of being convinced, that the inflammable matter is an aëriform substance. The inhabitants brought leathern bottles full of it to the Russian camp at some leagues distant, with which very simple proofs, but perfectly conclusive, were made, in the presence of a number of witnesses.

'When we stuck a reed into the mouth of one of the bottles, the aëriform substance immediately caught fire, and burnt with a steady or strong flame according as the confined air was more or less pressed towards the month; but no smoke or unpleasant smell of naphtha were perceived. Now it should be enquired, whether it differ from common inflammable air, or not. In the first place, modern chemists will

scarcely previously conjecture, or be inclined to agree with me, that this inflammable gas is nothing but hydrogen. To confirm the opinion a circumstance must be added, which is, that the inflammable air confined in the earth catches fire only after the soil has been turned up some inches in depth; for in this case, a column of air, mostly composed of that substance, is formed; and in every other the confined gas evaporates too rapidly, on account of its specific lightness. Even Gmelin might have been reasonably convinced of the nature of this substance, from what he had observed in the Indian temples there, where reeds can be lighted or extinguished at pleasure. Perhaps he was prevented by the circumstance that, in his time, the theory of the various gases which we owe to Lavoisier and his successors, was not so clearly developed.' vol. ii. pp. 121—123.

A very considerable mass of interesting information is accumulated in the *notes*.

New Edition.

A new and accurate Description of all the Direct and Cross Roads in England and Wales, and part of Scotland; with an Account of Noblemen's Seats, and other remarkable objects near the Roads. 14th edition. By Lieut. Col. Patterson. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Voyages and Travels.

A General Collection of Voyages and Travels; forming a Complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. By John Pinkerton, Author of Modern Geography, &c. Part III. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Travels in Asia and Africa; including a Journey from Scanderoon to Aleppo, and over the Desert to Bagdad and Bassora: a Voyage from Bassora to Bombay, and along the Western coast of India; a Voyage from Bombay to Mocha and Suez in the Red Sea, and a Journey from Suez to Cairo and Rosetta in Egypt. By the late Abraham Parsons, esq. Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon. 4to. 1l. 5s.

A Journey from Bengal to England, through the Northern Part of India, Kashmir, Afganistan, Persia, and into Russia by the Caspian Sea. By George Forster, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Foreign Literature.

Agriculture.

Essai sur la culture de la vigne sans le concours des echalas. Essay on the cultivation of vines without the assistance of poles; by A. A. Cadet-de-Vaux; read in the sitting of the Agricultural Society of Seine et Oise (at Versailles) in 1807. Pamphlet 8vo. with a plate. *Paris.* Colas.

The author of the present publication has before now successfully applied the principles of Physiology to the cultivation of fruit-trees, and, if we may place an implicit belief in his assertions, the experiments he now advances have been attended with an equal degree of success. His aim was to supersede the use of poles, always more or less hurtful to the fibrous roots of the vine, occasioning besides a heavy expense to the farmer, and to do away the pernicious practice of pruning, which he considers as contrary to nature. While he was most intent on these researches, he learnt that a M. Méramond was successfully, though silently, employed on the same subject; laying aside all manner of jealousy, he has adopted his method which he has compared and blended with his own, and in the course of this year he proposes to exhibit to *amateurs* a vineyard, in which the two methods of Agriculture, the old and new, have been separately followed.

The work contains a brief account of the various experiments made by the author, with the application of his method to the different situations in which vines may be planted. The advantages which would result from the adoption of his mode of Agriculture are represented as almost surpassing belief. Independent of saving the expence of poles, and of preserving at the same time the young plantations from which they are drawn, he affirms that the produce of vineyards is greater by two fifths, that the quality of wine is very superior, and that the trouble of cultivation is so far abridged, that women and children are equal to the task.

There is no denying the positive assertions of a man who speaks from actual experience. However *we have seen* frequently in wine countries, distressed farmers neglecting to prop and to prune their vines, and the result has been constantly the ruin of the vineyard; the fruit dwindling to the size of small shot.

Antiquities.

Des Empereurs Romains. On the Roman Emperors; by M. Chazot. 1 vol. in 8vo. pr. 6 fr. on vellum paper, pr. 12 f. *Paris,* Arthur Bertrand.

This dissertation, which is at the same time historical, critical, and literary, is divided into two parts, the first, subdivided into seven chapters, treats,

1st. Of the various significations of the word *Imperator.*

2nd. Of the Commander in Chief.

3rd. Of the *Imperator* or victorious general.

4th. Of the title of Emperor.

5th. Of the election of Emperors, either by the soldiers or by the senate.

6th. Of the acclamations and applauses of the senate, and of the army.

7th. Of the formalities absolutely necessary, at the election of Emperors.

In the second part the author treats,

1st. Of the decorations worn by Roman generals and emperors.

2nd. Of the Imperial purple.

The author of this instructive dissertation, has placed his researches in the form of a historical narration; by which he has avoided the dry and re-

ther dull method of formal criticism. The learned discussions and critical observations which the subject made necessary, are judiciously confined to notes, which form nearly one half of the present volume.

Chemistry.

Chimie appliquée aux Arts; Chemistry applied to Arts by M. J. A. Chaptal, Member and Treasurer of the Senate, &c. &c. &c. 4 vols. in 8vo, pr. 57 fr. *Paris.* Deterville.

The name of M. Chaptal is a sufficient recommendation of a work on Chemistry: at the end of his excellent preface, he tells us that this publication may be considered as a treatise on that science, and that it may be consulted with advantage, by those who wish to acquire it; for he has taken care to unfold its several principles, at the same time that he acquaints his readers with the preparation and use of almost all the substances which are employed in the arts.

This work, in which M. C. has purposely omitted, as useless, the ordinary methodical classification of acids, earths and metals, is divided into three parts, each subdivided into chapters, subdivided again into sections.

Part the first, treats of chemical agency, and contains only two chapters. The first on the natural causes which influence such an agency, and this subject is explained in six sections. The second on the means resorted to by Chemists, to prepare substances for chemical agency: this chapter contains ten sections.

The second part is dedicated to those substances which are submitted to chemical agency. It is divided into five chapters. The various gasses are examined in the first; which is divided into three sections. The universal system of the globe is the subject of the second, divided into two sections; the third containing the same number of sections, treats of combustible substances. In the fourth chapter which is divided into six sections, the author examines compound substances, extracted from vegetables, and from animals. The fifth, which contains sixteen sections, gives a complete account of the various acids.

In the third, and last part, the author examines the various mixtures and combinations of acids; this part is divided into twenty-five chapters, subdivided into sections like the former ones.

1st. On the mixture of the various acid gasses.

2d. On the combinations and mixtures of the several earths.

3d. On the combinations of some metals or metallic alloys.

4th. On the division of metals.

5th. On the combinations of oxigen with metals, or metallic oxids.

6th. On the combinations of oxigen with hydrogen.

7th. On the combinations of sulphur.

8th. On the combinations of hydrogen.

9th. On the combinations of sulphuric acid.

10th. On the combinations of nitric acid.

11th. On the combinations of muriatic acid.

12th. On the combinations of muriatic oxigenated acid.

13th. On the combinations of tartaric acid.

14th. On the combinations of acetic acid.

15th. On the combinations of oxalic acid.

16th. On the combinations of boracic acid.

17th. On the combinations of Prussic acid.

18. On the combinations of gallic acid.

19. On the combinations of carbonic acid.

20. On the combinations of the tanning principles of bark.

21. On the combinations of alkali.

22. On the combinations of alcohol.

23. On fixed and drying oils.

24. On the colouring principle in the art of dying.

25. On fermentation.

Our readers will easily conceive how highly useful to manufacturers a work of this nature must be, composed by one of the first chemists of the present age. A work which is not merely the result of learned theory, but is confirmed by numerous experiments on a large scale. M. C. announces several other works which will form a natural continuation to the present publication, by explaining the application of chemistry to particular arts and manufactures.

This work has been naturalized among us in 4 vols. price 1l. 16s. illustrated by numerous engravings, &c. Published by Phillips.

History.

Observations sur l'histoire de France de M M. Velly, Villarette, Garnier. Observations on M M. Vellay's, Villaret's, and Garnier's history of France; By M. Gaillard. 4 vols. 12mo. pr. 16 fr. *Paris.* Petit.

The author in his preface, pays to ancient historians the tribute of praise, to which they are so justly entitled; he observes afterwards that none of the French historians have followed those bright models, and that France, which in dramatic, and in all other kinds of composition both in verse and in prose is *so superior* to other nations, is nevertheless beneath several of her neighbours in historical composition; to prove this, he mentions Mariana in Spain, and Hume, in this country, to which he owns none of his countrymen can be compared. We might, to be sure, appeal with justice from part of this decision, but the author being a Frenchman, we shall let it pass, as being *sans consequence;*

M. G. then proceeds to state that the Abbe Velly, or those who employed him had hit no doubt upon a lucky idea; "Enough, they said, has been written on the kings of France, it is now high time to write the history of the nation." And in consequence this work was to contain more especially an historical account of the manners, customs, institutions, and fashions of the people, as well as an account of the various changes in the constitution and in the national character. This idea, from the very beginning, contributed greatly to the success of the work. It became in the sequel like all other histories of France, a general history of all Europe. The authors, however, never completely lost sight of the plan they had at first adopted, and, from that circumstance, their work contains more details on the national objects alluded to, than any other publication.

The preference, M. G. gives to that history of France, has probably induced him to undertake the work before us. His aim was to place in their proper light facts frequently misrepresented; to correct some errors in principles; to redress some judgments dictated by partiality; to explain some obscure passages, and to reprehend some grammatical faults, which, now and then, have crept in. Such are briefly the outlines of this useful publication, which, however, from its nature is not susceptible of analysis.

Jurisprudence.

Code civil des François. Civil code of the French. By Michel Dufour, *ci-devant* Judge. 4 vols. 8vo. pr. 20 fr. *Paris.*

This work contains all the dispositions of the new French code; compared with the ancient laws; it also points out the connection existing between the several articles of the new code. At the end of each article the author has transcribed either the Roman law, from which it is translated, or the article of the ancient customs, laws or ordinances from which it is borrowed, or lastly the motive which dictated the new law. The new mode of proceeding on such law, has been also added to each article, and that nothing should be wanting to complete, the author has also thought proper to add the *arretes* of government,

the decisions of the council of state, and of the minister of justice, on the meaning of obscure passages; the explanation of law-words contained in the text, with the observations and decisions of commentators. The whole is concluded by an extensive alphabetical index.

Mathematics.

Application de l'analyse à la Géométrie. Application of Algebra to Geometry; by M. M. Monge and Hachette, third Edition, with important Additions; 4to. with Plates, price 15 fr. *Paris*, Bernard.

This work is divided into two parts; the first, the only one in which M. Hachette was concerned, treats of the plane, of the right line, and of surfaces of the second degree (conic sections). In the introduction to the treatise on algebra, published in 1748, Euler had discussed the general equation of surfaces of the second degree; and from the three varying valuations, he had concluded that they might be divided into six distinct kinds. The authors of the work before us, having taken up the subject a new, maintain that there are only five kinds of surfaces of the second degree, which can be said to be really distinct: that is, the *Ellipsis*, two *Hyperbolas*, and two *Parabolas*. They have unfolded the various properties of those surfaces, and among others, their formation by the right line, which is a characteristic of one of the Hyperbolas; they have proved that surfaces of the second degree may be formed in two different manners by a moveable circle. This treatise on surfaces of the second degree was first published in 1801, in the eleventh number of the Journal published at the Polytechnical School; the authors have now annexed to it several theorems which can be applied to the discussion of any curvilinear surface whatever; and by means of which the mathematician may ascertain if such a surface has a center, single diametrical planes, or conjunct diametrical ones. The only work which has appeared in France on this subject, since the first publication of the treatise before us, is the continuation of the *Treatise on curves of the second degree, by M. Biot.*

The second part of the work contains the theory of curvilinear surfaces, and of surfaces with compound curves; it has been separately printed before, in the year 1805, but is now considerably augmented by its author M. Monge. Euler had published some treatises on the theory of curvilinear surfaces. The most remarkable is that published in 1760, in which he gives the expression of the radius of the curve of a normal section passing by any of the points of that surface. By applying that expression to the formules *a maximis* and *minimis*, he has proved that the planes of the sections corresponding to the greatest and to the smallest radius of a curve, were perpendicular to each other. M. Clairaut published in 1741, a treatise on compound curves; and he applied the methods of differential calculation known in his time to the discovery of tangents to the projecting points of those curves. To M. Monge we are indebted for a complete theory on compound curvilinear surfaces; and also for the production of surfaces introduced into the equations of arbitrary functions: by the subsequent elimination of these functions in equations, we are led to the partial differences of those kinds of curves; and the properties of surfaces give directly the equations to the partial differences, which have been previously found by the elimination of arbitrary functions.

A great number of well-chosen examples unfold the steady and uniform method by which the mathematician arrives first at the integral equation of a surface; afterwards at the equations of partial differences. The researches on curvilinear surfaces are followed by a theory of compound curves, which contains the determination of their external surface, of the radii of their curve, and of their various kinds

of inflections. This valuable treatise is rendered as complete as it could be, by an important chapter on that method of integral, and on the geometrical considerations from which M. Monge had deduced it.

Medicine.

Vues sur le caractere et le traitement de l'apoplexie. Strictures on the character and treatment of Apoplexy, by Jean Antoine Gay. Member of the ancient University of Montpellier, &c. &c. *Paris.* Gabon.

This tract has been written with no other view but that of attacking Dr. Portal's publication on the same subject; it may be supposed therefore to contain much of party spirit. Apoplexy is however so frequent and so serious a disorder, it leaves so short a time to the physician to prevent its fatal consequences, that any publication throwing some light on the subject, entitles its author to public gratitude. Dr. Portal had advanced that all apoplexies were of a sanguineous nature, and consequently that bleeding was the only remedy. The author of the publication before us, maintains on the contrary, that it is mostly *Serous*, and that blood-letting, altho' attended with a temporary relief, almost always proves fatal in the end; his doctrine is consonant with that of some of the most celebrated physicians; and is, besides, supported by references to numerous well-authenticated cases

Miscellaneous.

Collection Maçonique. Masonic Collection, 6 vols 8vo. pr. 6 f. *Paris.* Lenormant.

This collection contains, 1st the origin of Adonhiramic Masonry, which occupies the first volume. 2ndly a previous collection of Adonhiramic Masonry composed of catechisms for the four first degrees, the opening and closing of different lodges, instructions for conduct while at table, general and particular toasts, the duty of officers in place; this forms the three next volumes; the two last contain the Blazing Star; or the society of Free-Masons' considered in various points of view.

Statistics.

Tableau general de la Russie Moderne. General view of Modern Russia, with an account of the political situation of that Empire at the beginning of the nineteenth century; by V. C. (Victor Comeyras) &c. 4 vol 8vo, with two maps of Russia, by Mentelle and Chanlaire, pr. 9 fr. *Paris* and *Strasbourg.* Treuttel and Wurtz.

This, although in some measure a work of *circumstances*, for it was purposely published during the last contest between France and Russia, is not without some share of merit. It is composed of judicious selections from esteemed publications, such as Storck's, Took's, and Coxe's works; from the Travels of Two Frenchmen in Germany; from those of learned Russians, &c. It is divided into four sections.

In the first, the author considers the physical state of Russia; this is again subdivided into ten chapters:

1st. On the extent of Russia.

2nd. On the nature of its climate, and of its soil.

3rd. On its mountains, its plains or *steppes*, its forests, roads, marshes, and pastures.

4th. On its principal navigable Rivers.

5th. On its principal lakes.

6th. On its canals.

7th. On the seas which border the Empire, or mark its frontiers.

These are the Baltic, the Black and Caspian Seas, the Sea of Azoph, the Icy, or Northern Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean, or Oriental Sea.

7th. An account of the population of Russia, and the mode in which the

census takes place; to this is annexed the Russian Colonies; and a brief account of the various nations which inhabit the empire.

9th. Russian Agriculture, and on the produce of the soil.

10th. The ruins and antiquities which abound in several districts.

The political state of Russia is the object of the second section, divided into five chapters.

1st. The division of Russia into governments.

2nd. The author gives new and interesting particulars of these governments, which are forty-nine in number.

3rd. A particular view of Courland.

4th. Of the islands belonging to Russia in the Northern Archipelago.

5th. Of those which are situated in the Oriental Sea.

The third section treats of Russian commerce and contains only four chapters.

1st. On the inland commerce.

2nd. On the maritime commerce, or that which takes place on the Baltic, the Black and Caspian Seas.

3rd. On the commerce of Russia with France: this of course is rather an object of speculation than of reality.

4th. It treats of the interior commerce of Russia, and comprises the state of its manufactures and industry, the fur trade, and that of Petersburgh in particular.

The fourth section treats of the government and of its admininistration, and is divided into 33 chapters.

1st. The form of the Russian government.

2nd. The Supreme Imperial Colleges.

3rd. The Directing Senate.

4th. The Council and the Cabinet.

5th. The various Councils, in the departments under the name of colleges.

6th. Police and legislation.

7th. The Tribunals.

8th. The Court of Conscience.

9th. The police of Petersburgh.

10th. The oral Court.

11th. Public establishments.

12th. Work-houses.

13th. Petersburgh hospital.

14th. Foundling hospitals.

15th. Jails.

16th. The Russian religion.

17th. Russian mass.

18th. Superstitious practices.

19th. Religious and political festivals.

20th. Religious ceremonies.

21st. Taxes and revenue of the empire.

22nd. Produce of mines.

23rd. Immunities of the nobility.

24th. Immunities of the clergy.

25th. Public expenditure.

26th. Languages.

27th. Coins.

28th. Denomination and value of the several coins.

29th. Weights and measures.

30th. Proportion between the Russian and French weights and measures.

31sts The army: divided into land and sea forces.

32nd. Establishments for public instruction, in which are included the several corps of the land cadets, the marine cadets, the artillery, engineers and mine cadets, and lastly the Greek cadets.

33rd. Establishments for public instruction, including the school for fine arts, the dramatic school, the seminary, and the normal school; by way of an appendix the author has adjoined to this section some strictures on Prince Potemkin.

The fifth and last section treats of Russian Manners, and of those institutions by which they are more immediately influenced, or expressed; it contains.

1st. Character of the Russian people.

2nd. Division of the population into four classes.

3rd. Nobility.

4th. Lords.

5th. The Court.

6th. Orders of Knighthood, which are those of St. George and of Wlodimer.

7th. Gaming.

8th. Balls and Theatricals.

9th. Russian Dancing.

10th. Music.

11th. The Clergy.

12th. Burgesses and Inhabitants of Towns.

13th. Peasants and *Serfs*, or Slaves.

14th. Russian Language.

15th. Belles Lettres.

16th. Celebrated Travellers.

17th. The Cabinet of Natural History.

18th. The Collection of Curiosities.

19th. The Academy of Arts.

20th. The Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great.

21st. The Press.

22nd. The first Book printed in Russia.

23rd. Printing and Bookselling made free Professions.

From this nomenclature of the chapters contained in this work, it will be seen that the author has suffered but few objects, if any, to pass unnoticed; and his account of modern Russia is accordingly one of the most satisfactory we have perused: as a specimen of his style, we shall subjoin the following extract, from his preface.

'It is impossible to behold the part Russia has acted in Europe within this century, without being impelled to enquire how a state, which in 862 was composed only of a very small portion of European Sarmatia, has become the most extensive empire that ever existed. What secret causes unfolded so rapidly the latent seeds of that greatness! The lofty oak already overshadows a superficies of nine hundred and forty-nine square leagues, how much farther will it spread its branches? to form even a guess on this subject, we must attentively examine its roots; and in order to come at them, a work was wanting which should contain the most complete statistical account of a country, which now forms the eighth part of the whole surface of the two continents, It is by taking a comprehensive view of these different objects, that an attentive observer may be able to discover the solid basis of so prodigious an empire; equally interesting to the politician and to the philosopher. Where could they find a wider field for observation? whether they consider the astonishing number of tribes and nations which inhabit the country, the great variety of climates under which they live, and the numberless natural curiosities to be met every where; or whether they are led to investigate the daring and enterprising genius of a people, which has now acquired such a weight in the political scale of Europe, that the possible result of its ambition must strike every one with wonder.

'We must not,' he adds, 'deceive ourselves; the present state of things cannot last for ever. Time and circumstances are daily preparing new changes; and the century which has just begun, is likely to behold some most extraordinary ones in the political system of the whole world.'

Travels.

Viaggio di Licomede (Arrighi) in Corsica, e sua relazione Storico-filosofica su i costumi antichi e attuali de Corsi: ad un suo amico. Licomede's (Arrighi's) voyage in Corsica with his historico-philosophical account of the ancient and present manners of the Corsicans,

in letters to a friend. 1 vol. 8vo. pr. 7 fr. 50 cen. *Paris.* Lerouge.

We are at a loss to conceive M. Arrighi's reasons for assuming a Greek name and for chosing his interlocutors (for this is a sort of dramatic work) among the worthies of ancient Greece. This however is meant perhaps as an imitation of the great Corsican himself, who, in the massacres of Toulon, shone so conspicuously under the name of *Brutus*. M. A. is a Corsican too, as clearly appears by the French translation he gives of his Italian text, both which are given in this volume. But we must proceed to examine the contents of the work.

The author considers first, who were the ancient inhabitants of Corsica? He then inquires into their government, religion and customs, previous to the conquest of the island by the Romans. This part of the work is unsatisfactory without any blame attaching to the author, who could have none, but doubtful and unconnected authorities on the subject. Corsica became better known after the Roman conquest; and in his account of that period of its history, the author, like Boswell, has followed Diodorus of Sicily, as more favourable to his countrymen than the geographer Strabo. M. A. after noticing the several revolutions which took place in Corsica after the fall of the western empire, places in the eleventh century, the establishment of the municipal government in that island, and on the faith of the early historians of his country, he traces a glowing picture of the happiness the people enjoyed under it, till they were subdued by the Genoese. To the oppressive government of these conquerors he attributes the spirit of revenge, generally attributed to the Corsicans, and which it is not in his power to deny; but he affirms, on the other hand, that they constantly forgot their private quarrels when called upon to defend their country and their liberty. With greater appearance of truth, he attributes their fondness for field-sports, and their aversion to agricultural pursuits, to the long-protracted civil wars which desolated the island, in this he has followed Faydel's opinion.

The account of the productions of Corsica is rather incomplete, but that of its population appears derived from respectable authorities. The author calculates it at 168,000 inhabitants dispersed over an extent of country which with proper management might maintain a million of people.

The rest of the work offers a variety of plans for the improvement of Corsica, more creditable to the author's patriotism than to his judgment. Indeed the whole of the performance bears evident marks of hurry and carelessness; it is a mere sketch, in which the objects are heaped in wild confusion, and we understand that the author, well aware of the deficiency of this publication, is preparing for the press a more correct and more extensive work.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

July, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Antiquities.

The History and Antiquities of Cleveland by the Rev. John Graves, is nearly completed at press, and will be ready for publication immediately. Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, printing, &c. since the proposals were first published, and there being an increased number of pages, and many additional Engravings, the price to Non-Subscribers will be advanced.

Biography.

In the course of this month will be published, in three Volumes, crown 8vo. beautifully printed by Bensley, and embellished by upwards of Forty Portraits of the Persons mentioned in the Work, a new edition, revised and corrected, of Memoirs of Count Grammont, by Count A. Hamilton: with Notes and Illustrations.

Chemistry.

Mr. Nicholson's New Chemical Dictionary will appear in a very short time, in one large volume, 8vo.

Classical Literature.

In the press, and in a few days will be published, under the Patronage of, and Dedicated to, the King, Part I. of the First Volume of a Chronological Series of all the most valuable, scarce, and faithful English Translations, in Poetry and Prose, from the Greek Poets and Prose Authors, (several never before printed,) with selected and new Notes, entirely English; Corrections, Prefaces, Lives, Maps, and Heads from Antient Statues, Busts, Gems, Medals, and Paintings; Chronological and Mythological Tables, &c. By Francis Lee, A. M. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Member of the Asiatic Society, &c.—The Work is printed in Royal Octavo, on a fine Wove Paper, and with new Types, in double Columns, compressing several Volumes into one. The Works of the different Authors may be had separately, as they are printed; or in Sets, arranged in Chronological Order. This First Part contains a Translation of Hesiod's Works and Days, and Theogony; with Notes, a Preface and Life; illustrated with a Bust, and Chronological and Mythological Tables. The next Work of this Series, speedily to be published, in English, is the whole of Pindar's Odes in Celebration of Victors in the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian Games, not one fourth of which have ever been published. The new Translation by a Person of eminence, illustrated with a Bust, Life, and Notes.

A new edition of the Greek Text of Herodotus, carefully corrected from

the edition of Wesseling and Reitz, is now printing at the University Press, Oxford, and probably will appear early in October next. This will be speedily followed by "Porti Lexicon Ionicum," a work which has long since been extremely scarce and expensive; it is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that Author.

Drama.

A Collection of Farces and other After-pieces, as they are performed at the London Theatres, will shortly be published; designed to form a Supplement to Mrs. Inchbald's British Theatre.

Education.

The Rev. David Blair, Editor of the Class Book, is engaged on a new English grammar.

Mr. Crass has in the press a second part of this work, called the Preceptor and his Pupils; in which a comparison is made of the syntax of all languages, and special rules, dialogues, exercises, and examinations, are given of the English language.

History.

Mr. Southey has been employed eight years on a History of Portugal, arranged under three different heads. Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. Each part in itself forms a complete whole, and has no other connection than that of relating to the same people. The History of Brazil is the last in chronological order; but as public curiosity is now particularly directed towards that country, the author intends to put it to press immediately.

A History of Portugal, in the Portuguese language, will shortly appear in three small volumes.

Mathematics.

In the press, a new edition enlarged, in octavo, of Ludlam's Introduction to the Mathematics, with an appendix, by W. Fever, Superintendant of the Philosophical Institution, Bristol.

Miscellaneous.

To be published by subscription, (under the direction of his executors,) in six volumes, demy octavo, handsomely printed, on good paper, pr. 2l. 14s. to subscribers, in boards, the only complete octavo edition of the works of the Rev. John Newton, late rector of St Mary Woolnoth, London.

Conditions.—Five volumes will be ready for delivery to subscribers in a few weeks, the far greater part having been printed before the author's death; and the sixth volume, containing posthumous pieces left for publication by the author, will be completed as soon afterwards as possible. No money is required on subscribing, but the whole to be paid on delivery of the five volumes. A duodecimo edition, in 18 vols. will soon appear.

The Rev. Mr. Bicheno has in the press a new and enlarged edition of the Signs of the Times, with a second appendix on the present aspect of public affairs, which will be published in the course of the present month.

An Antidote to the Poetical works of the late Thomas Little, Esq. being an exposure of the sophistry and plagiarism of that publication, is preparing for the press.

The Rev.——Bland intends to publish another volume of Tales, in the course of the year.

Mr. William Chapman, of Newcastle, has in the press and nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on the Progressive Endeavours to improve the Manufacture and Duration of Cordage, with a discussion on the means of causing Ships to ride at Anchor with greater safety.

The Rev. Mr. Furness, of Pontefract, Northumberland, is about to publish by subscription, a Treatise on Land Surveying, for the use of schools, to be called The Practical Surveyor.

Mr. Allnutt, of Henley, has announced A General History of Inland Navigation of England and Wales, by the various existing Navigable Rivers and Canals; accompanied by Maps of each, with account of the Trade, Profits, Capital, &c. It will be published in twenty-five parts, at 7s. each, and the first part will appear in January next.

Natural History.

In the course of this month will be published, a Supplementary volume of *Birds* to Barr's edition of Buffon's Natural History. The proprietors of that work have engaged a literary gentleman to collect all that has been discovered in ornithology of an interesting nature since the death of Buffon, and for that purpose procured the splendid edition of his work, lately published by Sonnini, in 114 volumes. From this has been selected every article of importance, or curiosity from the additions of Sonnini, and J. J. Virey. Several new plates of rare birds will accompany the volume, the contents of which will bring down the era of discovery in this interesting branch of Natural History to the present day.

Novels.

Soon will be published, Theodore; from the French, after the manner of Paul and Virginia.

Delworth, a Novel, by Mr. Southwold.

Periodical Literature.

It is intended in the ensuing winter, to commence a Classical Journal, to be continued quarterly, which will contain original Essays, Remarks, and Communications, on subjects of classical literature, in English, Latin, French, and Italian. It will be undertaken by a member of the University of Oxford, and several distinguished Scholars of both Universities have promised their aid and active co-operation.

Poetry.

An edition of *Musæ Seatonianæ* will appear this month, containing the poems which have obtained the annual prize, founded by Mr. Seaton, at the University of Cambridge, from the first institution of the premium in 1750, to the present time.

Mr. Skurry is printing a volume of Poems, on rural and descriptive subjects.

Mr. Mayne, author of the Poem of Glasgow, has in the press the Siller Gun, a poem in four cantos: founded on an ancient custom of shooting for a silver gun, given as a prize to the best marksman among the corporation of Dumfries. The poem will be illustrated by notes and a glossary.

Theology.

A volume of Critical Notes and Observations, explanatory of the four Gospels, and founded on circumstances peculiar to our Saviour and the Evangelists; will shortly be published.

Dr. Glasse is about to publish another edition of the New Testament with Burkett's observations, to be comprised in a large octavo volume; containing such parts of the commentary as are most necessary for the explanation of the text, with short Annotations.

Topography.

In the press, and will be published in the Spring, of 1809, elegantly printed in one volume royal quarto, and a few copies in imperial quarto, an Account of the Kingdom of Nypâl; comprising a particular description of its geography and topography. Illustrated with a Map, and embellished with various engravings, from drawings made by A. W. Devis, Esq. This publication is taken, with the permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, from a memoir of the embassy, deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis (then Governor-general of British India) to the court of Câtmondû: written originally by Colonel William Kirkpatrick, the British Envoy on that occasion, and prepared for the

press, by Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Esq. This work is recommended to the notice of the public, as the account of a country singularly interresting, not onl from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of its climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the character and customs of its people, and the peculiarity of its government, but also from its contiguity to the British dominions in Bengal; and more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our maps of Asia; and though partially noticed, having never yet been described by any European, or even any Asiatic writer. The above work is printing uniformly with Symes's embassy to Ava, Turner's to Tibet, and Lord Valentia's Travels in India (now in the press.) The price of the small paper will not exceed three guineas, and the large four guineas and a half.

The second volume of the History of Sussex, and the concluding volume of the History of Leicestershire, which were burnt at Mr. Nichols' late fire, are again put to the press.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.

General View of the Agriculture of the country of Inverness; with observations on the means of its improvement. By J. Robertson, D.D. 14s.

Observations on the Influence of soil and climate upon Wool; from which is deduced a certain and easy method of improving the quality of English clothing wool, and preserving the health of sheep; with hints for the management of sheep after shearing. An inquiry into the structure, growth, and formation of wool and hair; and remarks on the means by which the Spanish breed of sheep may be made to preserve the best qualities of its fleece unchanged in different climates. By Robert Bakewell: with occasional notes and remarks by the Rt. Hon. Lord Somerville. 8vo. 7s.

Biography.

Memoirs of Capt. George Carleton, an English Officer; including Anecdotes of the War in Spain under the Earl of Peterborough, and many Interesting Particulars relating to the Manners of the Spaniards in the beginning of the last Century. Written by Himself. 8vo. pp. 488. price 12s. Murray.

This is the re-print of a scarce work, first published in 1743, probably now re-published on account of the present political circumstances, which have so forcibly directed our attention to the country in which Capt. C. was much engaged.

From the address to the reader, we learn,

'The Author of these Memoirs began early to distinguish himself in martial affairs, otherwise he could not have seen such variety of actions, both by sea and land. He went into Flanders, where he not only served under the command of his Highness the Prince of Orange, whilst he was Generalissimo of the Dutch forces, but likewise all the time he reigned King of Great Britain. Most of the considerable passages and events, which happened during that time, are contained in the former part of this book.

'In the year 1705, the regiment, in which he served as captain, was ordered to embark for the West Indies; and he, having no inclination to go thither, changed with an half-pay captain; and being recommended to the Earl of Peterborough by the late Lord Cutts, went with him upon that noble expedition into Spain.

'When the forces under his Lordship's command were landed near Barcelona, the siege of that place was thought by several impracticable, not only for want of experienced engineers, but that the besieged were as numerous as the besiegers; yet the courage of that brave earl surmounted those diffi-

culties, and the siege was resolved upon.

'Our author having obtained, by his long service, some knowledge of the practice part of an engineer, and seeing at that critical time the great want of such, readily acted as one, which gave him the greater opportunity of being an eye-witness of his Lordship's actions; and consequently made him capable of setting them forth in these his Memoirs.'

The Preface contains an interesting Memoir of the deservedly celebrated Earl of Peterborough, whose exploits are detailed in the course of the work itself.

The Memoirs of the Author commence with the year 1672, at which time he, being 20 years of age, entered as a volunteer under the Duke of York, afterward James II. He gives an account of the engagement in Solebay. He recites the following anecdote, which we extract, to present some argument that duelling is no proof of real courage.

'A gentleman volunteer, who was aboard the same ship with myself, was of known personal courage in the vulgar notion of it, his sword never having failed him in many private duels. But notwithstanding all his land-mettle, it was observed of him at sea, that whenever the bullets whizzed over his head, or any way incommoded his ears, he immediately quitted the deck, and ran down into the hold. At first he was gently reproached; but after many repetitions, he was laughed at, and began to be despised; sensible of which, as a testimonial of his valour, he made it his request to be tyed to the main mast. But had it been granted him, I cannot see any title he could have pleaded from hence, to true magnanimity; since to be tyed from running away can import nothing less, than that he would have still continued these signs of cowardice, if he had not been prevented. There is a bravery of mind, which I fancy few of those gentlemen duellists are possessed of. True courage cannot proceed from what Sir Walter Raleigh finely calls the art or philosophy of quarrel. No! It must be the issue of principle, and can have no other basis than a steady tenet of religion. This will appear more plain, if those artists in murder will give themselves leave coolly to consider, and answer me this question,—Why he, that had ran so many risques at his sword's point, should be so shamefully intimidated at the whiz of a cannon ball?

The following curious account of animal instinct is worthy of notice.

'I cannot here omit one thing, which to some may seem trifling, though I am apt to think our naturalists may have a different opinion of it, and find it afford their fancies no undiverting employment in more curious and less perilous reflections. We had on board the London, where, as I have said, I was a volunteer, a great number of pigeons, of which our commander was very fond. These, on the first firing of our cannon, dispersed, and flew away, and were seen no where near us during the fight. The next day it blew a brisk gale, and drove our fleet some leagues to the southward of the place where they forsook our ship, yet the day after they all returned safe aboard; not in one flock, but in small parties of four or five at a time. Some persons at that time aboard the ship, admiring at the manner of their return, and speaking of it with some surprize, Sir Edward Sprage told them, that he brought those pigeons with him from the Streights; and that when, pursuant to his order, he left the Revenge man of war, to go aboard the London, all those pigeons, of their own accord, and without the trouble or care of carrying, left the Revenge likewise, and removed with the sailors on board the London, where I saw them: all which many of the sailors afterwards confirmed to me. What sort of instinct this could proceed from, I leave to the curious.'

After the peace with Holland, the author in 1674 went into Flanders to serve as a volunteer under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. and was present at the battle of Seneff, of which he gives an interesting account. He concludes it with the following anecdote of the Prince of Orange.

'Whose valour and vigour having led him into the middle of the enemy, and being then sensible of his error, by a peculiar presence of mind, gave the word of command in French, which he spoke perfectly well. But the French soldiers, who took him for one of their own generals, making answer, that their powder was all spent, it afforded matter of instruction to him to persist in [illegible], at the same time, that it gave him a lesson of caution, to withdraw himself as soon as he could to his own troops.'

Capt. C. proceeds to detail the various occurrences of the campaigns, battles, sieges, &c.

At the peace, he returned to England and received a commission from James; on which abdication he took out a new commission under William. He was again ordered abroad, and was at the famous battle of Steenkirk: he has preserved the following interesting anecdote of Sir R. Douglas.

'I remember one particular action of Sir Robert Douglas, that I should think myself to blame should I omit: seeing his colours on the other side the hedge, in the hands of the enemy, he leaped over, slew the officer that had them, and then threw them over the hedge to his company; redeeming his colours at the expence of his life. Thus, the Scotch commander improved upon the Roman General; for the brave Posthumius cast his standard in the middle of the enemy, for his soldiers to retrieve; but Douglas retrieved his from the middle of the enemy, without any assistance, and cast it back to his soldiers to retain, after he had so bravely rescued it out of the hands of the enemy.'

On his return to England, his regiment went to do duty in the Tower of London.

'I had not been there long, before an accident happened, as little to be accounted for, without a divine Providence, as some would make that Providence to be, that only can account for it.

'There was at that time, as I was assured by my Lord Lucas, constable of it, upwards of twenty thousand barrels of gunpowder, in that they call the White Tower, when all at once the middle flooring did not only give way, or shrink, but fell flat down upon other barrels of powder, together with many of the same combustible matter which had been placed upon that. It was a Providence strangely neglected at that time, and hardly thought of since: but let any considerate man consult the consequences, if it had taken fire; perhaps to the destruction of the whole city, or, at least, as far as the bridge and parts adjacent. Let his thoughts proceed to examine, why or how, in that precipitate fall, not one nail, nor one piece of iron, in that large fabric, should afford one little spark to enflame that mass of sulphurous matter it was loaded with; and if he is at a loss to find a Providence, I fear his friends will be more at a loss to find his understanding.'

During the campaign under Marlborough, Capt. C. was inactive in England, which he much lamented; but joined the Earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain. The account of the siege and capture of Barcelona is detailed at large, and places the talents of the Earl in a very favourable light.

'During the siege of Barcelona, Brigadier Stanhope ordered a tent to be pitched as near the trenches as possibly could be with safety; where he not only entertained the chief officers who were upon duty, but likewise the Catalonian gentlemen, who brought Miquelets to our assistance. I remember I saw an old cavalier, having his only son with him, who appeared a fine young gentleman, about twenty years of age, go into the tent, in order to dine with the Brigadier. But whilst they were at dinner, an unfortunate shot came from the bastion of St. Antonio, and entirely struck off the head of the son. The father immediately rose up, first looking down upon his headless child, and then lifting up his eyes to heaven, whilst the tears ran down his cheeks, he crossed himself, and only said, *Fiat voluntas tua!* and bore it with a wonderful patience. It was a sad spectacle, and truly it affects me now while I am writing.'

He afterwards relates the siege of Barcelona, by King Philip, and the raising of the siege by the Earl, and Admiral Leake.

We extract the following account, as forming so kind a counterpart to the fate of Constance de Beverley, in Mr. Scott's *Marmion*, although the termination was not so tragic.

'I have said before, that Valencia is famous for fine women. It indeed abounds in them; and among those, are great numbers of courtezans, not inferior in beauty to any. Nevertheless, two of our English officers, not caring for the common road, however safe, resolved to launch into the deeper seas, though attended with much greater danger. Amours, the common failing of that fair city, was the occasion of this accident, and two nuns the objects. It is customary in that country for young people in an evening to resort to the grates of the nunneries, there to divert themselves, and the nuns with a little pleasant and inoffensive chit-chat,

For, though I have heard some relate a world of nauseous passages of such conversations, I must declare, that I never saw, or heard any thing unseemly; and therefore, whenever I have heard any such from such fabulists, I never so much wronged my judgment as to afford them credit.

'Our two officers were very assiduous at the grates of a nunnery in this place; and having there pitched upon two nuns, prosecuted their amours with such vigour, that, in a little time, they had made a very great progress in their affections, without in the least considering the dangers that must attend themselves and the fair; they had exchanged vows, and prevailed upon the weaker vessels to endeavour to get out to their lovers. To effect which, soon after, a plot was laid; the means, the hour, and every thing agreed upon.

'It is the custom of that nunnery, as of many others, for the nuns to take their weekly courses in keeping the keys of all the doors. The two love-sick ladies giving notice to their lovers at the grate, that one of their turns was come, the night and hour was appointed, with the officers punctually observing, carried off their prey without either difficulty or interruption.

'But next morning when the nuns were missing, what an uproar was there over all the city! The ladies were both of quality; and therefore the tidings were first carried to their relations. They received the news with vows of utmost vengeance; and, as is usual in that country, put themselves in arms for that purpose. There needed no great canvassing for discovering who were the aggressors: the officers had been too frequent and too public in their addresses, to leave any room for question. Accordingly, they were complained of and sought for; but sensible at last of their past temerity, they endeavoured, and with a great deal of difficulty perfected, their escape.

'Less fortunate were the two fair nuns: their lovers, in their utmost exigency, had forsaken them; and they, poor creatures, knew not where to fly. Under this sad dilemma they were taken; and, as in like offences, condemned directly to the punishment of immuring. And what greater punishment is there on earth, than to be confined between four narrow walls, only open at the top; and whence to be half supported with bread and water, till the offenders gradually starve to death?

'The Earl of Peterborow, though highly exasperated at the proceedings of his officers, in compassion to the unhappy fair, resolved to interpose by all the moderate means possible. He knew very well, that no one thing could so much prejudice the Spaniard against him, as the countenancing such an action: wherefore, he inveighed against the officers, at the same that he endeavoured to mitigate in favour of the ladies: but all was in vain; it was urged against those charitable intercessions, that they had broke their vows: and, in that, had broke it upon the laws of the nunnery and religion, the consequence of all which could be nothing less than the punishment appointed to be inflicted. And which was the hardest of all, the nearest of their relations most opposed all his generous mediations; and those, who, according to the common course of nature, should have thanked him for his endeavours to be instrumental in rescuing them from the impending danger, grew more and more enraged, because he opposed them in their design of a cruel revenge.

'Notwithstanding all which, the Earl persevered; and after a deal of labour, first got the penalty suspended; and, soon after, by the dint of a very considerable sum of money, (a most powerful argument, which prevails in every country,) saved the poor nuns from immuring; and at last, though with great reluctance, he got them received again into the nunnery. As to the warlike lovers, one of them was the year after slain at the battle of Almanza; the other is yet living, being a brigadier in the army.'

The following account of a swarm of locusts will interest the naturalist.

'I was one day standing on the great battery, when, casting my eye toward the Barbary coast, I observed an odd sort of greenish cloud making to the Spanish shore; not like other clouds with rapidity or swiftness; but with a motion so slow, that sight itself was a long time before it would allow it such. At last, it came just over my head, and interposing between the sun and me, so thickened the air, that I had lost the very sight of day; At this moment it had reached the land; and though very near me in my imagination, it began to dissolve, and lose of its first tenebrity, when, all on a sudden, there fell such a vast multitude of locusts, as exceeded the thickest storm of hail or snow that I ever saw. All around me was immediately covered with those crawling creatures; and they yet

continued to fall so thick, that with the swing of my cane I knocked down thousands. It is scarce imaginable the havoc I made in a very little space of time; much less conceivable is the horrid desolation which attended the visitation of those animalculæ. There was not, in a day or two's time, the least leaf to be seen upon a tree, nor any green thing in a garden. Nature seemed buried in her own ruins; and the vegetable world to be supporters only to her monument. I never saw the hardest winter, in those parts, attended with any equal desolation. When, glutton-like, they had devoured all that should have sustained them, and the more valuable part of God's creation, (whether weary with gorging, or over thirsty with devouring, I leave to philosophers,) they made to ponds, brooks, and standing pools, there revenging their own rape upon nature, upon their own vile carcases. In every one of these you might see them lie in heaps like little hills; drowned indeed, but attended with stenches so noisome, that it gave the distracted neighbourhood too great reason to apprehend yet more fatal consequences. A pestilential infection is the dread of every place, but especially of all parts upon the Mediterranean. The priests, therefore, repaired to a little chapel, built in the open fields, to be made use of on such like occasions, there to deprecate the miserable cause of this dreadful visitation. In a week's time, or thereabouts, the stench was over, and every thing but verdant nature in its pristive order.'

Capt. Carleton was taken prisoner at the surrender of Denia. He resided at Sainte Clemente de la Manche, rendered famous by the pen of Cervantes, who in his facetious but satirical romance has fixed it as the seat and birthplace of his hero Don Quixotte. The effort of that work on the minds of the Spaniards was thus appreciated by Don Felix Pacheo, a gentleman of property in the neighbourhood, and intimate with the author.

'He told me, that, in his opinion, that work was a perfect paradox, being the best and the worst romance that ever was wrote. "For," says he, "though it must infallibly please every man, that has any taste of wit; yet as it had such a fatal effect upon the spirits of my countrymen, that every man of wit must never resent; for, continued he, before the appearance in the world of that labour of Cervantes, it was next to an impossibility for a man to walk the streets with any delight, or without danger. There were seen so many cavalieros prancing and curvetting before the windows of their mistresses, that a stranger would have imagined the whole nation to have been nothing less than a race of knight errants. But after the world became a little acquainted with that notable history, the man that was seen in that once celebrated drapery, was pointed at as a Don Quixotte, and found himself the jest of high and low. And I verily believe, added he, that to this, and this only, we owe that dampness and poverty of spirit, which has run through all our councils for a century past, so little agreeable to those nobler actions of our famous ancestors."

During his stay here he resided near a nunnery, and gives the following description of the investiture of a nun.

'This my neighbourhood to the nunnery gave me an opportunity of seeing two nuns invested; and in this I must do a justice to the whole country, to acknowledge, that a stranger, who is curious, (I would impute it rather to their hopes of conversion, than to their vanity,) shall be admitted to much greater freedoms in their religious pageantries, than any native.

'One of these nuns was of the first quality, which rendered the ceremony more remarkably fine. The manner of investing them was thus: In the morning her relations and friends all met at her father's house; whence, she being attired in her most sumptuous apparel, and a coronet placed on her head, they attended her, in cavalcade, to the nunnery, the streets and windows being crowded, and filled with spectators of all sorts.

'So soon as she entered the chapel belonging to the nunnery, she kneeled down, and, with an appearance of much devotion, saluted the ground; then rising up, she advanced a step or two farther; when on her knees she repeated the salutes: This done, she approached to the altar, where she remained till mass was over: after which, a sermon was preached by one of the priests in praise, or rather in an exalted preference, of a single life. The sermon being over, the nun elect fell down on her knees before the altar; and, after, some short mental orisons, rising again, she withdrew into an inner room, where, stripping off all her rich attire, she put on her nun's weeds; in which

making her appearance, she, again kneeling, offered up some some private devotions; which being over, she was led to the door of the nunnery, where the lady and the rest of the nuns stood ready to receive her with open arms. Thus entered, the nuns conducted her into the quire, where after they had entertained her with singing, and playing upon the organ, the ceremony concluded, and every one departed to their proper habitations.

'The very same day of the year ensuing, the relations and friends of the fair novitiate meet again in the chapel of the nunnery, where the Lady Abbess brings her out, and delivers her to them. Then again is there a sermon preached on the same subject as at first; which being over, she is brought up to the altar in a decent, but plain dress, the fine apparel, which she put off on her initiation, being deposited on one side of the altar, and her nun's weeds on the other. Here the priest in Latin cries, *Utrum horum, maris, accipe:* to which she answers, as her inclination, or as her instruction, directs her. If she, after this her year of probation, show any dislike, she is at liberty to come again into the world: but if awed by fear, (as too often is the case,) or won by expectation, or present real inclination, she makes choice of the nun's weeds, she is immediately invested, and must never expect to appear again in the world out of the walls of the nunnery. The young lady I thus saw invested was very beautiful, and sang the best of any in the nunnery.'

Aranjuez, a country seat of the kings of Spain, having been frequently mentioned of late, we extract this author's account of it.

'Two small leagues from Occana we arrived at Aranjuez, a seat of pleasure, which the kings of Spain commonly select for their place of residence during the months of April and May. It is distant from Madrid about seven leagues; and the country round is the pleasantest in all Spain, Valencia excepted. The house itself makes but a very indifferent appearance; I have seen many better in England, with an owner to it of no more than five hundred pounds per annum; yet the gardens are large and fine; or, as the Spaniards say, the finest in all Spain, which with them is all the world. They tell you at the same time, that those of Versailles, in their most beautiful parts, took their model from these. I never saw those at Versailles; but, in my opinion, the walks at Aranjuez, though noble in their length, lose much of their beauty by their narrowness.

'The water-works here are a great curiosity; to which the river Tagus, running along close by, does mightily contribute. That river is let into the gardens by a vast number of little canals, which, with their pleasing meanders, divert the eye with inexpressible delight. These pretty wanderers, by pipes properly placed in them, afford varieties scarce to be believed or imagined; and which would be grateful in any climate, but much more where the air, as it does here, wants in the summer months perpetual cooling.

'To see a spreading tree, as growing in its natural soil, distinguished from its pining neighbourhood by a gentle refreshing shower, which appears softly distilling from every branch and leaf thereof, while nature all around is smiling, without one liquid sign of sorrow, to me appeared surprisingly pleasing. And the more when I observed, that its neighbours received not any the least benefit of that plentiful effusion; and yet a very few trees distant, you should find a dozen together under the same healthful sudor. Where art imitates nature well, philosophers hold it a perfection: then what she exact of us, where we find her transcendant in the perfections of nature?

'The watery arch is nothing less surprising; where art, contending with nature, acts against the laws of nature, and yet is beautiful. To see a liquid stream vaulting itself for the space of threescore yards into a perfect semi-orb, will be granted by the curious to be rare and strange; but sure, to walk beneath that arch, and see the waters flowing over your head, without your receiving the minutest drop, is stranger, if not strange enough to stagger all belief.

'The story of Actæon, pictured in water colours, if I may so express myself, though pretty, seemed to be but trifling to the other. Those seemed to be like nature miraculously displayed; this only fable is grotesque. The figures indeed were not only fine, but extraordinary; yet their various shapes were not at all so entertaining to the mind, however refreshing they might be found to the body.

'I took notice before of the straitness of their walks; but though to me it might seem a diminution of their beauty, I am apt to believe to the Spaniards, for and by whom they were laid out, it may seem

otherwise. They of both sexes, give themselves so intolerably up to amouring, that, on that account, the closeness of the walks may be looked upon as an advantage rather than a defect. The grand avenue to the house is much more stately, and composed, as they are, of rows of trees somewhat larger than our largest limes, whose leaves are all of a perfect pea-bloom colour, together with their grandeur, they strike the eye with a pleasing beauty. At the entrance of the grand court we see the statue of Philip the Second; to intimate to the spectators, I suppose, that he was the founder.

'Among other parks about Aranjuez there is one entirely preserved for dromedaries; an useful creature for fatigue, burden, and dispatch; but the nearest of kin to deformity of any I ever saw. There are several other enclosures for several sorts of strange and wild beasts, which are sometimes baited in a very large pond, that was shewn me about half a league from hence. This is no ordinary diversion: but when he court is disposed that way, the beast or beasts, whether bear, lion, or tyger, are conveyed into a house prepared for that purpose: whence he can no other way issue than by a door over the water, through, or over which, forcing or flinging himself, he gradually finds himself descended into the very depth of the pond by a wooden declivity. The dogs stand ready on the banks, and so soon as ever they spy their enemy, rush all at once into the water, and engage him. A diversion less to be complained of than their tanridores; because attended with less cruelty to the beast, as well as danger to the spectators.'

Bayonne is thus described by the author.

'Bayonne is a town strong by nature; yet the fortifications have been very much neglected, since the building of the citadel, on the other side the river; which not only commands the town, but the harbour too. It is a noble fabric, fair and strong, and raised on the side of a hill, wanting nothing that art could furnish to render it impregnable. The Marshal Bonfiers had the care of it in its erection; and there is a fine walk near it, from which he used to survey the workmen, which still carries his name. There are two noble bridges here, though both of wood, one over that river which runs on one side the town; the other over that which divides it in the middle. The tide runs through both with vast rapidity; notwithstanding which ships of burden come up, and, paying for it, are often fastened to the bridge, while loading or unloading. While I was here there came in four or five English ships laden with corn; the first, as they told me, that had come in to unlade there since the beginning of the war.

'Bayonne is esteemed the third emporium of trade in all France. It was once, and remained long so, in the possession of the English; of which, had history been silent, the cathedral church had afforded evident demonstration; being in every respect of the English model, and quite different to any of their own way of building in France.'

After a captivity of considerable duration he was liberated at the succeeding peace, and returned to England.

Of the further fate of the author nothing is known: in the preface the publishers say, that they would willingly have added some particulars of the author,

'But they are unable to say more on the subject than may be collected from the work itself, and the original preface. It is obvious that Captain George Carleton was one of those men who chuse the path of military life, not from a wish to indulge either indolent or licentious habits, but with a feeling of duty which should be deeply impressed on all to whom their country commits the charge of her glory, and of the lives of their fellow subjects. There is a strain of grave and manly reflection through the work, which speaks the author accustomed to scenes of danger, and familiar with the thoughts of death. From his studies in mathematics, and in fortification, he is entitled to credit for his military remarks, which are usually made with simple modesty. His style is plain and soldier-like, without any pretence at ornament; though in narrating events of importance its very simplicity gives it occasional dignity. Of the fate of the author after deliverance from his Spanish captivity we know nothing, but can gather from some passages in his Memoirs that it did not correspond with his merit. While we hope that our present army possesses many such characters as the reflecting, manly, and conscientious Carleton, we heartily wish them better fortune.'

From an anecdote in Boswell's Life of Johnson, we are referred to these Memoirs including the best account of the military achievements of the

Earl of Peterborough. "The best account of Lord Peterborough that I have happened to meet with, is in Captain Carleton's Memoirs. Carleton was descended of an officer who had distinguished himself at the siege of Derry.* He was an officer, and, what was rare at that time, had some knowledge in engineering. Johnson said he had never heard of the book. Lord Elliot had a copy at Port Elliot; but after a good deal of enquiry procured a copy in London, and sent it to Johnson, who told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he was going to bed when it came, but was so much pleased with it that he sat up till he read it through, and found in it such an air of truth that he could not doubt its authenticity; adding, with a smile, in allusion to Lord Elliot's having recently been raised to the peerage, I did not think a young Lord could have mentioned to me a book in the English history that was not known to me."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

General Biography, or Lives of the most Eminent Persons of all ages, countries, conditions, and professions, arranged according to alphabetical order; composed by J. Aikin, M.D. Rev. Thomas Morgan, and Mr. Johnston, vol. VII. 4to, 1l. 11s. 6d. This volume includes the alphabet, as far as the letter P. The work will be completed in two, or at farthest three volumes more.

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The Life of the Right Hon. Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, under King Charles II. and King James II. wherein are inserted the character of Sir Mathew Hale Sir George Jeffries, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sidney Godolphin, and others, the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of that time. By the Hon. Roger North. The second edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l 1s

* Mackenzie in his "Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry." mentions no officer called Carleton. There is indeed a Colonel Crofton frequently spoken of. But as Carleton himself served in the great Dutch war of 1665 we can hardly suppose him *descended* of a person distinguished by feats of arms in 1688.

Botany.

A History of the Fuci. By Dawson Turner, A.M. F.R.A. and L.S. &c. No. X. royal 4to. 7s. 6d. to be continued monthly. A few copies in folio, 13s. 6d.

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New Edition.

Eutropii Historiæ Romanæ Breviarum; et Sexti Aurelii Victoris de Viris Illustribus Liber; juxta Editiones Caroli Henrici Tzschucke et Joannis Arntzenii; sm. 12mo. 2s. bound, a new edition.

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Illustrations of the scenery of the Gentle Shepherd, with a new and correct edition of the Comedy; an Appendix, containing Memoirs of David Allan, the Scots Hogarth; beside original and other poems, connected with the illustrations, and a comprehensive glossary. To which are perfixed, an authentic Life of Allan Ramsay; and an enquiry into the origin of Pastoral Poetry, the propriety of the rules prescribed for it, and the practise of Ramsay. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with sixteen engravings. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Education.

The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition: comprising the Ana-

ysis of an Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum, Madras; with its Facts, Proofs, and Illustrations; to which are added, Extracts of Sermons preached at Lambeth; a Sketch of a National Institution for training up the Children of the Poor; and a Specimen of the Mode of Religious Instruction at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. By the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, F. A. S. F. R. S. Ed. Rector of Swanage, Dorset; late Minister of St. Mary's, Madras; Chaplain of Fort St. George; and Director and Superintendant of the Male Asylum at Egmore. 8vo. pp. 348. pr. 10s. 6d. Murray.

'Of the experiment in Education,' says Dr. B. 'more than twice nine years old, the author feels himself called upon by a host of pupils to fix the authenticity, to retrace the origin, to follow the progress, to vindicate the principle, and to mark out the bearings at greater length than has hitherto been done. In this design it is one of the objects of this fourth edition to form a record of the facts, proofs, and illustrations which go to demonstrate the powers, as well as to exhibit the construction of that machinery, by which children are enabled to instruct themselves, and one another.'

The following is the arrangement of the

Contents.

PART I.

The Madras System of Education

Chap. I. Introduction, historical and explanatory.

II. The principles and end of education and discipline of a school—to make good men, good subjects, good Christians: order, method, arrangement, &c.

III. Scheme of a school; classification, pupils, tutors, teachers, ushers, master, superintendant; registers, and jury.

IV. Peculiar advantages of this scheme; theoretical claim, and appeal to experience.

V. Instruction for modelling a school.

PART II.

Practices of the Asylum.

Chap I. Introduction.

II. Writing alphabet on sand, and its advantages.

III. Of monosyllables, and previous spelling.

IV. Of syllabic and other reading.

V. Unreiterated spelling described.

VI. Of writing. Sand, slate, and pen.

VII. Of arithmetic. Numeration. Tables.

VIII. Morality and religion. Taught by classes as other branches.

IX. Concluding remarks on the scheme and practices.

PART III.

Fitness of the Madras System to the Education of the Poor, and Diffusion of the Gospel.

Chap. I. Its political and religious tendency.

II. Sermon on the education of the poor, preached at Lambeth.

PART IV.

History of original Experiment made at Madras, with its Facts, Proofs, and Illustrations.

Chap. I. Progress of this experiment. Proofs, recited to fix authenticity.

II. Original experiment, by which a school or family may teach itself.

Vouchers, Proofs, and Illustrations.

PART V.

Objections considered.

General reply, as to its intricacy, &c. On *Emulation*, its scripture acceptation. Aristotle's definition. Question theoretically stated and practically solved.

PART VI.

Application and Conclusion.

Chap. I. System recommended, from

matured experience and full conviction ; to masters of day schools and academies.

II. On schools of industry, and administration of poor laws. Sunday schools. System suited to industry as well as to education. National importance, combining education and industry.

III. Whitechapel Schools; and Ireland. Introduction of industry, leads to a better administration of the Poor Laws.

IV. Sketch of a National Institution, for training up the children of the poor in moral and religious principles, and in habits of useful industry. Legislative Institution suggested. Union of industry.

Conclusion.—Appendix.—Religious exercises.—Bible exercises.—List of Elementary books, &c.

The above table gives but a very imperfect idea of the multifarious contents of this interesting volume. The methods used and recommended, are detailed with a conscientious minuteness and accuracy.

We shall proceed to present a few extracts. Of the peculiarity of this system, Dr. B. says ' It is the mode of tuition by the scholars themselves, which constitutes the system: and this plan of conducting the school is requisite to the success of the institution; wherever this scheme is followed, there is the Madras system; and wherever a school is conducted independently of the agency of the scholars, another system is followed. Of the advantages of this system, Dr. B. says,

' It is the grand boast of this system, not that it detects, convicts, and corrects the offender, but that, by the perpetual presence and intervention, as well at play as in school, of our teachers and assistants, (not to say tutors) who are tried and approved boys, aided by their *(emeriti)* predecessors, who acquitted themselves while in office, with credit and applause, it prevents the offence, and establishes such habits of industry, morality, and religion, as have a tendency to form good scholars, good men, good subjects, and good christians; in a word, it gives as it were to the master, the hundred hands of Briareus, the hundred eyes of Argus, and the wings of Mercury.'

On the general effect of this system on the minds of the scholars, Dr. B. thus energetically expresses himself.

' It is the superlative glory of the system, that, when duly administered, it applies itself to every principle of humanity. It engages the attention, interests the mind, and raises the affections of youth. Their natural love of activity is gratified by the occupation which it furnishes them. They are delighted with being, to every wise and good purpose, their own masters; they are charmed that they see the reason, feel the justice, and perceive the utility of all that is done to them, for them, and by them.'

And the trustees of the Parochial Charity Schools of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in the printed report of April 7, 1806, thus summed up its advantages.

I. It completely fixes and secures the attention of every scholar: the indolent are stimulated; the vicious reclaimed; and it nearly annihilates bad behaviour of every sort.

II. The children make regular progress in their learning, which is daily noted and registered; no lesson being passed over till it be correctly studied.

III. It saves the expense of additional instructors: the eye of some intelligent master or mistress alone, being required to see that their agents, the senior good boys and girls, do their duty in teaching their juniors.

IV. It not only possesses excellent mechanical advantages in community, instructing generally, but it is particularly adapted to instil into, and fix practically into the mind, the principles of our holy religion; whilst it materially secures the moral conduct of the children, both in and out of school; and

V. By economising time, hitherto so lamentably wasted in charity schools conducted on the old plan; it affords ample and very inviting opportunities to add to the ordinary establishment of school industry.

We must notice the works lately published by this author, which are in-

cluded in this work, but are to be had separately.

An experiment in education, 2d. edition. 2s. 6d.

The Analysis of an experiment in education, made at Madras, &c. 2d. edition. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon on education, preached at Lambeth. 1s.

Sketch of a National Institution, for training up the children of the poor in moral and religious principles, and in habits of useful industry. 1s.

Dr. B. will shortly publish for the use of Schools,—

Practical instructions for modelling a school; and a specimen of the mode of religious instruction, as conducted at the Royal Military Asylum: extracted from the Madras School, or Elements of Tuition.

An account of the Analysis, is given in Lit. Ann. Reg. vol. 1, p. 405.

Abregé de l'Histoire de France, faisan Partie de Cours d'Etudes imprimé par ordre de Louis XVI. A l'usage de l'Ecole Royale Militaire. 12mo. 5s.

Abridgment of Universal History, for the use of young persons, from the French of Veme, 18mo. half bound, 1s. 6d.

Merchants' accounts; or book-keeping according to the Italian method of double entry. By R. Langford, Academician, Haydon-square. 8vo. bound 4s. 6d.

A short Grammar of the English language, simplified to the capacities of children. By J. Hornsey. 2s.

New Edition.

A new method for learning French, adapted particularly to the English tongue; with two complete sets of exercises. By J. Gaisy. 2d. edition, 3s.

Geography.

New Edition.

A new geographical, historical, and commercial grammar, and present state of the several kingdoms of the world. To which are added,

I. A geographical index, with the names of places alphabetically arranged.

II. A table of the coins of all nations, and their value in English money.

III. A chronological table of remarkable events, from the creation to the present time. By William Guthrie, Esq. The astronomical parts, by James Ferguson, F.R.S. To which have been added the late discoveries of Dr. Herschel, and other eminent astronomers; illustrated with a correct set of maps, engraved from the most recent observations and draughts of geographical travellers. One very large volume, medium, 8vo. price 18s. bound, the twenty-first edition, corrected, and considerably enlarged. The maps separate, coloured on fine paper, and half bound, price 10s. 6d.

History.

A History of the early part of the reign of James the second; with an introductory chapter. By the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox. To which is added an Appendix. royal 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. demy 4to. 1l. 16s. Miller.

From the *Address to the reader*, by Lord Holland, editor of the present work, we extract the following information.

'Mr. Fox was for some years engaged in an historical work, which he did not live to complete. The curiosity excited by the knowledge that he was so employed, would be sufficient to justify the publication of any fragment of his labours, even if it had been found in a more unfinished state that the chapters which compose the body of this volume. It is therefore conceived, that although the work is incomplete, any apology would be misplaced, and that in fact, I (Lord H.) only fulfil the wishes of the public, in laying before them all that can now be obtained of a history so earnestly expected from the pen of Mr. Fox.

'An explanation however, of the circumstances attending aposthumous publication, if not necessary for the satisfaction of the reader, is due to the memory and

reputation of the author himself. Some notion of what he projected, seems requisite towards forming an estimate of what he performed; and in this instance, the rumours formerly circulated concerning the nature of his undertaking, and the materials which he had collected, render indispensable, a short statement of his intentions, and of the manner in which he prosecuted his researches. It will be yet more necessary to explain the state in which the manuscript was found, and the course which had been pursued in printing a work, respecting which no positive injunctions were ever received from the author.

'The precise period at which Mr. Fox first formed the design of writing a history, cannot be ascertained. In the year 1797, he announced publickly his intention of devoting "a greater portion of his time to his private pursuits," he was even on the point of relinquishing his seat in parliament, and retiring altogether from public life, a plan which he had formed many years before, and to the execution of which he always looked forward with the greatest delight. The remonstrances, however, of those friends, for whose judgment he had the greatest deference, ultimately prevailed. He consequently confined his scheme of retreat to a more uninterrupted residence in the country, than he had hitherto permitted himself to enjoy. During his retirement, that love of literature, and fondness for poetry, which neither pleasure nor business had ever extinguished, revived with an ardour, such as few in the eagerness of youth, or in pursuit of fame or advantage are capable of feeling. For some time, however, his studies were not directed to any particular object. Such was the happy disposition of his mind, that his own reflections, whether supplied by conversation, desultory reading, or the common occurrences of a life in the country, were always sufficient to call forth the vigour and exertion of his faculties. Intercourse with the world had so little deadened in him the sense of the simplest enjoyments, that even in the hours of apparent leisure and inactivity, he retained the keen relish of existence, which, after the first impressions of life, is so rarely excited but by great interests and strong passions. Hence it was that in the interval between his active attendance in parliament, and the undertaking of his history, he never felt the the tedium of a vacant day. When he had determined upon employing some part of his leisure in writing, he was, no doubt, actuated by a variety of considerations, in the choice of the task he should undertake. His philosophy had never rendered him insensible the gratification which the hope of posthumous fame so often produces in great minds; and, though criticism might be more congenial to the habits and amusements of his retreat; an historical work seemed more of a piece with the tenour of his former life, and might prove of greater benefit to the public, and to posterity. There motives, together with his intimate knowledge of the English constitution, naturally led him to prefer the history of his own country, and to select a period favourable to the illustration of the great general principles of freedom, on which it is founded: for his attachment to those principles, the result of practical observation, as well of philosophical reflection, far from having abated, had acquired new force and fresh vigour in his retirement.

'With these views, it was almost impossible that he should not fix on the revolution of 1688; the event was cheering and animating. It was the most signal triumph of that cause to which his public life had been devoted; and in a review of its progress, he could not fail to recognize these principles which had regulated his own political conduct. But the choice of that period was recommended by yet higher considerations, the desire of rescuing from misrepresentation, the most glorious transaction of our history; the opportunity of instructing his countrymen in the real nature of their constitution; and the hope of impressing on mankind those lessons applicable to all times, which are to be drawn from that memorable occurrence.

'The manner in which the most popular historians, and other writers of eminence, had treated the subject, was likely to stimulate him more strongly to such an undertaking. It could not escape the observation of Mr. Fox, that some, from the bias of their individual opinions, had given a false colour to the whole transaction; that others had wilfully distorted the facts to serve some temporary purpose; and that Bolinbroke, in particular, had confounded the distinct and even opposite views of the two leading parties, who, though they concurred in the measure, retained even in their union, all their respective tenets and fundamental distinctions.

'According to his first crude conceptions of the work, it would, as far as I recollect, have begun at the revolution; but he altered his mind, after a careful perusal of the latter part of Hume's history. An apprehension of the false im-

pressions which that great historian's partiality might have left on the minds of his readers, induced him to go back to the accession of James the Second, and even to prefix an introductory chapter, on the character and leading events of the times immediately preceding.

'From the moment his labour commenced, he generally spoke of his plan as extending no further than the settlement at the revolution. His friends, however, were not without hopes, that the habit of composition might engage him more deeply in literary undertakings, or that the different views which the courses of his enquiries would open, might ultimately allure him on further in the history of his country. Some casual expressions, both in conversation and correspondence, seemed to imply that the possibility of such a result was not entirely out of his contemplation. As his work advanced, his allusions to various literary projects became more frequent, and were more confidently expressed.

'Among Mr. Fox's papers was found a list of the works which were placed in the Scotch College at Paris, soon after the death of James the Second, and were there at the time of the French revolution." It is as follows:

'Memoirs, in James the Second's own hand writing, beginning from the time that he was sixteen years of age. Four volumes folio, six volumes 4to.

'Letters from Charles the Second's ministry to James the Second (the Duke of York) when he was at Brussels and in Scotland. M.S. Two thin 4to volumes.

'Letters from Charles the Second to his brother, James, Duke of York, M.S. Two thin 4to volumes.'

Mr. Fox, dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Macpherson and Sir J. Dalrymple had conducted their respective publications, was anxious to consult the original documents, from which their extracts had been made; this wish was unhappily frustrated, by the destruction of the MSS. themselves. As the account is very curious, we shall extract it: it presents a lively picture of the loss sustained by literature by the French revolution, as no doubt unnumbered valuable relics of antiquity perished by similar means. The facts are contained in a letter from Dr. Cameron, Roman Catholic Bishop in Edinburgh, to Lord Holland.

'Before Lord Gower, the British Embassador, left Paris, in the beginning of the French revolution, he wrote to Principal Gordon, and offered to take charge of those valuable papers, (King James's manuscripts, &c.) and deposit them in some place of safety in Britain. I know not what answer was returned, but nothing was done. Not long thereafter, the Principal came to England, and the care of every thing in the college devolved on Mr. Alexander Innes, the only British subject who remained in it. About the same time, Mr. Stapleton, then president of the English college of St. Omer, afterwards bishop in England, went to Paris, previously to his retiring from France, and Mr. Innes, who had resolved not to abandon his post, consulted with him about the means of perserving the manuscripts. Mr. Stapleton, thought if he had them at Omer, he could with small risk convey them to England. It was therefore resolved that they should be carefully packed up, addressed to a Frenchman, a confidential friend of Mr. Stapleton's, and remitted by some public carriage. Some other things were put up with the manuscripts. The whole arrived without any accident, and was laid in a cellar.

'But the patriotism of the Frenchman becoming suspicious, perhaps on account of his connection with the English college, he was put in prison; and his wife apprehensive of the consequence of being found to have English manuscripts, richly bound and ornamented with royal arms, in her house, cut off the boards and destroyed them. The manuscripts thus disfigured, and more easily huddled up in any sort of bundle, were secretly carried with papers belonging to the Frenchmen himself, to his country house; and buried in the garden. They were not, however, permitted to remain long there, the lady's fears increased, and the manuscripts were taken up and reduced to ashes.

'This is the substance of the account given to Mr. Innes, and reported by him to me in June, 1802, in Paris. I desired it might be authenticated by a *proces verbale*. A letter was therefore written to St. Omer, either by Mr. Innes, or by Mr. Cleghorn, a lay gentleman, who had resided in the English college of St. Omer, and was personally acquainted with the Frenchmen, and happened to be at Paris at this time. The answer given to this letter was, that the good man, under the pressure of old age and other infirmities, was alarmed by the proposal of a discussion and investigation, which revived in his memory past sufferings, and might perhaps lead to a renewal of them. Any further correspondence upon the subject seemed useless, especially as I instructed

that some authentic document might be handed down to posterity concerning these valuable manuscripts. I did not foresee that war was to be kindled up anew, or that my friend Mr. Innes was to die so soon.

'Mr. Cleghorn, whom I mentioned above, is at present in the catholic seminary of Old Hall-green, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire. He can probably name another gentleman who saw the manuscripts at St. Omer, and saved some small things, (but unconnected with the manuscripts,) which he carried away in his pocket, and has still in his possession.

'I need not trouble your Lordship with my reflections upon this relation; but I ought not to omit that I was told, sometimes, that all the manuscripts, as well as their boards, were consumed by fire in the cellar in which they had been deposited upon their arrival at St. Omer. pp. xxviii. xxxi.

'The Scotch college papers were not, however, the only, nor even the chief object of Mr. Fox's historical enquiries at Paris: he had remarked, that Sir John Dalrymple frequently "quotes or rather refers to," documents in the *Depôt des Affaires Etrangerès*, without printing the letter, or extracting the passage from which his statements are taken, and his inferences drawn. This made him particularly desirous of examining the original letters of Barillon; and he was not without hopes that many other papers in the *Depôt des Affaires Etrangerès*, might prove equally interesting and important. It was obvious, however, that during war, he could not have personal access to such documents. He was therefore on the point of applying, through some private friend at Paris, for a copy of such letters as he could distinctly describe to his correspondent, when the restoration of peace enabled him to repair thither; and the liberality of the French government opened to him the archives of the foreign affairs without reserve, and afforded him every facility and convenience for copying such papers as appeared to him to be material. He lost no time in availing himself of this permission, and while he remained at Paris, he passed a great part of every morning at the *Depôt des Affaires Etrangères*, accompanied by his friends Lord St. John, Mr. Adair, and Mr. Trotter, who assisted him in examining and transcribing the original documents.

'The correspondence of Barillon did not disappoint his expectations. He thought the additional information contained in those parts of it, which Sir John Dalrymple had omitted to extract or to publish so important, that he procured copies of them all: he observed to one of his correspondents "my studies at Paris have been useful beyond what I can describe:" and his expression to Lord H. was that "Barillon's letters were worth their weight in gold." It should seems that he discovered some curious circumstances from the correspondence of D'Avaux, for he copied out those letters also at length, though a large collection or abstract of them had been formerly published.

'The correspondence of the above mentioned French ministers with their court, formed the chief materials which he brought over with him from France.

'His conception of the duties of an historian are thus detailed. "He had formed his plan so exclusively on the model of ancient writers, that he not only felt some repugnance to the modern practice of notes, but he thought that all which an historian wished to say, should be introduced as part of a continued narration, and never assume the appearance of a digression, much less of a dissertation annexed to it. From the period therefore that he closed his introductory chapter, he defined his duty as an author, to consist in recounting the facts as they arose, or in his simple and forcible language, *telling the story of those times*. A conversation which passed on the subject of the literature of the age of James the Second, proves his rigid adherence to these ideas, and perhaps the substance of it may serve to illustrate and explain them. In speaking of the writers of that period, he lamented that he had not devised a method of interweaving any account of them or their works, much less any criticism on their style, into his history. On my suggesting the example of Hume and Voltaire, who had discussed such topics at some length, either at the end of each reign, or in a separate chapter, he observed, with much commendation of their execution of it, that such a contrivance might be a good mode of writing critical essays, but that it was in his opinion, incompatible with the nature of his undertaking, which, if it ceased to be a narrative, ceased to be a history.

'Simplicity, both in expression and construction, was the quality in style which he most admired, and the beauty he chiefly endeavoured to attain. He was the most scrupulously anxious to preserve this character in his writings, because he thought that the example of some great writers had, in his own time, perverted the taste of the publick, and that

their imitators had corrupted the purity of the English language. Though he frequently commended both Hume's and Blackstone's style, and always spoke of Middleton's with approbation, he once assured me, that he would admit no word into his book, for which he had not the authority of Dryden.'

'Such was the author's abherrence of any thing that savoured of pedantry or affectation, that if he was ever reduced to the alternative of an inflated or homely expression, I have no doubt but he preferred the latter. This persuasion, in addition to many other considerations, has induced me religiously to preserve, in the publication of this work, every phrase and word of the Original Manuscript.'

We shall now proceed to offer the contents of each Chapter, and then present a few extracts from the work.

CONTENTS.

Introductory Chapter.

Introductory Observations.—First Period, from Henry VII. to the year 1588,—Second Period, from 1588 to 1640.—Meeting of Parliament.—Redress of Grievances.—Strafford's Attainder.—The Commencement of the Civil War.—Treaty from the Isle of Wight.—The King's Execution.—Cromwell's Power;—His Character.—Indifference of the nation respecting forms of Government.—The Restoration.—Ministry of Clarendon and Southampton.—Cabal.—Dutch War.—De Witt.—The Prince of Orange.—The Popish Plot.—The Habeas Corpus Act.—The Exclusion Bill.—Dissolution of Charles the Second's last Parliament.—His Power.—His Tyranny in Scotland: in England.—Exorbitant Fines.—Executions.—Forfeitures of Charters.—Despotism established.—Despondency of good men.—Charles's Death.—His Character.—Reflection on the probable Consequences of his Reign and Death.

CHAP. II.

History of the early part of James the Second.

'Accession of James II.—His Declaration in Council.—Acceptable to the Nation.—Arbitrary Views of his Reign.—Foreign Ministers continued.—Money Transactions with France.—Persecution of Dissenters.—Character of Jefferies.—The King's affectation of Independence.—Advances to the Prince of Orange.—The primary object of this Reign.—Transactions in Scotland.—Severe persecutions there.—Scottish Parliament.—Cruelties of Government.—English Parliament.—Its Proceedings.—Revenue.—Votes concerning Religion.—Bill for preservation of the King's Person.—Solicitude for the Church of England.—Reversal of Strafford's Attainder rejected.—Parliament adjourned.—Character of the Tories.—Situation of the Whigs.

CHAP. III.

Attempts of Argyle and Monmouth.—Account of their Followers.—Argyle's Expedition discovered.—His descent in Argyleshire.—Dissensions among his followers.—Loss of his shipping.—His army dispersed, and himself taken prisoner.—His behaviour in prison.—His execution.—The fate of his followers.—Rumbold's last Declaration examined.—Monmouth's Invasion of England.—His first success and reception.—His delays, disappointments, and despondency.—Battle of Sedgemore.—He is discovered and taken.—His letter to the King.—His interview with James.—His preparations for Death.—Circumstances attending his Execution.—His Character.

APPENDIX.

1. Correspondence between Louis XIV, and M. Barillon on English Affairs, from Dec. 1684 to Dec. 1685.

2. Correspondence between the Earl of Sunderland and the Bishop of Oxford, respecting Mr. Locke.

3. The Bill for the preservation of the King's Person.

4. Account of Rumbold, from Lord Fountainhall's MS. Memoirs, &c.

A beautiful Busto Portrait of Mr. Fox, embellishes the work.

We shall now present Mr. Fox's views of some interesting passages of English History.

Execution of Charles I.

'The execution of the king, though a far less violent measure than that of Lord Strafford, is an event of so singular a nature, that we cannot wonder that it should have excited more sensation than any other in the annals of England. This exemplary act of substantial justice, as it has been called by some, of enormous wickedness by others, must be considered in two points of view. First, was it not in itself just and necessary? Secondly, was the example of it likely to be salutary or pernicious? In regard to the first of these questions, Mr. Hume, not perhaps intentionally, makes the best justification of it, by saying, that while Charles lived, the projected republick could never be se-

cute. But to justify taking away the life of an individual upon the principle of self-defence, the danger must not be problematical and remote, but evident and immediate. The danger in this instance was not of such a nature; and the imprisonment, or even banishment of Charles, might have given to the republick such a degree of security as any government ought to be content with. It must be confessed however on the other side, that if the republican government had suffered the king to escape, it would have been an act of justice and generosity wholly unexampled; and to have granted him even his life, would have been one among the more rare efforts of virtue. The short interval between the deposal and death of princes is become proverbial; and though there may be some few examples on the other side, as far as life is concerned, I doubt whether a single instance be found, where liberty has been granted to a deposed monarch. Among the modes of destroying persons in such a situation, there can be little doubt but that adopted by Cromwell and his adherents is the least dishonourable. Edward the Second, Richard the Second, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fifth, had none of them long survived their deposal, but this was the first instance, in our history at least, where, of such an act, it could be truly said, that it was not done in a corner.

'As to the second question, whether the advantage to be derived from the example was such as to justify an act of such violence, it appears to me to be a complete solution of it to observe, that with respect to England, (and I know not upon what ground we are to set examples for other nations, or in other words, to take the criminal justice of the world into our hands,) it was wholly needless, and therefore unjustifiable, to set one for kings, at a time when it was intended the office of king should be abolished, and consequently, that no person should be in a situation to make it the rule of his conduct. Besides, the miseries attendant upon a deposed monarch, seem to be sufficient to deter any prince, who thinks of consequences, from running the risk of being placed in such a situation; or, if death be the only evil that can deter him, the fate of former tyrants deposed by their subjects, would by no means encourage him to hope he could avoid even that catastrophe. As far as we can judge from the event, the example was certainly not very effectual, since both the sons of Charles, though having their father's fate before their eyes, yet feared not to violate the liberties of the people even more than he had attempted to do.

'If we consider this question of example in a more extended view, and look to the general effect produced upon the minds of men, it cannot be doubted but the opportunity thus given to Charles, to display his firmness and piety, has created more respect for his memory than it could otherwise have obtained. Respect and pity for the sufferer on one hand, and hatred to his enemies on the other, soon produce favour and aversion to their respective causes; and thus, even though it should be admitted, (which is doubtful,) that some advantage may have been gained to the cause of liberty, by the terrour of the example operating upon the minds of princes, such advantage is far outweighed by the zeal which admiration for virtue, and pity for sufferings, the best passions of the human heart, have excited in favour of the royal cause. It has been thought dangerous to the morals of mankind, even in fiction and romance, to make us sympathize with characters whose general conduct is blamable; but how much greater must the effect be, when in real history our feelings are interested in favour of a monarch with whom, to say the least, his subjects were obliged to contend in arms for their liberty? After all however, notwithstanding what the more reasonable part of mankind may think upon this question, it is much to be doubted whether this singular proceeding has not, as much as any other circumstance, served to raise the character of the Englishmation in the opinion of Europe in general. He who had read, and still more he who has heard in conversation, discussions upon this subject, by foreigners, must have perceived, that even in the minds of those who condemn the act, the impression made by it has been far more that of respect and admiration, than that of disgust and horrour. The truth is, that the guilt of the action, that is to say, the taking away the life of the king, is what most men in the place of Cromwell and his associates would have incurred, what there is of splendour and of magnanimity in it, I mean the publicity and solemnity of the act, is what few would be capable of displaying. It is a degrading fact to human nature, that even the sending away of the Duke of Gloucester is an instance of generosity almost unexampled in the history of transactions of this nature.' pp. 13—17.

Character of Cromwell.

'With the life of the Protector almost immediately ended the government which he had established. The great talents of this extraordinary person had supported, during his life, a system condemned equally by reason and by prejudice; by reason as wanting freedom, by prejudice as an usurpation; and it must be confessed to be no mean testimony to his genius, that, notwithstanding the radical defects of such a system, the splendour of his character and exploits render the æra of the protectorship one of the most brilliant in English history. It is true his conduct in foreign concerns is set off to advantage, by a comparison of it with that of those who proceeded, and who followed him. If he made a mistake in espousing the French interest instead of the Spanish, we should recollect, that in examining this question we must divest our minds entirely of all the considerations which the subsequent relative state of those two empires suggest to us, before we can become impartial judges in it; and at any rate, we must allow his reign in regard to European concerns, to have been most glorious when contrasted with the pusillanimity of James the First, with the levity of Charles the First, and the mercenary meanness of the two last Princes of the House of Stuart. Upon the whole, the character of Cromwell must ever stand high in the list of those, who raised themselves to supreme power by the force of their genius; and among such, even in respect to moral virtue, it would be found to be one of the least exceptionable if it had not been tainted with that most odious and degrading of all human vices, hypocrisy.' pp. 18—19.

Reflections on the reign of James II.

'Mr. Hume says, the king found himself, by degrees, under the necessity of falling into an union with the French monarch, who could at once assist him in promoting the Catholic religion in England. But when that historian wrote, those documents had not been made public, from which the account of the communication with Barillon has been taken, and by which it appears, that a connection with France was as well in point of time, as in importance, the first object of his reign, and that the immediate specific motive to that connection, was the same as that of his brother; the desire of rendering himself independent of parliament, and absolute, not that of establishing popery in England, which was considered as a more remote contingency. That this was the case is evident from all the circumstances of the transaction, and especially from the zeal with which he was served in it, by ministers who were never suspected of any leaning towards popery, and not one of whom, (Sunderland excepted,) could be brought to the measures that were afterwards taken in favor of that religion. It is the more material to attend to this distinction, because the Tory historians, especially such of them as are not Jacobites, have taken much pains to induce us to attribute the violences and illegalities of this reign to James's religion, which was peculiar to him, rather than to that desire of absolute power, which so many other princes have had, and always will have in common with him. The policy of such misrepresentation is obvious. If this reign is to be considered at a period insulated, as it were, and unconnected with the general course of history, and if the events of it are to be attributed, exclusively, to the particular character, and particular attachments of the monarch, the sole inference will be, that we must not have a Catholic for our king; whereas if we consider it, which history well warrants us to do, as a part of that system which had been pursued by all the Stuart kings, as well prior, as subsequent to the restoration, the lesson which it affords is very different, as well as far more instructive. We are taught, generally, the dangers Englishmen will always be liable to, if, from favour of a prince upon the throne, or from a confidence, however grounded, that his views are agreeable to our own notions of the constitution, we in any considerable degree, abate of that vigilant, and unremitting jealousy of the power of the crown, which can alone secure to us the effect of those wise laws that have been provided for the benefit of the subject; and still more particularly, that it is in vain to think of making a compromise with power, and by yielding to it in other points, preserving some favourable object, such for instance, as the church in James's care, from its grasp.

'Previous to meeting his English parliament, James directed a parliament which had been summoned in the preceding reign, to assemble at Edinburgh, and appointed the Duke of Queensbury his commissioner. This appointment is, in itself, a strong indication, that the king's views with regard to Scotland at least, were similar to those which I have attributed to him in England: and that they did not at that time extend to the introduc-

tion of Popery, but were altogether directed to the establishment of absolute power as the *end*, and to the support of an episcopal church, upon the model of the Church of England, as the *means*. For Queensbury had explained himself to his Majesty, in the fullest manner, upon the subject of religion; and while he professed himself to be ready, (as indeed his conduct in the late reign had sufficiently proved,) to go to any length in supporting royal power, and in persecuting the Presbyterians, he had made it a condition of his services, that he might understand from his Majesty, that there was no intention of changing the established religion; for if such was the object, he could not make any step with him in that matter. James received this declaration most kindly; assured him he had no such intention, and that he would have a parliament, to which he, Queensbury, should go as a commissioner: and giving all possible assurance in the matter of religion, get the revenue to be settled, and such other laws to be past, as might be necessary for the public safety. With these promises the Duke was not only satisfied at the time, but declared, at a subsequent period, that they had been made in so frank and hearty a manner, as made him conclude, that it was impossible the king should be acting a part. And this nobleman was considered, and is handed down to us by contemporary writers, as a man of penetrating genius, nor has it ever been the national character of the country to which he belonged, to be more liable to be imposed upon, than the rest of mankind.' pp. 103—105.

History of the Rise and Progress of the Belgian Republic, until the Revolution under Philip II. including a detail of the causes of that memorable event. From the German original of Frederic Schiller. By Thomas Horne. 12mo. pp. 240. pr. 7s. Coxhead.

'One of those extraordinary revolutions in politics,' says the Author, 'that have made the sixteenth century the most illustrious æra in the annals of mankind is, I apprehend, that important crisis when the noble structure of freedom was reared on a solid and permanent basis, in the Provinces of Belgium. If the magnificent exploits of ambition, and a raging lust of power and dominion challenge our admiration, how much more so an event wherein the human species, afflicted by the scourge of oppression, struggle manfully for the recovery of their most sacred privileges; a miraculous energy and supernatural powers, being auxiliary to their righteous cause, whereby the mighty resources of despair ultimately triumph over the insidious arts and faithless policy of despotism.'

We shall extract the account of the state of Antwerp in the sixteenth century, both as a specimen of the author's style and as a contrast to its present lot.

'In the sixteenth century Antwerp engrossed all that commerce, which luxury had expelled from her native seat in the Flemish Towns, and during the reign of Charles the Fifth became the most lively and flourishing city in Christendom. A river, like the Schelde, which communicates with the Northern Ocean by a broad and contiguous outlet, being subject to the same fluctuation of tides, and can convey ships of the largest burden up to the very walls of the city, made it a general rendezvous for all vessels that were bound to this coast. National industry had risen to the highest pitch at the commencement of this century.

'By the growth of flax and agriculture, by pasturage, hunting and fishing, the country people acquired riches: by arts, manufactures, and commerce, the townspeople accumulated wealth. Shortly afterwards the manufactures of Flanders and Brabant were conveyed to the shores of Arabia, India, and Persia: The mariner of the Low Countries was distinguished by this peculiar characteristic, that he undertook his naval expeditions at all seasons of the year, and never consumed the winter in port.

'After the discovery of the passage round the African promontory, and after the Portuguese had supplanted the natives of the Levant in the eastern trade, that deadly blow, whereby the Italian republics had been crushed, made no impression upon the Low Countries; the Portuguese established their warehouses in Brabant, and the gums and spices of Calicut were exposed to sale on the mart of Antwerp. This city was likewise the staple for the West-India commodities, with which the Spanish indolence remu-

nerated the industry of the Belgian merchants.

'The investments of eastern productions tempted many eminent mercantile houses in Germany, and amongst others, those of Fugger and Welser at Augsburg, to fix their residence here. A company of English merchants had established their magazines in this city. In this place all the various treasures of nature and art were displayed in the greatest profusion. It was a magnificent exhibition of the works of the Creator and of human industry.

'Their celebrity was quickly diffused throughout the whole universe. A company of Turkish merchants intimated a desire to form an establishment here, in order to convey the productions of the world to this market, through the channel of Greece. Their monied transactions, likewise, accumulated along with their trade in manufactures. Their bills were negociated in every quarter of the globe. It is pretended that the dealings that were carried on at Antwerp, in the space of one month, were more extensive than those that were transacted at Venice during the brightest period of her prosperity in the course of two years.'

Tempora mutantur, may the Belgians truly say.

The History of the rise, progress, and accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. By T. Clarkson, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The Annual Register; or, a view of the history, politics, and literature, for the year 1794,—also the volume for 1802. price, each, 16s.

The volumes for 1795 and 1803 are in the press, and will appear early in the Winter.

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'The author of this little book is willing to believe, since she pretends to no other merit than a simple and sincere endeavour to assist the innocence of youth by the experience of age, that the criticism it may excite will not be very severe—even though it should appear, that, while writing, she has rather aimed to inculcate such maxims as experience shews to have the happiest effect on the youthful mind, than to decorate them with a highly-polished diction.

'Believing, as she does, that a tendency to excite and strengthen virtuous inclinations, and point out the means of subduing such as are evil, is the most essential requisite in a work of this sort; she will be infinitely more gratified if her young readers should attend to her as a kind and judicious friend, than by regarding her in the more imposing light of a literary genius; and will esteem herself more

happy in having led even one young female to the pursuit of wisdom and the practice of virtue, than in gaining the applause of numbers.

'It may be alleged, and perhaps with truth, that this book contains nothing which is not already known: but the candid reader will admit, that, however familiar the knowledge obtained by experience may be to the mind of a reflecting parent, it is in general new at the age of fifteen.

'These pages were designed particularly for the use and amusement of two dear children, between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years, by whom they have been perused with interest, pleasure, and advantage.

'The same partiality cannot be expected from other readers; but the author still presumes to hope that the book, in its general design, may obtain the approbation of rational parents, and prove, in some degree, useful to their children, by its tendency to counteract an evil so frequently complained of; namely, that what is learned at school, or under the immediate control of a preceptor, is forgotten before the age arrives in which reason and experience can convince them how greatly early acquirements may be improved upon—how soon they are lost, with what difficulty regained; and how discouraging and laborious a task it is to renew the habits of application, the desire of knowledge, and the love of virtue, in a mind which has once been seduced by idleness and dissipation.'

The work contains Essays on the following subjects:

1. Introductory Address.—2. On Charity.—3. On Filial Duty.—4. On Fraternal Love.—5. On Accomplishments.—6. On Evil Speaking.—7. On Sincerity.—8. On Politeness.—9. 10. 11. On reading the Scriptures.—12. 13. On reading History.—14. On reading the works of Addison.—15. On reading Books expressly for the Female Sex.—16. On reading Novels.—17. On reading Poetry.—18. The Subject of Reading concluded.—29. On entering into general Society.—20. 21. On Situation in Life.—22. On Marriage.—23 On a Single State.—24. Conclusion.

This last division of the work we shall lay before our readers.

Conclusion.

'In concluding my task it would be in vain to regret that I have not performed it better; and more wise, perhaps, to seek consolation in the integrity of my intentions, and the belief that, greatly as the execution of this work falls short of my wishes, the precepts it contains may, in some degree, assist in correcting your judgment, and directing your steps in the paths of safety.

'Far, very far indeed, are these sheets from containing that ample instruction which the conduct of life requires; though, I hope, sufficient to point out to you where, and by what means, more ample knowledge may be obtained.

'While I wish not to check the innocent gaieties of youth, I at the same time most earnestly desire to impress your minds with a strong and clear sense of the studies and the habits which will most contribute to improve your virtue, while they increase your happiness, by enabling you to fulfil your duties to your God, to your parents, your neighbours, and yourselves.

'Therefore I cannot close the advice which has been dictated by the overflowings of a warmly affectionate heart, tenderly solicitous for your happiness, without first requesting your attention to my advice, so far at least as not to reject any part, however dry and uninteresting it may, at first view, appear, until you have considered whether the performance of each of the duties herein recommended will, or will not, procure you greater benefit, even at the present period, than the neglect of them can possibly confer.

'The present passeth rapidly away: early youth is of short duration; but, short as it is, the manner in which it is passed is of the highest importance; it is the spring-time for sowing seeds, which, in the summer of life, are to grow up and flourish—where nothing, or nothing good, is sown, what can be expected but barrenness, or useless and noxious weeds?

'Early impressions are the most lasting.—While the world is new, and the mind unincumbered with its cares and its vanities, every object, every occurrence, and every observation, is striking; the impression they make is lasting, and frequently remains through life; and our early habits are also laid aside with a difficulty which is sometimes almost insurmountable.

'How important is it, then, to acquire

right habits of thinking and acting! since it is so easy to walk in the road we are acquainted with, to persevere in the practice which has given calm and innocent pleasure to the heart.

'Exert, then, my beloved children, your endeavours to acquire a state of mind which renders vice abhorrent, robs greatness and splendour of their attractions, and raises you above dissimulation, envy, and detraction;—a state of mind which directs you to honour goodness, and the good; to pity, and, as far as can be, avoid the wicked; and to aim carefully at the performance of every Christian, every moral, and every useful virtue, until this practice becomes a second nature, and evil inclinations obtrude themselves no more.

'The more nearly you arrive at such a state of mind the more perfect will be your happiness.—Riches, crowns, and scepters are baubles in comparison with a conscience void of offence, and a mind which, by the assistance of Divine grace, has obtained (as far as human frailty will permit) that empire over itself which excludes the obtrusion of evil passions, or at least increases the power of subduing them.

'This power, my dear children, is the fruit of early piety and virtuous conduct;—and fortunate indeed are those who, in youth, are rightly instructed, and attentive to instruction.—For although, in a later period of life, contrition, from a sense of misconduct, may induce a serious repentance; yet although this is a safe and wholesome medicine—as such, it comes not without its bitterness; sorrow is mingled with its best hopes, and the difficulty of exchanging evil practices for good, is so harassing and so discouraging as to require, and even sometimes unhappily to overpower, the utmost exertion of fortitude.

'I wish not, my dear children, to persuade you, that the most exalted virtue acquirable by mortals, will secure perfect and unclouded happiness on earth.—The present life is but the preparation for an eternal one, and, at best, a state of trial.

'The loss of dear connexions, the misfortunes or misconduct of beloved relations, sickness, poverty, undeserved censure, and various other troubles, which the greatest prudence cannot always prevent, press heavily on a tender heart.

'But virtue, although it will not secure a life of permanent enjoyment, will actually avert many misfortunes, will lighten the weight of the heaviest calamities, and secure the most abundant share of real felicity.'

Speeches of the Right Honourable William Pitt, in the House of Commons. 8vo. 4 vols. 2l. 2s. Longman.

From the Dedication of the work it appears that Mr. W. S. Hathaway is the editor. He informs us that

'From the Journals of Debrett and Woodfall, and from other public reports of admitted authenticity, this work has principally derived its materials. These, however, have not been the only channels through which intelligence has been received. Other sources of more difficult access, but at the same time of more authoritative information, have been consulted, and have contributed very valuable assistance; and it has been by collating these various authorities, by detecting the misrepresentations of some, through the avowed fidelity of others, by discarding errors where they could be ascertained, and supplying defects where the means of amendment were within reach, that a compilation has been formed, not inadequate, it is hoped, to the expectations of the public. Some few of the speeches that appear in this collection underwent the revision of Mr. Pitt himself; some were communicated by respectable members of the House of Commons, from private notes in their own possession; and of the remainder, the greater part has been sanctioned by the testimony of those whose frequent observation of the style and character of the speaker enabled them to determine the degree of accuracy with which the speeches were reported.' *Preface.*

The Works of John Dryden; with a Life of the Author, and Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory. By Walter Scott, Esq. Author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion, &c. 18 vols. 8vo. 9l. 9s. On royal paper 12l. 12s. Miller.

'It is a circumstance neither honourable to our taste, nor to our national feelings,' says the proprietor, 'that a hundred years have elapsed since the death of Dryden (one of the greatest names in English poetry) without having furnished a complete edition of his works. In the earlier part of the last century, it is possible that the general and unbounded admiration of Pope, and the school of poetry which he founded, diverted the public attention from a writer inferior in taste, though excelling him in genius; deficient in correctness, though far superior in energy of thought and diction. But as it is long since the public have looked back with a favourable eye on the works of the ancient and powerful poets of the seventeenth century, it is presumed that a complete edition of Dryden's writings, comprehending his original works of every description, must now be considered as filling up the disgraceful blank in the literature of England. —The text in this publication is given accurately from the best editions. The notes and illustrations are such as have been dictated by the editor's deep sense of the importance of the task.'

Rules of the Annuity Fund, established for the Benefit of Governesses, with an Account of the Institution, and Proposals for enlarging its Plan by means of Honorary Subscription. 1s. *Edinburgh*, S. Cheyne. *London*, Johnson, Hatchard.

The Annuity Fund for the benefit of Governessess is placed under the protection of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Solicitor-General of Scotland (for the time being) and three of the resident Clergymen of Edinburgh; and is managed by a Committee of Ladies, to whom, as Guardians of the respectability of the Institution, applications for admission are to be addressed. Governesses residing in England, may, on producing the requisite Certificates, be admitted Members of the Institution, and become in consequence Proprietors of the Fund. The Branch intended to be added to it, by Subscription, will be destined to the purpose of affording Relief in certain Cases of Sickness and Calamity, to which the provisions of the Annuity Fund cannot extend.

The Public undeceived; written by Mr. Dibdin; and containing a Statement of the Material Facts relative to his Pension. 8vo. 2s. Chapple.

Mr. Dibdin is well known as a popular writer of loyal, patriotic, and entertaining songs: as an acknowledgment for the service which he rendered to the nation by his writings, he received for a few years a pension of 200l. per annum. This he supposed was to be continued: but when Lord Grenville came into office it ceased. Mr. D. states many circumstances to shew the absolute loss sustained by his receiving this money, consisting of losses by neglecting his other concerns, &c. and, as is natural, he reflects with some little harshness on the cause of his disappointment.

The Hon. Robert Boyle's Occasional Reflections; with a preface, &c. By John Weyland, Jun. Esq. Published for the benefit of 'The society for the conversion and religious instruction of the negro slaves in the British West India Islands;' and dedicated by permission, to the Lord Bishop of London, president of that society: with a portrait of Mr. Boyle, after Faithorne, 6s.

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The Looker-on: a Periodical Paper. By the Rev. Simon Olive Branch, A. M. 4 vols. royal 18mo. 16s. This work being now first incorporated in the *British Essayists*, is requisite to the completion of the former edition of that work, with which it is printed in a uniform manner.

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The Juvenile Cabinet; or Magazine of Entertainment and Instruction for British Youth; containing Narratives, select Miscellaneous Subjects, &c. No. I. 6d. to be continued monthly.

Poetry.

A Day in Spring; and other Poems. By Richard Westall, Esq. R.A. 8vo. pp. 234. 4 plates. pr. 10s. 6d. Murray.

'The author submits these Poems to the Public with the same deference to their opinion, the same hopes, and the same apprehensions which invariably accompany the exhibition of his productions in another and a sister art.' *Address.*

To mention Mr. W.'s eminence in this "sister art" is needless: the subsequent extracts will shew the degree of success which has attended his present addresses to Melpomene.

We shall first submit a general list of the titles of the pieces in this volume.

Contents

A Day in Spring—On the Approach of Winter—A Shipwreck—Lines, suggested by the Sight of a Ruined Castle—Ode, written in the Year 1793—Ode on the Victory of the First of June—The Descent of Orpheus, an Ode—Despair, an Ode—Night—The Marriage of Ignorance—Songs to Myra—Myra, an Elegy—Odes to Sophia—Lines, addressed to a Friend, on the Birth-Day of Emeline, in October—Elegy on the Death of Dr. Josias Clarke—Odes, descriptive of the Character of the Works of some of the greater Poets—Homer—Hesiod—Alcæus—Sappho—Anacreon—Pindar—Theocritus—Virgil—Horace—Ovid—Shakespear—Spencer—Milton.

The following extracts are from the *Day in Spring.*

'Roaming on, the place I find,
Where full oft, my lifted mind,
Joying at the op'ning sight,
Deeply drinks the rich delight.
Gradual hills of tend'rest blue,
Which their pure atherial hue
O'er the distance lovely shed,
Like radiance from a sainted head.
Herds, and flocks, and verdant woods,
Murm'ring streams, and rapid floods,
Forests, dark with sturdy oak,
Fearless of the woodman's stroke;
Rocks abrupt, that reach the skies,
On whose cultur'd margin rise
Many a cottage, fenced around
With a well-filled piece of ground,
Where the elder villagers,
Quite forget the weight of years,
As their children's children play
Round them on a holiday:
See! they climb their aged knees,
Fraught with little arts to please:
See! they lay their dimples sleek,
Fondly to each furrow'd cheek,
And with kisses sweet as May,
Press the tears of joy away.

Oft the weary traveller's feet
Rest in yonder calm retreat;
And the humble habitants,
Glad to aid his little wants,
Haste the nutbrown jug to fill
With beverage suited to his will;
Fresh drawn milk, or home brew'd ale,
Season'd with some merry tale
That befel at sheep-shearing:
While they talk, their young one's bring
All the orchard can afford,
And bespread the friendly board;
Culling, for their welcome guest,
All the ripest and the best
Grateful, he repays the cheer,
With the tales they love to hear
Of the ghosts that shrouded stalk,
In the frighted pilgrims walk;
While the simple family
Scared, yet pleas'd, stand list'ning by.

Where the scene is dark with yew,
Solemn rising on the view,
Lo! a gothic pile appears,
Touch'd, but not impair'd by years.
See! a youth with modest pride,
To its altar leads his bride,
Who with timid downcast eyes,
Hopes, and blushes! fears, and sighs!
As the priest, with saintly look

Pious opes the holy book;
And their parents, standing near,
Raise to heaven the eye of prayer.
Go, ye blessed! go and prove
That the heaven of life—is love!
Not that wild misguided flame,
Borrowing oft the noble name;
Which like withering light'ning flies,
Lives to wound, and wounding dies;
But that pure, that lasting heat,
Minds in minds congenial meet,
When fair virtues simple train,
Own the maiden and the swain.'

This piece concludes with the following lines.

'Now the sun, who western far,
Downward drive his rapid car,
Seem his sacred locks to lave
In the broad atlantic wave,
Leaving in his progress bright
Streams of many colour'd light;
See, they vary! see, they fade!
Over all is now display'd
One broad tint, more dear to me
Even than variety!
Mark where yonder glassy stream
Glad reflects a ling'ring beam;
Mark too, where the rising smoke
Tinges soft the aged oak;
Shewing to our searching eyes
Where the hidden village lies;
While beneath us all the vale
Echoes to the nightingale,
And the owl (her screeching tongue
Sham'd to silence,) hears the song.

Hail, grey-bosom'd Twilight! hail!
Never, never, may I fail
With a vot'ry's zeal to wait
On thy mild, thy placid state;
I around thy modest head
Charm'd behold the planets spread;
Rapt'ur'd see the starry blaze
Widening still its pearly rays,
Till at length the galaxy
Glows across the vaulted sky.

—Such the joys, enchanting Spring!
With thy genial moments bring:
Not when Summer scents the glade
With her wreath of hay new made;
Not when Autumn's liberal hand
Scatters plenty o'er the land:
Not e'en then will I compare,
Sweetest season of the year!
Either of their charms with those
Which thy lucid veils disclose,
When thou com'st in gentle showers,
Braiding thy bright hair with flowers.
Sweetest season of the year!
Winter, when he sees thee near,
Throws aside his robe of snow,
Smiles, and smooths his rugged brow.
Often too attempts to rest
His hoar head upon thy breast,
But, when he perceives thy wreath
Dying by his chilling breath,
Sad he turns, and rushing forth,
Hides him in the stormy north;
Then the vegetable race
Feel thy long desir'd embrace;
And the God, who gave it birth,
Seems to walk the blossom'd earth.'

We give ourselves the pleasure of submitting the following pieces entire.

'*Lines suggested by the sight of a ruined Castle.*

'High on the mountain's steepest side
Frowns a dark wreck of Norman pride!
Its time-struck halls of old were hung
With bloody spoils; and there was sung
The victor's praise, while yet he stood
O'erspread with dust and stain'd with blood:
Around him all his barons bold
Stretch'd their large limbs, herculean mould,
Recumbent, while the runic rhymes
Up call'd the chiefs of other times,
To hear of battles lately won,
And glory in their mighty son.
There oft imperial rulers sate,
And awful judg'd a nation's fate:
There oft the titled dames were wont
To give the dance a sparkling front;
And as the blushing beauties mov'd,
The conquering warriors saw, and lov'd.
No joys, no glad triumphant sounds,
The wasting ruin now rebounds;
But from its towers the owlet's scream
Oft breaks the neighb'ring rustic dream:
And deep its mould'ring vaults among
The wily fox conceals her young.
Where are the sons of valour gone?
Where are the dames who lovely shone?
They too were subject to decay,
And the proud line is swept away!
The storied marble rais'd on high,
And deck'd with pageant heraldry,
The storied marble scarce supplies
A veil, to hide from vulgar eyes
Their mingled dust, the sole remains
Of Beauty's, and of Valour's trains!'

'*Ode, written in the year* 1793.

'Lo! across the blasted heath
Rushes war, the pride of death;
At his side, in dreadful state,
Despair and yelling horror wait:
Round him are the sisters three,
Each her pallid steed bestriding,
Furious thro' the battle riding,
Mocking mortal misery.

On they came with horrid joy,
Screaming loud, destroy! destroy!
The sounds terrific load the air,
Desolation hovers near,
And madness rends the soul of fear.

Golden harvests wave no more,
Lost in floods of human gore;
No more the purple vintage glows,
Lost amidst unnumber'd woes.
On yonder plains, dejected, tand,
Many a pale and ruin'd band,
Who till'd but late a happy land.
With heart-drawn sighs, they look around
With tears that speak, and groans that wound;
Vain their tears, relentless war
Urges on his iron car;
Perhaps till Europe shall be spread
With fall'n realms and mangled dead;
Perhaps, till o'er th' affrighted world
The terrors of his arm are hurl'd.

Oh! Goddess! thou, at whose mild word
The murd'rer drops th' insatiate sword,
Meek-eyed angel, holy peace,
Descend in all thy winning charms,
With thine olive bind his arms,
And bid the battle cease;
Descend, thy plenty strew around,
And hide the goading steel;
Already war hath fix'd a wound,
Thou, only thou canst heal.'

'Night.

'Now the moon, with lovely light,
Hiding each surrounding star,
Through the silence of the night
Pours her gentle radiance far.

Now revive the tender plants,
Which had shrunk beneath the day:
And the fairies from their haunts
Revel in the genial ray.

This, at least, the cottage maid
Pale receives as truth profound,
Trembling at the mystic shade
Of their circles on the ground.

Through the village as I rove,
Not a sound is breathing nigh;
Wrapt secure in health and love,
Sleeps each happy family.

Never need the stricter watch
'Gainst encroaching force or sin;
Still sufficient be the latch,
While 'tis virtue rests within.

Would Ambition, could he view
This abode of Innocence,
Would he plunge his dagger through
Their unguarded confidence?

Yes! one added leaf to twine
'Midst his full, his bloody wreath,
He, remorseless, would consign
This to fire, and these to death!

'Tis so silent, I can hear,
As I pass the rustic bowers,
E'en the dew drops falling near
From the overcharged flowers.

'Tis so silent, I can hear
E'en the distant cattle feed!
As I range, unheeding where,
Through the path-way of the mead.

Hark! from yonder lofty trees,
Hark! awaken'd Philomel
Charms the soft, the lingering breeze,
With delicious music's swell.

Livelier sounds delight the plain,
'Mid'st the sun's meridian blaze;
These are of a holy strain,
Hymning the Creator's praise.

Oh! how solemn 'tis to roam
At this thought-awaking time,
Gazing on the mighty dome
Of the arched heavens sublime.

There unnumber'd systems roll,
In the boundless, vast expanse!
Trembles then my humbled soul
At its insignificance.

Tremble not, thou spark divine!
Heavenly mercy call'd to birth
Yon bright spheres that ceaseless shine,
And this now o'ershadow'd earth.

O'er the whole presiding still,
Ne'er can heavenly mercy prove,
Ought too potent for its will,
Ought too humble for its love.'

The following are from the *Characters of the Poets.*

'Pindar.

'Aloft, within his sacred chair,
The glorious Theban sate;
Delighted Greece was gather'd near,
And list'ning bow'd, as to the voice of fate.
Wild as were the sounds that broke,
From the awful Pythian maid,
What time a guilty people shook,
Abject, and prostrate in the Delphic shade:
And rich as was the Siren's song,
Which lur'd to joy the man of woe,
Where the full sounds he pour'd along,
When conquering valour bade his numbers flow.

Form the wreath, the crown prepare,
For him who guides the rushing car,
Victorious in the race, and dreadful in the war:

Let the martial music rise,
As the judges give the prize;
Let the graceful youths advance,
Round him in the storied dance,
While his native city proud,
Swells with shouts the triumph loud.
Lo! he joyless hears the sound!
Joyless sees the mazy round!
Vainly are the trumpets blown,
He scorns the wreath, he scorns the crown,
Unless the poet's voice shall fix his just renown!

"What more than Hero claims the song?'
The rapt enthusiast cries,
"His high deeds bear him o'er the throng,
"The muse shall fix him in his native skies.
"Hark! I hear her mighty voice,
"Swelling midst the trembling strings,
"The woods of Helicon rejoice,
"And open to my sight their everlasting springs."
—I hear her too! with waken'd ire,
Speak not (she cries) in Pindar's name;
Nor strike with feeble hand the lyre,
Whose voice was rapture, and whose praise was fame!'

'Shakespeare.

'Like a vast rock, whose height sublime,
May scorn the threaten'd waste of time,
Stands Avon's mighty son!
The potent lyre is in his hand,
Which o'er the passions held command,
And deathless garlands won.

What time he call'd them to that cell,
Where he with nature lov'd to dwell,
And struck the sounding strings,
Young Pity came and grac'd the shade,
And various Love the call obey'd,
And wav'd his purple wings,

Came sparkling Wit, and giddy Mirth,
And call'd the laughing thoughts to birth,
With joy the cavern rung.
Then chang'd the strain, and abject Fear,
And Horror wild, and dark Despair,
Inspir'd the lays he sung.

'Tis said the gay fantastic pleasures,
Heedless hear each others measures,
And shun the dread alloy;
The gloomy dark unsocial friends,
Engross'd alike by different ends,
Despise the thought of joy;

But when he caught th' inspiring sound,
The wondering passions gather'd round,
Touch'd by the added fire;
Rapt on the varying numbers hung,
And left their feebler harps unstrung,
And listen'd to his lyre.

'Twas Nature's gift, that potent lyre!
She found his infant soul on fire,
With Fancy's visions wild;
And taught him through her holy veil,
To view each strange romantic tale,
Charm'd with th' enraptur'd child.

Then nestling at her sacred breast,
By swift degrees her high behest,
Temper'd his vagrant mood;
Till to the favor'd mortal's eyes,
Unfolding all her mysteries,
Reveal'd the goddess stood.

'Tis hence that in his wildest song,
When fancy-led he bounds along,
She still is hovering near;
And oft she speaks, and o'er the whole,
Breathes a pure charm to reach the soul,
And win the ravish'd ear.'

'Milton.

'Far from all mortal sight remov'd,
Lav the rich scenes which Milton lov'd,
By loftiest Fancy drest,
With Myst'ries deep encompass'd round;
What foot had on the hallow'd ground,
Its daring step impress'd,
Till he with Genius as his guide,
The pathless wild undaunted try'd?

There full oft the evening hour
Heard him woo th' inspiring Power,
With invocations high;
From Zion's holy hill she came,
And touch'd his lips with hallow'd flame,
And clear'd his mental eye;
While o'er the bold enthusiast's head,
The dews and deep'ning shadows spread.

Of falling myriads was the song,
Who, guilt appall'd, a wilder'd throng,
From heavenly vengeance fled:
Hell open'd all her caves profound,
And 'midst the horrors of chaotic sound,
Rear'd her astonish'd head;
And vainly from the fiery storm
Strove to conceal her horrid form.

At length the vollying flames return'd;
With her own terrors only burn'd
The horrible abyss:
Then slowly rose the dark Divan,
And snatch'd, alas! unhappy man
From innocence and bliss:
But mercy soon design'd a way,
From hellish power to save the prey:

Nor chang'd the strain till dawning day
Pour'd gradual pour'd its genial ray,
And breath'd its purer air;
Its choral song, its tender hue,
Soon brought all Eden to his view,
The holy garden fair;
Among her vales, her roseate bowers,
Her clust'ring fruits, her mingled flowers,

Her myrtle grove's more sacred shade,
Where love and dignity were laid,
And spotless purity:
Where Beauty yet without her zone,
In naked pride luxuriant shone,
And raiz'd her azure eye;
And where th' almighty power had given
His new born earth to rival heaven;

He bade his glowing fancy rove,
And rais'd the hail to wedded love,
A high mysterious theme!
Sweet on the various numbers hung,
The music of a cherub's tongue.
Like some enraptur'd dream,
So rich, so pure, so deep the sound,
Ne'er shall a loftier song be found.

Oh! dark and evil were the times
Of regal errors, and the crimes
Of fierce democracy!
Dire were the extremes, oh! mighty bard,
And to thy ardent mind 'twas hard,
The dire extremes to fly!
Thy ardent mind! that lov'd to store,
The deeds by freedom, done of yore;

For high and noble was the cause,
That rais'd against oppressive laws,
The free-born Briton's voice!
Oh! had that voice been timely heard,
Oh! had that voice been justly fear'd,
While power had yet the choice,
Then had the throne and altar stood,
The axe been innocent of blood!

"Oh! dark, dark, dark" the following days,
Though lighted by th' infuriate blaze
Of discord's direst torch;
When the proud rabble rais'd on high
By all-confounding Anarchy,
Had clos'd the holy porch;
When superstition mean and low
Had dash'd the mitre from each brow.

When growing crimes and party rage,
Bade brother against brother wage
The bloody impious war:
It was not then thy lofty song
Could through the land its notes prolong,
Or spread its influence far;
Then, had it ris'n the heavenly sound
Had in the battle-yell been drown'd.

Nor was it when from foreign land,
The exiled brothers motley band,
The bigot, the licentious came;
The one the slave of passions wild,
The other superstition's child,
Both heedless of thy flame:
They saw thee fall'n, depress'd and low,
And scorn'd the poet in the foe.

Midst age, and blindness, and distress,
And each domestic bitterness,
What rais'd thy spirit high?
What but the in-born sense of worth,
Which to a better age look'd forth,
For immortality?
For that proud wreath that could repay
The sorrows of the clouded day?'

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'*Bauldy Benighted.*

A TALE.

'THE night was cold, and deep the snow,
And dreary whistling blew the wind;
No sound was heard but dismal woe,
To man and beast alike unkind.

Some miles to walk was Bauldy's doom,
And thro' a winding wood his way;
Alas! he cried, this midnight gloom,
Will to deep fens my steps betray.

Oh! could I rest 'till coming morn.
And drink a cheerful glass or two:
No man more thankful e'er was born,
Than, landlord, I would be to you.

No mercy knew the landlord's heart,
Nor silver, Bauldy's purse contain'd;
The hour is come, he must depart,
And homeward trudge however pain'd.

Now up the curling drifts he rose,
Then down he roll'd the yielding hill;
The tempest loud and fiercer blows,
His wayward course he follow'd still.

The wood receives the wight forlorn,
No footpath there could Bauldy trace;
Nor moon display'd her silver horn,
To cheer the solitary place.

He sought some aged tree to shield
His head from the descending snow;
And life with all its joys to yield,
And die in bitterness of woe.

He call'd to mind his follies past,
His wife, his babes, and social friends;
While thro' the gloom, the angry blast,
In awful terror cold descends.

Death's hand lay chilly on his ear,
Good heav'n forgive! he faintly cried;
Sunk on the snowbank raised near,
Benighted, hapless wretch, and died.

The morning sun beheld him lie
With icy pendents on his brows;
And birds lamenting round him fly,
And leaves his humble shrond compose.

Foreboding thoughts the village seiz'd,
At midnight when the conscious bell,
In mournful dirges unappeas'd,
By wakeful sprites sung Bauldy's knell.

Let Bauldy's fate a warning be
To landlord's that no mercy have;
And *social friends* turn here and see,
This night may cost perhaps—your grave.

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'These Sermons being part of a larger work, the general preface is deferred until the whole be published: if indeed, the public acceptance of this specimen, shall lead to such a result. In the mean time, the first lecture will sufficiently unfold the Author's sentiments, together with his motive for selecting such a subject.'

General Table of Contents.

Lecture I. Introduction. History of the Catechism — Doctrines taught by it—Division into five Parts —Summary of its Contents,

Lecture II. The Privilege of Baptism. The state of infants—Godfathers, &c.—Baptism a sign of regeneration—In what sense children are members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of heaven.

Lecture III. Baptismal Renunsiation. Satan and all his works—Pomps and vanities of the world—Sinful lusts of the flesh.

Lecture IV. The Christian's Obligation both to believe and to do, according to the Baptismal Vow.

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The notes, have been chiefly selected from the writings of the most eminent Commentators and Biblical

Scholars: they are merely explanatory.

The different readings are, for the most part, those of Coverdale, Purver, and the Bishops', Doway, and Geneva Bibles.

The following chapter will explain more fully the Author's method of arrangement.

' Of Friendship.

'Be at peace with many: nevertheless, have but one councellor of a thousand.

A faithful friend is a strong defence; and he that hath found such an one hath found a treasure.

Nothing can countervail a faithful friend; and his excellence is invaluable.

There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

If thou wouldest get a friend, prove him first; and be not hasty to credit him: for some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble.

Every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts.

Some friend is a companion at the table; and will not continue in the day of thy affliction, but, in thy prosperity, he will be as thyself, and will be bold over thy servants: if thou be brought low he will be against thee, and will hide himself from thy face.

Thine own friend, and thy father's friend forsake not.

Forsake not an old friend; for the new is not comparable to him. A new friend is as new wine; when it is old thou shalt drink of it with pleasure.'

At the bottom of each page, is the reference to the different texts quoted.

It is divided into two parts.—I. Religion and Religious Conduct.—II. Morality and Moral Conduct.

Contents.

PART I.

Introduction.—Of Wisdom, Ignorance, and Folly.

CHAP. I. Of the Attributes and Works of God.

CHAP. II. Of the Nature and Condition of Man in consequence of his Fall.

CHAP. III. Concerning the Redemption and the Resurrection of Man.

CHAP. IV. Of the Duty of Man towards God.

Supplement.—The Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

PART II.

CHAP. I. Of the General Duties of Mankind towards each other.

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He has likewise endeavoured, in the course of the work, to explain the peculiar nature of Experimental Religion, to delineate the holy tendency of divine truth on the moral conduct, and to make those occasional appeals to the promises and threatenings in the sacred Scriptures, which, with the blessing of God, are calculated to

move the great springs of evangelical obedience.'—*Preface.*

Contents.

1 On the Importance of attending to the Subject.—2 On the Nature of a Church of Christ.—3 On Experimental Religion, as requisite for Communion.—4 On practical Religion.—5 On the Pastoral Office.—6 On the Office of Deacons.—7 On the regard due to the Ministry.—8 On the Social Duties of Christians.—9 On Self-Examination, previous to the taking of the Lord's Supper.—10 On the State of the Mind during the Administration of the Lord's Supper.—11 On the Duty of the whole Church to extend the Kingdom of Christ in the world.— 12 On the Communion of Saints in Heaven.—A serious Address on the Subject of Personal Religion.

The Author is a very respectable Dissenting Minister at Bury St. Edmunds: the work, therefore, of course relates particularly to non-conformists.

The Works of the Right Rev. Father in God Joseph Hall, D.D. successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich: now first collected; with some account of his Life and Sufferings, written by Himself. Arranged and revised, with a Glossary, Index, and occasional Notes, by Josiah Pratt, B. D. F. A. S. Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, and Lady Camden's Wednesday Evening Lecturer at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. 10 vols. royal 8vo. 6l. 6s. demy 8vo. 4l. 4s. Williams and Smith.

'The Works of Bishop Hall have never, before the present undertaking, been completely collected. A great part of them were published during his life, in various sizes and forms, from quarto downwards: and nearly all those pieces were likewise collected, in two folio volumes; which are usually called the first and second volumes of his works. A third folio was also published by himself, consisting wholly of his Paraphrase on Hard Texts. After those works appeared, he continued to publish other pieces in various sizes; the chief of which were printed, after his death, in what is called the Third Folio: and this was followed by a collection of some posthumous pieces in a quarto volume, denominated "The Shaking of the Olive-Tree." These with the "Virgidemiarum," the "Mundus Alter et Idem," the "Meditationculæ Subitaneæ," the "Henochismus," and a few other treatises, constitute the whole of his published works, which the Editor has been able to discover. Some of his writings, which exist only in MS. or are to be gleaned from the works of his contemporaries, will appear in the Appendix to his Life, hereafter mentioned. Among these will be included his Latin Sermon before the Synod of Dordt, never published separately, but printed among the Acts of that Synod.

'Besides this advantage of completeness, the present edition will be found superior to any preceding, in arrangement, revision, and illustration.

'In respect to arrangement, no order whatever has been observed in preceding editions. In the present, the various works have been classed together according to their subjects. The Contemplations form the first and second volumes: the Paraphrase on Hard Texts, occupies the third and fourth: and these, as the expository part of the Bishop's writings, are placed first in order. The Sermons follow, in the fifth volume; arranged according to chronological series, so far as that could be ascertained: which order has been also followed in the Devotional Works, forming the sixth volume; and the Practical Works, contained in the seventh and eighth volumes. The Polemical Works are all brought together into the ninth volume, and are arranged under three distinct heads: viz. 1. those on the questions between the Church of England and the Church of Rome: 2. those on the questions between the Church of England and the Dissenters: and 3. those on the five points: and, under each of these divisions, the chronologi-

cal order is observed, as nearly as it could be determined. The Miscellaneous Works close the whole, in the tenth volume: and in these, on account of the dissimilarity of the subjects, it was thought requisite to observe no other order than that of prose and poetry.

'In the revision of these admirable writings the Editor has endeavoured to present them with every advantage of perspicuity which modern taste and good sense have rendered so common in the exhibition of a writer's sentiments. In the preceding editions the paragraphs are sometimes of enormous length, and comprehend a variety of distinct subjects; and, at other times, a single subject is divided into two or more paragraphs: great attention has been employed to remedy this defect throughout the whole work, by limiting every paragraph to a distinct subject. The punctuation also has been corrected throughout; and has been formed on rules which appear to the Editor consonant to nature and to the turn of the Author's mind. The orthography has been conformed to modern practice, except in the Author's poetical pieces; where the old spelling is retained, both as a specimen of its nature and because it was often rendered necessary to complete either the measure or the rhime. In the Author's style no alteration whatever has been made, even in cases where the change of public taste may now affix ideas of indelicacy or irreverence to expressions, which conveyed no such feelings in the Author's age: and this because the Editor wished the reader to be fully satisfied that he was in possession of his author unaltered; and he felt it to be impracticable, if he altered at all, so to do it as not to incur the censure of doing it either too little or too much, according to the judgment and taste of the reader. The references to scripture throughout the whole work have been verified: and the scriptures added at the end of each contemplation on the Old and New Testaments.

'In further illustration of his Author the Editor has given ample tables of contents; occasional notes on some chronological and critical points; a very full glossary of the obsolete or unusual words which occur in these volumes, and a copious, and he believes, accurate index to the whole series.

'Translations of the Author's chief Latin pieces are given in this edition. Both the English and the Latin of the "Occasional Meditations" being his own, they are printed in parallel columns, by way of distinction from those treatises which were translated by others, the English of which is printed under the Latin. Of these the sermon entitled "Columba Noæ," was translated by his son Robert; as was his "Inunbanitati Pontificiæ Responsio:" but his admirable tract entitled "Henochismus" was given in a very loose and verbose English dress, by the Rev. Henry Brown, Vicar of Nether-Swell. This last treatise the Editor has revised throughout, and brought nearer to the original. The Editor once intended to give a translation of the "Mundus Alter et Idem;" taking as the groundwork a singular and humorous version of this piece by John Healey, a copy of which is now very rarely to be met with: but he found the translator so often degenerating into ribaldry, and the original to require so much delicacy and elucidation that he abandoned the design; not without hopes that some person of leisure and ability may be induced to give this fine piece of irony a suitable English dress. Of the other Latin pieces, viz. the treatise entitled "Pax Terris," and a few Letters among the Polemical Works, the Editor, not finding any translation already made, did not think them of such importance as to require one.

'The Editor originally proposed to accompany this edition with a new Life of the Author: but, finding the materials for such a work accumulate very much in his hands, he has judged it best to limit this publication to the Bishop's own writings; and has, therefore, prefixed only such memoirs as the Author has left of himself; reserving whatever else he has been able to collect together for a separate volume, to be published hereafter, and to be independent of the present undertaking. He would only here add to what the

Author has said of himself in the "Specialities" of his Life, his "Letter from the Tower," and his "Hard Measure," that he was gathered to his fathers in a good old age, dying at Higham, near Norwich, Sept 8, 1656, aged eighty-two years: and was buried in the church-yard at that place.' *Preface.*

In speaking of the revision of the Author's writings, the Editor adds, that he has endeavoured to render the sermons and the most complicated pieces more intelligible than they are in former editions, by a more systematic and clear notation of the principal and subordinate divisions. The Author usually divided his Treatises into Sections or Chapters, with little or no regard to the real gradations of his subject. Some of these pieces are left unaltered in this edition, as a specimen of his manner: such are the Treatises contained in the VIth volume, and a few others: and wherever the division is uniform, into sections, or chapters, or epistles, or cases, &c. it may be considered to be that of the Author; but, for the more accurate and artificial divisions the Editor is responsible.

The following pieces have been published separately.

Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments, 2 vols. demy, price 18s. boards. royal, 1l. 6s.

Practical Works, 2 vols. demy, price 18s. boards: royal, 1l. 6s.

Devotional Works, 1 vol. demy, price 9s. boards; royal, 13s.

The Divine Right of Episcopacy, handsomely printed, price 3s. 6d. sewed.

This Edition of the Works of Bishop Hall will be followed by similar editions of the Works of some other great Prelates, whose writings have not hitherto been published in a collective form. Those of Bishop Hopkins are now in the press, and will be comprised in four large volumes octavo.

Lectures on Scripture Facts. By the Rev. W. B. Collyer. 8vo. pp. 620. pr. 12s. Hatchard.

According to our usual custom, we shall present to our readers Mr. Collyer's account of his work, as detailed in the *Preface.*

'The history of this publication is simply as follows.—It was suggested to me about five years since, in a cursory conversation, that it would be a desirable thing to produce a confirmation of the facts recorded in the sacred writings, from contemporary historians, so far as these could be obtained; and where the remoteness of scriptural narrations stretched beyond the chronology of heathens, to adduce such fragments of antiquity as time has spared to us, so far as they bear any relation to events transpiring at the earliest periods. It was justly observed, that while many and successful efforts have been made, and are daily making, to elucidate and defend the doctrines and the precepts of Christianity, the facts recorded in the Bible have not been placed in the same advantageous point of view. Some have perhaps been deterred by the toil necessary to collect such testimonies, to select from the mass evidences which are more prominent than others, and to discriminate such portions of heathen records as mingle truth with fable,—to detect and expose the one, and to produce and enforce the other. It is also probable that not a few have declined to adventure upon this plan, because it is so unlike the usual and popular modes of pulpit discussion. Thus while the citadel of revealed religion has been ably and zealously defended, the outworks have been abandoned, or at least overlooked; and the posts where some veterans of old times fought, have, since their removal by death, remained unfilled. Upon revolving this conversation in my mind, I felt that the remark was important, and I began seriously to think of undertaking the proposed discussion, just so far as it might be useful to my own congregation, and would not interfere with the other arrangements of my ministerial labours. My first object was to discover by whom the ground had been trodden before me. I well recollected that Grotius had expressly set apart a

portion of his treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, to the consideration of Foreign Testimonies: and in that useful little volume will be found many of the authorities produced in the following pages. But Grotius has written in Latin, and is not, therefore, accessible to an English reader. He has been translated; but the plan proposed forms a very small part of this production; and the whole work can only be considered as an epitome of the Evidences of Christianity, where the principal arguments in its favour are enumerated and stated, but never dilated, and seldom more than barely named. Various have been the productions which tend to this point, under the sanction of such illustrious names as Prideaux, Lardner, Briant, Stillingfleet, Pearson, Doddridge, and others. But these all enter only into a part of my scheme; they elucidate a particular portion of the sacred writings, or advert in general terms to the whole. Above all, it appeared to me that there was yet wanting a work, which might interweave foreign testimonies to the truth of Scripture history, with the discussion of the history itself, which might admit general and important remarks with a selected subject; and which might relieve the barrenness and languor of mere discussion, and of a series of extracts from heathen writers, by assuming the shape and the ardour of pulpit and popular addresses. Such was the design of the Lectures now submitted to the public, and it would ill become me to conjecture how far I have succeeded in filling up the the outline. The plan was sketched out for the use of my own congregation; and delivered in my own pulpit. It was afterwards desired by some, who perhaps thought too favourably of the execution, that it should be brought into a larger circle; and the Lectures were accordingly delivered during two winters in London. By the importunity of the same persons, the work is now committed to the press; and time must decide (while I anxiously wait its decision) whether I have done well or ill in yielding my private opinion of the demerits of the execution, to their flattering prepossessions in favour of its utility.'

From the first Lecture, we extract the following plan of the work.

'It will be proper, in a few words, to state the immediate purpose of these lectures, and the object of the plan which I am about to suggest: it is simply to meet scepticism on its own ground in relation to first principles. It is asserted that the facts recorded in this volume have no evidence: We shall endeavour to prove that they are furnished with all the evidence which events so remote can have, and which Reason ought to require of Time. It is said that Christianity is a modern invention: On the contrary, if our purpose be established, it will appear as old as the creation. Is the authority of the scriptures questioned? We will produce other testimonies. In it's history condemned as absurd? We shall attempt to shew that it is perfectly rational; and that all evidences weighed, and all circumstances considered, it is clear that events could not have taken place otherwise than as they are recorded. Is it objected, that it claims support from miracles? It will follow from our representations, if they are made with the strength and clearness which we desire, that such a book, so written, and so supported, could it be proved to be false, would be of itself a greater miracle than any which appears upon it's pages. The facts which it records, are the immediate subjects of examination in the present course of lectures; and those will be considered in connection with their history, and confirmed by foreign and ancient testimony, under the following arrangement:

1. The first Lecture, which is merely introductory, is an attempt to prove the necessity of a divine Revelation.

2. The Creation: that the Mosaic account of it is the only rational one which we have received:

3. The Deluge:

4. The destruction of Babel, the confusion of language, the dispersion of the people, and the origin of nations:

5. The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrha:

6. The history of Joseph; brings us to the close of Genesis:

7. Intermediate Lecture: a scriptural representation of the nature and destination of man:

8. The slavery and deliverance of Israel in Egypt:

9. The journey of the Israelites in the wilderness; their establishment in Canaan: and the circumstances attending these events:

10. The government of the Jews; including the theocracy and monarchy, to the building of Solomon's Temple; with a confirmation of some subordinate facts recorded in the scriptures:

11. The captivities of Israel and Judah:

12. The life, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ, proved as matters of fact:

13. The character of the writers of the Old and New Testament:

14. Concluding Lecture—the unsearchable God; or, an attempt to prove an analogy between the religion of nature and that of the Bible, by shewing that the same obscurity which overshadows revelation, equally overspreads nature and providence.'

The following extract is from the commencement of the fourth Lecture.

'We left Noah floating, with his family, upon the bosom of an overwhelming deluge, which had exhausted the fountains of the deep, to wash away the stains of guilt from the surface of the earth. We are now to accompany this favoured family, from the ark that preserved them, to the wasted, deserted plains, once more visible. What an interesting picture, does the sacred historian present, to the eye of the imagination! Behold, an altar erected—a family surrounding it—the rainbow extending it's sublime arch across the face of heaven—and the Eternal himself appealing to it, as the seal of a gracious covenant, and a pledge of security to the human race! On the one hand, may be seen the ark on the elevation of Mount Ararath: on the other, strewed thick and sad, the mournful remains of those who had perished by the waters. All is silent—while the patriarch adores his omnipotent Preserver; and presents his sacrifice, with the mingled emotions of pity, of gratitude, and of faith.

—Of Pity. Could he view the scene of desolation around him, without suffering one tear of compassion to fall? Impossible! And well might a patriarch's bosom entertain this divine and generous principle, when she takes up her residence, a welcome guest, in heaven! She throws her softest tints over those blissful regions, without impairing either their beauty or their tranquillity; and sheds her sweetest balm upon their inhabitants, without destroying either their happiness or their repose. Her lily is interwoven with the roses which form celestial garlands, and her drops of compassion mingle with the tears of exquisite delight, which glitter in immortal eyes. She takes up her lasting abode in the bosom of the Son of God. She conducted the Saviour through every trying scene which he witnessed, in his passage through the valley of tears. "He wept with those that wept;" and "in all our afflictions he was afflicted." She accompanied him every step of his journey; and placed her chaplet of cypress upon his conquering head, when he expired at Calvary. In proportion as we possess the spirit of Jesus, we shall become the companions of pity. She will teach us to bind up the broken heart: to wipe away the tear from the eye of sorrow; and to pour the oil and the wine of sympathy, into the wounded bosom. O Religion! how have thy adversaries slandered thee, when they represent thee, as hardening the heart! Christianity instructs us to "love our enemies;" teaches those to weep, who never wept before; softens the obdurate spirit; melts down the ferocious disposition; controuls the furious passions; quickens the sensibilities of nature; transforms the instruments of cruelty, into implements of husbandry; becomes the strongest, and most permanent, bond of society: and, in every point of view, meliorates the condition of humanity.

—Of Gratitude. As the patriarch had seen, with sorrow, the destruction of the world, he was preserved, in mercy, to behold the renovation of it. His consecrated ark had floated safely, during the prevalence of the waters; and now, that they were abated, he descended from it, upon the face of nature, smiling, as a bride newly adorned. He received from Him, who is the Sovereign Disposer of all events, a promise, that the serene sky should loner no more to destroy; and that the hand that balanced the poles of heaven, should roll the seasons round in their order. "I will establish my covenant with you; neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood." "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease." With the distinction which had been made between himself and his family, and the whole human race, in a moment of punishment so signal, fresh in his memory; and with these words of mercy

sounding in his ears; surely, he could not but kneel before his altar with gratitude. It is gratitude which tunes the harps of heaven, and touches them with the finger of harmony. And when gratitude was extinguished in the bosoms of "a third part" of the sons of God, the order of heaven was deranged, the harmony of heaven was suspended, the symphonies of heaven were silenced; war first reared his hideous form, hell first received existence, and angels became demons. Nor can this sacred principle be annihilated in any bosom, excepting those over which Satan holds undivided empire. It could not, therefore, be excluded the heart of Noah."

'—FAITH. There extended the seal of the covenant over the retired cloud. "He believed; and it was counted to him for righteousness." He saw the fidelity of God, sparkling in the brilliant colours, formed by the rays of the sun, falling upon the descending shower. And did he not look forwards to HIM, who should finally remove the curse, plant "a rainbow round about the throne," and "make all things new?" Surely, HE, from whom a new world was to spring, was not suffered to remain ignorant of the Redeemer of fallen man! He remembered the promise, that "the 'seed' of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent;" and his sacrifice ascended with acceptance, because he beheld in the type, with the eye of faith, Jesus, the great antitype.' p. 145.

We, also extract the summing up of the eighth Lecture.

'*On the Slavery and Deliverance of Israel in Egypt.*

'Respecting the authority of that portion of sacred history over which we have now passed, let the following particulars be observed:

'1. It cannot be denied that there did exist such a person as Moses; and that he was the Jewish Legislator. JUSTIN, in his abridgment of Trogus Pompeius, mentions his beauty; and Longinus cites him by name, in his character as a lawgiver, and quotes the beginning of Genesis, as an instance of the true sublime.

'2. It will not be disputed that Moses brought the children of Israel from Egypt This fact is not only asserted throughout the whole of the sacred writings, but confirmed by the combined evidence of all ancient historians.

'MANETHO gives an account of the time, the manner, and many of the principal circumstances, attending this event; as we learn from JOSEPHUS in his first book against Apion.

'JUSTIN mentions their departure, but assigns a false reason for it: this, however, does not invalidate his testimony respecting the fact in question; and so far as his authority goes, it proves that the departure of Israel from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, was acknowledged in his days.

'TACITUS records the same event; and asserts that the Jews were expelled Egypt on account of the leprosy. This conjecture, for it is no more, is perfectly groundless: because it is well known that the leprosy was a common distemper among the Egyptians: and for this reason, the law of Moses calls the leprosy the disease of Egypt, and banishes lepers from the congregation.

'PLINY confirms this assertion, by speaking of the leprosy (which he calls *Elephantiasis*) as common to the Egyptians.—They might possibly communicate it to the Israelites: but it is improbable that they should expel them for a distemper which they themselves imparted to them. But

'TROGUS POMPEIUS says, that the magicians caused Moses and the Israelites to be expelled, because *they themselves* were afflicted with a kind of murrain or leprosy, and were afraid lest it should spread throughout the land: which account probably refers to the plague of boils, which was brought upon all Egypt, because Pharaoh refused to let the people go. Still observe—whatever reasons these heathen writers give for the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, they all agree in confirming the fact, that the descendants of Abraham were enslaved in Egypt, and that they departed out of it under the conduct of Moses.

'3. The Jews could not have asserted these miracles, and the deliverance of their fathers, supposing no such miracles to have been wrought, and no such deliverance to have been effected, without exposing themselves to contempt, and *their fiction* to detection, among all the nations by which they were subdued, after the death of Moses and Joshua. Whereas, it does not appear that their records were disputed; and the writer of the first book of Samuel, (who was probably Samuel himself, or some contemporary, so far as his history is concerned in it,) represents the Philistines as saying, when the ark of God came into the camp, "Woe unto us, who shall deliver us out of the hands of these mighty Gods? These are the Gods

that smote the Egyptians with all the plagues in the wilderness:" evidently an imperfect tradition of these facts, as they confound the transactions of Egypt, and those of the wilderness, together. Now what purpose *could* it answer, to put into the mouth of the Philistines such a declaration, if they did not really utter it, except to expose the historian to contempt? as, at the time, any one was able to contradict it, if it were not true. But it is evident that the remembrance of these miracles was not confined to Egypt: and that other lands had heard of them, and believed them.

'4. NUMENIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, relates that Jannes and Jambres (as is recorded also in the New Testament) were chosen by the Egyptians, to oppose Moses, and "to hinder the effects of his miracles and prayers, which had brought down many grievous plagues upon Egypt, just about the time of the Jews' banishment from that country."

'5. The Jews themselves, upon whom Moses could not have imposed in the first instance, kept in remembrance all the principal facts which we have recited this night, by their rites; which rites received birth with the events themselves, and were kept up till the coming of Christ; and some of them, connected inseparably with the departure from Egypt, are celebrated to this hour among the Jews: such are the passover, and the redemption of the first-born.

'6. In a most able work, entitled "Reflections upon the Books of the Holy Scriptures, to establish the Truth of the Christian Religion," a custom of the Egyptians is mentioned, which continued till *after* Jesus Christ: "They used to mark with *red*, their sheep, their trees, their houses, and their lands, the day before the passover; as may be seen in EPIPHANIUS; which custom could proceed from no other cause, than from the fear of the Egyptians lest the same plague and mortality should come upon them, which was inflicted upon their forefathers, and from the hope of preventing it, by the use of a talisman, somewhat resembling the sprinkling of the blood of the paschal lamb on the doors of the Israelites, which was the method prescribed to Moses, for the deliverance of his people from that great plague."

'Lastly, These miracles were confirmed by succeeding ones equally important, and equally authenticated. Among others—the pillar of fire and cloud, which preceded the Israelites, and which was so serviceable to them, and so injurious to Pharoah, during their passage through the Red Sea, is mentioned by EUSEBIUS, who says, "that the remembrance of it was preserved, to his time, at Memphis."—DIODORUS SICULUS also, when he is recording the history of the Troglodytes, mentions a tradition, among the native inhabitants of the spot, of the division of the Red Sea.

'Such was the slavery and the deliverance of Israel, according to Moses: such are the reasons upon which we present this account to you as strictly true; and such are the testimonies which we have been able to select from other ancient historians; and we think we may venture to affirm, that God has not left his word without a witness. It is easy for infidelity to imagine, that such and such things are impositions now: the question is, how were they imposed upon mankind *at the time?* And by what means, supposing they were impositions, did they obtain credit in the world? Why have they not been detected, and overthrown, with other impositions? How is it that these fables have survived the attacks of time, when so many authentic histories have sunk under them? In short, it is much easier for scepticism to raise objections against revelation, than to remove the difficulties which clog its own system. When you consider the distant period in which these events took place: the darkness and idolatry of the heathen world: the separation of the Jews from all other nations: the difficulties of a language no longer in use: the mere fragments of heathen historians which have come down to us—the wonder is not, that obscurity should rest upon the evidences of the Mosaic account of things so remote, but that such decisive and numerous testimonies of other writers should remain. It becomes scepticism to urge its objections against the Bible with caution, and to oppose it with decency. The testimonies which we have produced deserve, at least, some small regard, and are not to be overthrown by ridicule, by witticisms, by the sneer which distorts the countenance, the contempt which swells upon the lip, or the scorn which looks from the eye, of a deist. We feel no apprehensions in submitting this volume to the attacks of infidelity. These writings have stood too many ages, to excite any alarm in our bosom, from assaults such as those which are levelled against them in the present day. Let its adversaries produce a better system; let them invent something more

consolatory to the heart, and more adapted to human feelings, and human expectations, living and dying: let them overturn the evidences which have resisted the devastations of so many centuries: let them prove it useless and injurious: and then shall our hearts begin "to tremble for the ark of God."—Till then, we adhere, with perfect cheerfulness, to a just and acknowledged principle, and calmly abide all its consequences: "If this counsel, or this work, be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it!" p. 338.

The various subjects are illustrated by a series of learned notes, and extracts from different authors. The quotations are given at length in their original language, and a translation is added.

It would be unjust to pass over unnoticed the very unusual extent of the *List of Subscribers*. It is no small praise, that so many of the reverend preacher's hearers should wish to become possessors of the Lectures, or should zealously recommend them to their friends. The sale also, since their publication, has been very extensive.

Eight Sermons; The Nature and Guilt of Schism; with a particular reference to the Principles of the Reformation. Preached before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1807, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M.A. Canon of Salisbury. By Thomas Le Mesurier, M.A. Rector of Newnton Longville, Bucks, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Analysis of *Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible*: a work published in England, in the year 1688, for the purpose of exposing the Protestant Bible and Protestant Clergy to ridicule and contempt; and re-published in Dublin, for the same purpose, in September 1807. By the Rev. Edward Ryan, D.D. Author of the History of the Effects of Religion on Mankind, &c. 2s.

A Sermon preached before his Grace John, Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, President, and the Members of the Association incorporated for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion; in St. Peter's Church, April 9, 1807. By the Rt. Rev. Christopher, Lord Bishop of Clonfert. 2s.

Letters upon Arianism, and other Topics in Metaphysics and Theology, in Reply to the Lectures of the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter. By Thomas Belsham. 4s.

Serious Attention to Personal Holiness, and Soundness of Doctrine, considered in a Sermon, preached June 1, 1808, at the Visitation of the Rev. Andrew Barnaby, D.D. Archdeacon, in the Parish Church of St. Martin, Leicester, and published at the Request of the Clergy. By Thomas Robinson, A.M. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester. 1s.

No False Alarm; or a Sequel to Religious Union. Being the result of a Parochial Visitation through the Archdeaconry of Bedford. By the Rev. R. Shepherd, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford. 2s. 6d.

The Goodness of God acknowledged in Recovery from Sickness. Two Discourses by the late Rev. William Turner of Wakefield. 1s.

A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, May 14; 1808. By the Rev. W. Coxe. 1s.

Christian Unitarianism vindicated; being a reply to a work by J. Bevans, entitled, A Defence of the Christian Doctrines of the Society of Friends. By Verax. 7s.

Topography.

Magna Britannia; being a Concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. Rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of Lon-

don. The First Part of the second volume (containing Cambridgeshire) in 4to. with a new Map of the County, from a trigonometrical Survey, by Dr. Mason, a corrected Plan of Cambridge, and thirty-one other Engravings, several of which serve to exhibit a series of the styles of Gothic Architecture of different Centuries, price 2l. 2s. in boards, with a few Copies on super-royal paper, with first impressions of the plates, price 3l. 10s. in boards.

The Second Part of the Second Volume, containing Cheshire, is now in the press, and will be published during the present year; the Third Part, containing Cornwall, is likewise in a state of considerable forwardness; and in future each County will be published separately, with all practicable dispatch.

Britannia Depicta; a Series of Views on the most interesting and picturesque Objects in Great Britain, engraved from Drawings by Messrs. Farington, Hearne, Smith, Turner, Alexander, &c. Part the Second, containing Nine Views in Cambridgeshire, price 1l. 1s. a few sets of Proofs, price 2l. 2s.

The above works, which illustrate each other, may be had, done up together, and the continuation of each will be published regularly at the same periods, arranged in the same manner, and printed on papers of corresponding size and quality.

A Sketch of the History and Present State of the Island of Jersey. By Thomas Lyte, Military Surveyor.

Notes on the Viceroyalty of La Plata, in South America; with a sketch of the Manners and Characters of the Inhabitants. Collected during a Residence in Monte Video. By a Gentleman recently returned from it. To which is added, a complete Account of the Operations of the British Troops in that Country, and Anecdotes, Biographical and Military, of the Principal Officers employed. Illustrated with a Portrait and Plans. 10s. 6d.

Travels.

Travels in South America, during the Years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; containing a description of the Captain-Generalship of Caraccas, and an Account of the Discovery, Conquest, Topography, Legislature, Commerce, Finance, and Natural Productions of the Country; with a View of the Manners and Customs of the Spaniards and the Native Indians. By F. Depons, Late Agent to the French Government at Caraccas. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. with a map. price 1l. 1s. Longman.

'This work,' says M. D. 'has no foundation but truth, nor any ornament besides its accuracy. My object in entering upon this undertaking was, to place in the annals of Geography and Politics countries hitherto unknown, wherein Nature scatters her favours with a liberal hand, and displays her magnificence unseen by the rest of the world.'

Contents of the different Chapters of this work.

Vol. I—Introduction.

Chap. I. Discovery and first settlement of the Country.

II. Chorography of the Eastern part of Terra Firma.

III. Population, Manners, and Customs.

IV. Portrait of the Indians before the arrival of the Europeans:—means employed to civilize them.

V. Civil and Military Organization.

VI. Of Religious Organization.

VII. Of the Agriculture and Preparation of Produce.

Vol. II.—Chap. VIII. Commercial System of Spain with regard to its Colonies, and Commerce with the Eastern part of Terra Firma.

IX. Of the Administration of the Revenue and Taxes.

X. Description of the Towns.

XI. Of Spanish Guiana, and the River Oronoko.

The contraband trade between the British West Indian Colonies is known to be very lucrative. We extract the following account of it.

'During the war which terminated in the year 10, (1802) of the French republic, the Spaniards of America had not only the privilege of frequenting English ports, but each vessel had also a safe-conduct or passport from the English admirals, by means of which they were respected, protected, and even escorted by English cruisers. The safe-conduct answered only for one voyage; but was renewed without difficulty: at first it was obtained for the sum of eighteen dollars, but the price augmented in proportion to the demand. No other formality was required than the exhibition of this passport on entering an English harbour, and to all armed vessels of that nation met at sea. The Spanish flag alone received this protection. No such secret understandings were attached to the tri-coloured flag. Every French vessel was a good prize for the English; but every Spanish vessel was not.

'Whatever may have occasioned this singular conduct on the part of the English, it is certain that they acquired by it the exclusive commerce of Spanish America, which they enjoy with so much the greater security, as the Spaniards themselves carried their cash and their produce to the English ports, and purchased there the merchandise of Europe. Jamaica was the emporium of Cuba, Guatimala, and, of course, Mexico; of Carthagena, Santa Martha, and Rio-de-la-Hache, for the kingdom of Santa Fe and the possessions of the South Sea; of Maracaïbo and Porto Cavello, for the province of Venezuela. Curacao was also the market of the two latter ports.—Trinidad had commercial intercourse with Margaretta, Cumana and Guiana. There have been counted in the road of Kingston, eighty Spanish vessels, all under their proper flag; in that of Curacao sixty, and at Trinidad more than forty. The commerce employed above four hundred vessels, which cleared out in Spanish ports for some French or neutral colony, whither they never went. On their return they presented French papers, the falsehood of which, though evident, was never either punished or investigated.

'Porto-Cavello alone employed in this commerce one hundred vessels, which exported in 1801, as appears by the register of the customs to the value of 1,004,636 dollars.

'The indulgence of the custom-house officers to the pretended destination of vessels, was extended also to the cargoes, a considerable portion of which they allowed to pass without distinction and without duties. From my own observation, and the testimony of persons, whom I have no reason to suspect of exaggaration, I estimate the value of this favouritism at a third of each cargo. This sum being added to the above enumeration, enhances the amount to about 1,300,000 dollars.

'These exports are still far from exhibiting the extent of this clandestine commerce: the cash that accompanied these cargoes, and the credits obtained by the Spanish merchants being included, the importation of dry goods exceeded by more than one half the value of exported produce.

'During the same year of 1801, the Spaniards had no neutral or friendly colony, to which they could legally resort, except Guadaloupe, the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish possessions, were occupied by the English, St. Domingo had been declared in a state of revolt by the government of Caraccas, and all intercourse prohibited. It became therefore necessary that all vessels going to Jamaica, Curacao, or Trinidad should clear out for Guadaloupe. Hence the custom-house registers at Porto-Cavello, exhibited the marks of an active and important commerce between that colony and Terra-Firma; while the customs of Gaudaloupe made no mention of any arrival from Porto-Cavello.

'Habit had rendered this commerce so natural, that the destination of vessels for Jamaica and Curacao, on their arrival from those places, was openly mentioned. The books of the customs alone declared that all this intercourse subsisted with Gaudaloupe.—The merchant and the planter, the public officer and the plebeian, were indiscriminately engaged in these expeditions, with the same security as if in full peace with England.

'The English merchants, confiding in the punctuality of the Spaniards with regard to these engagements, formed immence credits, so that the produce and cash which came from Terra-Firma, were not sufficient to purchase the merchandise accumulated in the English stores. This commerce acquired from these facilities an astonishing extent and activity.

'Did the Spanish government believe itself incompetent to destroy and punish this criminal abuse; or did it tolerate these to avoid greater evils? the question remains undecided. The fact is, that these con-

nections of the Spanish Americans with the enemy ceased only with the war. It was not until after the return of peace, and by virtue of an order from the king, that a judicial inquiry was instituted concerning those who had taken part in that commerce.'

Contraband Trade.

'There was not a Spanish possession in America where smuggling was not practised. The merchandise from the mother country arrived so overcharged with duties and expences, and the colonies of other nations could furnish the same articles at such inferior prices, that a profit remained to the contraband trader which induced him to defy fiscal laws and all their agents. In no part of America was the contraband traffic more actively carried on than in Terra-Firma.'

Contraband Trade with Jamaica.

'St. Domingo, in the time of its prosperity, was the emporium of Havanna, Vera-Cruz, Guatimala, Carthagena, and Venezuela. Not a week passed without the arrival of four or five small vessels at at Cape Town or Port-au-Prince, each with 20 or 25,000 dollars, in cash, to purchase European merchandise. Articles from France were bought by the Spaniards in preference to those of other nations. Their quality and price obtained a preference which banished every idea of resorting to Jamaica for supplies: notwithstanding the great proximity of some places which I shall notice. It was after the disastrous events of St. Domingo, that Jamaica became the general magazine of the Spaniards from the gulph of Mexico.—It must be asserted to the credit of the English merchants and the British government, that they employed means to support the lucrative branch of commerce, which have never occurred to the French merchants. The latter relied on the goodness and cheapness of their merchandise; waited patiently for the Spaniard, sold to him for cash, and left to him all the risk of introducing the articles into his own country. The English, on the contrary, allow the Spaniards a credit, and often carry the merchandise to them, or escort their vessels. This last manœuvre has been observed since the peace of 1802. Spanish cruisers have, since the conclusion of the war, resumed their functions as *guarda-costas*; the English, on the other hand, established armed vessels on the same coasts to drive away the Spanish cruisers, and protect the contraband traders. This protection was so active, that about the middle of 1803, the Spanish vessels employed to watch the smugglers did not dare to leave the harbours, or, when they left them, took particular care not to keep too near shore.'

Contraband Trade with Curaçao.

'The island of Curaçao, situate about 12 degrees north latitude, and 72 west longitude from the meridian of Paris, owes its importance and its commerce to its vicinity o Terra-Firma, and, as has been observed in the beginning of this chapter, Terra-Firma is in return indebted to Curaçao for its first attentions to agriculture.

'The Dutch are careful to keep this market always well supplied with merchandise suited to the wants of the Spaniards, and the sale is very considerable. The ports from which vessels leave Terra-Firma for Curaçao, are Coro, Porto-Cavello, and Guayra: the cargoes consist of hides, indigo, coffee and sugar, but are rarely equal to the amount of the purchases, which they make at the island in return: the deficiency is made up in money, which they lay out in contraband goods. It seldom happens that the cargoes produce at Curaçao more than five or six thousand dollars each, while the cargo purchased in return generally exceeds ten thousand. If the exportation of produce should continue prohibited, and that of animals only be permitted, cattle alone must furnish to the contraband trader a pretext for going to Curaçao; for this island, having no agriculture, has occasion neither for mules nor horses. But the number of cattle required being limited to the consumption of fifteen thousand persons, it will be necessary to export cash for nearly the whole of the purchases: the departures from Terra-Firma, and the arrivals must therefore be clandestine, or it must appear that the touching at Curaçao was occasioned by accident.'

With Trinidad.

'Trinidad, by the peace of Amiens passed into the hands of the English. It is situated at the eastern extremity of Terra-Firma, from which it is only four leagues distant, and is the natural magazine and resort where the contraband traders of Cumane, Barcelona, Margaretta and Guiana made their purchases.

'The position of this island is singularly favourable to this commerce. The Spanish coasts, extensive, solitary, defenceless, and to leeward, offer both to the Englishman and the Spaniard the greatest facility for prosecuting it.

'The gulph of Paria, which washes the

western part of Trinidad, receives the waters of the river Guarapiche, which penetrates the province of Cumana. By this river animals for labour and for the shambles are brought from Terra-Firma to Trinidad; and through the same channel all the contraband articles consumed in this province can ascend with perfect convenience, or may be landed at several points without the least danger. In general, the cargoes which are destined for Barcelona proceed up this river: they are thence distributed to Caraccas and other cities. The mouths of the river Oronoko, which cross the gulph of Paria, from south and north, and which are compelled by Trinidad to discharge into the sea by the dragon mouths, open to this island the commerce of Guiana, whither the surplus goes by the river Apure to Barquisimeto, Truxillo, Varinas, Merida, &c.

'A great number of persons are employed, both at sea and shore, to prevent this illicit trade. The orders of the king direct that one brig, six schooners, and six sloops, well armed, shall continually coast from the months of the Oronoko to cape de la Vela. At the time of my writing there are only four schooners, distributed between Porto-Cavello, Cumana and Guiana; and six sloops which do not go out of the road of Porto-Cavello, but cost as much for the support of their crews as if they were in full activity.

'In the actual state of things, a contraband trader must be very unfortunate to meet one of these schooners. They only keep the sea at intervals sufficiently short and rare, and they must guard an extent of three hundred leagues of coast, which every where furnish suitable points for debarkation. Nor would his misfortune be without remedy, since by sacrificing one part of the cargo, it is not difficult for a Spaniard to save the other. A stranger would not be permitted to compound, or, if he should, the transaction would cost much more.

'The dangers on shore would be infinitely greater than those at sea if wretchedness and vice had not rendered the vigilance and severity of the guards a commodity that only requires purchasers. The conditions of the bargain are neither so easy nor so moderate in the harbours as in the country. Restrained by the presence and watchfulness of custom-house officers, the fear of being discharged renders the deputies more circumspect, without rendering them more honest.

'The guards are formed into detachments, from which men are taken for established posts on the coast and in the country, also for patrols.

Manner of Smuggling.

'There are three modes much practised in the contraband trade. In the first, the vessel enters the harbour and an arrangement is made with the guard for landing the most precious and the least bulky articles during the night. It would be impolitic and hazardous to discharge every thing clandestinely, even when it were practicable, for it is necessary that the declaration, or entry, made at the custom-house, should contain some articles which may justify the voyage. These bargains are effected very easily, and with little expence, by the Spaniard who is accustomed to them.'

'The second manner is, to obtain from those employed in the custom-house an abatement in measurement, weight, quantity, or valuation. It is not difficult, by this expedient, to save the duties on a third or a half of the cargo, without the knowledge of the principal officers. The bribes and excessive fees, form a considerable part of the expences attending this negociation; presents make up the balance. But these two methods can be employed only under the Spanish flag: for every foreign flag is repulsed from the port by cannonry, excepting in those rare cases when the circumstance of war render it necessary to impose silence on the prohibitory laws.

'The third manner is to unload the contraband goods on a part of the coast distant from frequented ports and to carry them by land to the place of their destination. This method, more decided and direct than the two former, is also the most dangerous. A risk is hazarded, not only of being taken by the guards, but of suffering damages more or less considerable.

'Previous to the departure of the ship for the island where the purchase is to be made, the point of the coast must be chosen where the unlading is to take place; and about the time of return, a sufficient number of men and beasts of burden must attend on the spot, to transport the cargo to the appointed town. The proprietor does not behold his merchandises from the moment of debarkation until he receives them in his magazines. The care of avoiding the guards on the roads, or of corrupting such as by chance they may meet, is left entirely to men who are paid moderately.

'Distances of twenty, thirty, and fifty leagues are traversed in the constant dread

of surprise. Forests, rivers, marshes, every thing is crossed according to the season and the dangers, which must be avoided rather than braved. The least uncommon movement which the conductors of the contraband goods perceive in the guards, keeps them for whole weeks in the bosoms of the forests, living merely on wild fruits. They never resume their route unless all the motives for fear are dissipated. In short, after more or less delay, the proprietor beholds the merchandise arrive in the same state that he delivered it. Struck with the constancy and and fidelity of the conductors, in such cases were unfaithfulness could not be brought before the tribunals, I have regarded them as prodigies, until examples have taught me that the injured always constitutes himself a judge, and sometimes more, in his own cause. It is this, perhaps, which has contributed to gain the smuggler the blind protection which no Spaniard, rich or poor refuses him. A vessel driven by a storm on the Spanish coasts is robbed and plundered by the country people, if the cargo is covered by legal papers: they succour and protect it, if contraband.

'In the first case, they save the effects to appropriate them to themselves; in the second, to hide them, to keep them from the revenue, and to restore them to the proprietor. The government, which in vain enacts the several laws to obstruct this propensity, incessantly invokes the authority of the church to make this considered as a sin which nobody will consider as a fault. Decrees of the king renewed and published at intervals in homilies, order the bishops to announce to the faithful, that smuggling is a mortal sin, which cleaves both to those who favour it, and to those who engage in it; that denunciation is a duty, the neglect of which would be a heinous sin. In short, the confessors are bound to refuse absolution to every smuggler who does not restore to the king the duties of which he has defrauded him. There is no time worse employed than that which the priest spends in making this publication; for there is no act in the whole ecclesiastical liturgy which makes less impression on the Spaniard.'

Travels in America, performed in 1806, for the purpose of exploring the rivers Allegany, Monagahella, Ohio, and Mississippi, and ascertaining the produce and condition of their banks and vicinity. By Thomas Ashe, Esq. 3 vols 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Travels in Turkey, Italy, Russia, in 1803.—6, with an account of some of the Greek Islands; by T. Macgill, 2 vols, 9s.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER

OR,

Records of Literature.

August, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Biography.

Dr. Watkins is printing two new editions of his Scripture Biography, with considerable improvements and additions; one of them is in duodecimo, for schools, as before; and the other a handsome octavo volume, printed in a large type, for the use of families.

The life of Romney, by Mr. Hayley, is nearly finished. This is expected to be an interesting work, that will tend to make that eminent painter more universally known; he to whom Mr. Hayley has already paid so classical a tribute of affection. Mr. Isaac Peach, one of the painter's earliest pupils, has lately gained the first prize given by the English school.

Botany.

Mr. John White, Gardener to the Dublin Society in their gardens at Glassnevin, proposes to publish in 8vo. a Treatise on the Indigenous Grasses of Ireland, consisting of upwards of eighty species, systematically arranged, with their descriptions, their Latin and English names, and their generic and specific names in the Irish language, their common Irish names, their natural places of growth, their uses at meadow or pasture grasses, either separate or mixed, with all their other particulars. The Treatise will contain two plates, one shewing a spiked and the other a panicled grass.

The same gentleman proposes to publish a Catalogue of Generic and Specific Names in the Irish language for all the trees, shrubs, herbaceous and cryptogamic plants which have been found indigenous in Ireland. It will also contain the principle, uses and the manner of the use of each, for four hundred years past, as recorded in the native language of that country. Mr. White observes, that every country in Europe, except Ireland, can boast of having Generic and Specific Botanical names in its native tongue: though perhaps the Irish language is one of the most copious and expressive in the world.

Education.

A member of the University of Oxford has projected a small work entitled "The Essentials of English Grammar," on a practical plan; for the use of Classical and French schools. In this work he has laid a foundation for Classical and French literature, without violating the purity of the English language. It also contains such rules to distinguish the parts of speech, and such a guide to parsing, as are not to be found elsewhere.

Fine Arts.

The subscribers to Wild's Select Views of Canterbury Cathedral, and the public in general, are informed, that a corresponding collection of twelve picturesque views of the exterior and interior of the Cathedral of York, accompanied by geometrical plans, and an historical and descriptive letter-press, is in preparation by the same author; intended to be published compleat in itself, but in a uniform manner with the former work, in order to unite with it into one volume, illustrative of the architectural effect of the two metropolitical cathedrals of England.

The plates in this publication will be carefully engraved in aquatinta, and consist of, as follow:

1 A general View under the N. W. aspect.
3 The West front.
3 The Nave.
4 The Trancept.
5 The South Wing of ditto.
6 The South Front.
7 Exterior of the Chapter-house.
8 Interior of ditto.
9 The Choirs
10 The South Aisle.
11 The Chapel of our Lady.
12 The East Front.

With a general plan laid down to scale from actual measurement, and a plan of the undercroft, with the capitals of its columns, and other details; the whole of which, already completed in etching, may be inspected, and subscribers' names received, at Taylor's Architectural Library, where the original drawings, exhibiting the intended effect of the plates, may likewise be seen.

The usual mode of receiving a subscription for similar works, and of assuring their delivery at a specific time, will for the proposed Prints be dispensed with, and no part of payment required until its completion, which will be effected as speedily as the editor's care and exertion to render it creditatable to himself and satisfactory to the public will permit; it will then be delivered, with a list of subscribers, in boards, at the following prices:

To the Subscribers to the Select Views of Canterbury Cathedral, prior to Dec, 31, 1808.

Plain Impressions	£ 2	2	0
Coloured ditto	4	4	0
Proofs	3	13	6

Non Subscribers.

Plain Impressions	3	3	0
Coloured ditto	5	5	0
Proofs	4	14	6

And to the purchasers of the two works at the completion of the latter,

Plain Impressions ..... £	5	5	6
Coloured ditto	10	0	0
Proofs	9	9	0

As etched outlines of the Cathedral already published have been greatly in request, persons desirous of possessing the views of York, in that state, may be accommodated, by applying at the above-mentioned place; where complete sets, including plans, &c. printed, for colouring, on the best drawing cartridge paper, are now on sale at two guineas each, the purchasers to be entitled to the letter-press when published; but as the demand for etchings of Canterbury cathedral was unexpected, but few were originally struck off, which are all exhausted.

The publication of Canterbury cathedral, above alluded to, to which the present will form an appropriate counterpart, contains, besides a general plan, and one of the crypt, with its highly curious capitals, the following twelve perspective views: accompained by historical and descriptive letter press, printed in atlas quarto.

1 The S. W. aspect.
2 The Nave.
3 The Western Trancept.
4 The Martyrdom.
5 The Cloisters.
6 The Choir.
7 Western Part of the South Aisle.
8 Eastern Part of ditto.
9 The Eastern Trancept.
10 Exterior of the Baptistery.
11 The Trinity Chapel.
12 Exterior of the East End.

Price in boards Prints 3l. 3s. Proofs 4l. 14s. 6d. Coloured Impressions 5l. 5s.

Jurisprudence.

Mr. Sergeant Williams is about to publish a new edition of Sir Edward

Saunder's Reports of Pleadings and Cases in the Court of King's Bench, in the reign of Charles the Second, accompanied with notes and references. It will be printed in two volumes, royal 8vo.

Medicine.

Dr. George Alley, of Cork, has nearly ready for the press, Observations on the Hydrargyria, or that peculiar species of eruptive disease which arises from the exhibition of mercury, to be illustrated with coloured engravings. This publication will contain all the information on this singular and interesting disease, which the observations of those gentlemen whose attention has been particularly directed to the subject, have afforded; besides what the author was enabled to collect during an attendance of more than six years, in the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin.

Dr. Reid, the author of the Reports of Diseases inserted regularly in the Monthly Magazine, intends to collect those which have appeared into a small volume, to be published early in the Winter, printed uniformly with his Treatise on Consumption.

A new edition of Clarke's Observations on Diseases in Long Voyages is in the press.

Miscellaneous.

Soon will appear Parliamentary Logic; to which will be subjoined Two Speeches delivered in the House of Commons of Ireland, and other Pieces; by the Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton; with an appendix, containing Considerations on the Corn Laws, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. never before published.

The Flowers of Literature for the year 1807. is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Swift's Works in nineteen volumes octavo, is now under the care of Mr. John Nichols. It will contain many new articles, and a head of Swift, taken from a cast made immediately after his death.

Novels.

Mrs. Sleath, author of the Orphan of the Rhine, has put to press a novel, entitled, The Bristol Heiress, or the Errors of Education.

Philology.

A new edition of Hephestio's Treatise on the various Greek Metres, corrected from the authority of several MSS. and accompanied with copious notes and illustrations, is now printing at the Clarendon Press.

A Portuguese and English dictionary in a pocket size, abridged from Vieyra and others, will be published speedily.

Poetry.

The Rev. Johnson Grant will shortly publish The Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, in three parts.

A new edition of Pultenham's Art of Poetry is in the press, edited by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. F.R.S.

Theology.

The Rev. Dr. Williams's long promised Essay on the Equity of Divine Government and Sovereignty of Divine Grace, is expected to appear in the course of a month. Among other important disquisitions it will contain an examination of the latitudinarian hypothesis of indeterminate redemption, and the Antinomian notion of the divine decrees being the rule of human conduct.

Dr. William Smith, late Chief Justice of Cape Breton, has in the press Theological thoughts on God, the Creation, Fall and Redemption of Man, God's Dealings with Man from the Creation to the Consummation of all things; in an octavo volume.

Topography.

The second volume of the History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray, a great part of which was consumed by fire, has been resumed, and may be expected in the course of next winter.

In a short time will be published the commencement of a work entitled a Geographical, Historical, and Political view of Spain and Portugal, from the earliest authentic accounts to the present period, by Alexander Beaumont, Esq. It will be continued in numbers published every fortnight until completed, price 1s. each. The first number is to contain a view of Cadiz, and views and portraits will be continued through the work.

Travels.

An edition of Pococke's Travels in the East, in three quarto volumes, will be published in October.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.

Thoughts on Tillage and the Corn Laws. 2s.

Biography.

The Life of the Apostle Paul, as related in Scripture, but in which his Epistles are inserted in that Part of the History to which they are supposed respectively to belong; with select Notes, critical Explanations, &c. relating to Persons and Places, and a Map of the Countries in which the Apostle travelled. By Joseph Gurney Bevan. 8vo. pp. 438. pr. 4s. 6d. W. Phillips.

The author's design is to exhibit a life of St. Paul, by extracting, and arranging in chronological order, those passages in the Acts and the Epistles which relate to that Apostle; and to introduce his Epistles at those periods of his life when they are thought to have been written. He has also added notes on the text; some his own, others from various commentators; and has prefixed a map of the countries through which the Apostle travelled. The following extract from the preface shows the intention of Mr. B. and explains in some degree the manner in which he has accomplished it.

'A few things seem proper to be suggested to the reader, as a preface to this work, on various accounts; and on no one more than this, that he may not be disappointed in his expectation. It does not profess to be a complete commentary, even on that portion of scripture which it comprehends, and over which it is hoped it may throw some light; but it will probably, at least, impart to some readers a portion of the entertainment which the compiler has found in the selection and arrangement; and possibly, to not a few, some information, and, what would still be better, some instruction. To the learned indeed, not much information may be given; but such are desired to bear in mind, that it is principally for those who do not assume that title, that the compilation is made. It may, however, be of some assistance to the tyro, even in learning, and may induce him to let those writers, whom an author of the last century calls The Sacred Classics, have their due share in his attention.

'On the manner of the execution of my design, I neither ought nor need to say much. I would however hint at one or two particulars. In copying the annotations of others, I have generally done it literally. But I have

sometimes abridged them; and here and there I have changed an expression, in order to avoid a too frequent recurrence of the Sacred Name: believing that where it is often and familiary used, there is a danger of taking it into the mouth without reverence. I do not know that those, who may incline to compare my quotations with the originals, will find many deviations which may not be referred to one of these causes.

'As to the nameless notes, I wish they may bear the scrutiny of those who are better biblical critics than myself. The few Greek words may generally be omitted by the English reader, without perceiving any chasm in the connexion or the sense.' pref. pp. 3. 4.

We extract Mr. B—'s account of the State of Society, and the Roman Empire, at the period of the Apostles' Travels, which facilitated his labours and the spread of the Gospel.

'There is one circumstance, useful to be kept in view, if we desire to enter into the historical parts of the New Testament with the same spirit, with which we can read and comprehend the histories of modern events. This circumstance is the political state of the countries which were the scenes of the recorded transactions. It should then be known, or adverted to, that scarcely a country mentioned in the following narrative, was not, at the time of Paul, subject to the Roman power, and governed either by deputies sent from Rome, or by native or other princes, who held their respective thrones at the will of the Roman emperor. The Herods and Agrippa were of the latter kind, if not Aretas the Arabian. The dominion of Rome being thus absolute and extensive, it is no wonder that the privilege of being a Roman citizen, or as we should say, free of Rome, should be so useful to Paul as we find it was. This privilege of citizenship, at first confined no doubt to the inhabitants of the city, had been gradually extended to those of other towns and countries: generally as a reward for some service done to the Roman state,

'But though Rome was thus the mistress of the most civilized parts of the world; she had not in overturning the former governments, overturned or effaced their language. The Greeks, before the Romans, had overrun many of the same regions by force of arms. In many they had planted colonies. Instances of the latter mode of disseminating their customs and language are frequent in history; and Alexander, usually stiled the Great, is a notable example of a successful invader. His vast empire however did not survive its short lived master; but, though it was divided, and the parts variously shifted from one chieftain to another, it was still divided among Greeks, and their admirable language gained ground in the regions and kingdoms of the East. When Rome, in turn, assumed the dominion of those countries, she admired the arts and the learning of the people whom she had subjected; their language was become a general one, not in Greece alone, but in Asia Minor, in Syria, and even Egypt; and the great men of Rome were obliged to study it, not only as an accomplishment, but to render themselves the more qualified to hold the foreign governments, after which so many of them aspired. And it is more than merely propable, that this general diffusion of the Greek tongue contributed, not a little, as a means, to faciliate the labours of our Apostle and the spread of the gospel.

'Nor did conquered Greece dictate to her conquerors in language only: she was also their instructress in religion: if that name may be applied to almost childish superstition, and "abominable idolatry." It was indeed the practice of the Romans to enrol, in their long catalogue of gods, those of the conquered nations; but with those of Greece they had long been familiar, and seem to have been particularly enamoured. But in this dismal state of Roman religion, there was not yet found that which completes the evil of bigotry and superstition; and exhibits human pride, whatever may be the creed of the country, in its most malignant aspect. The Roman emperors had not yet, like Nebuchadnezzar and Antiochus Epiphanes,—had not yet begun to persecute men for their religion. Thus, I mention as another means, which tended to prevent obstructions to the religion of Christ, and allowed it time to take root and to be firmly established. In both cases the superintending care of its divine author must be referred to as the cause.' pp. v.—viii.

An Authentic Narrative of the Causes which led to the death of

Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in North America. By Joshua Hett Smith, Esq. Embellished with an accurate likeness of Major André, from a drawing by himself—A map of North America, and a print of the monument erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. 8vo. 8s.

Memoirs of Generals Pichegru and Moreau. By Lewis Fauche Borel, Esq. Prisoner in the Temple for thirty-three months. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Life of Lord Viscount Nelson. By T. O. Churchill. Illustrated by fifteen engravings of its most striking and memorable incidents. Royal 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Itinerant, or genuine Memoirs of an Actor. By S. W. Kiley. 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

Botany.

An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany. By Edward Smith, M.A. F.R.S. &c. President of the Linnæan Society. 8vo. pp. 560. pr. 14s. Longman. White.

In the preface, the author informs us, that his design is to offer an introductory publication, easy, comprehensive, and adapted to general use.

A Dedication to the Bishop of Durham commences the work. In the preface, which follows the dedication, Dr. S. treats in a luminous and very extensive manner on the advantages resulting from an acquaintance with Botanical science.

The following are the subjects of the chapters.

Chap. I. Distinctions between animals, vegetables, and fossils.—On the vital principle assential to the two former.

II. Definition of natural history, and particularly Botany.—Of the general texture of plants.

III. Of the cuticle or epidermis.

IV. Of the cellular integument.

V. Of the bark.

VI. Of the wood.

VII. Of the medulla or pith.

VIII. Of the sap vessels, and source of the sap; with Mr. Knights's theory of vegetation.

IX. Of the sap, and insensible perspiration.

X. Of the secreted fluids of plants. Graftings. Heat of the vegetable body.

XI. The process of vegetation. Use of the cotyledons.

XII. Of the root, and its different kinds.

XIII. Different kinds of stems and stalks of plants.

XIV. Of buds.

XV. Of leaves, their situation, insertions, surfaces, and various forms.

XVI. Of the functions of leaves.

XVII. Of the several kinds of fulchras or appendages of a plant.

XVIII. Of the inflorescence, or mode of flowering, and its various forms.

XIX. Of the flower and fruit.

XX. Of the peculiar functions of the stems and pistils, with the experiments and observations of Linnæus and others on that subject.

XXI. On the diseases of plants, particularly as illustrative of their vital principle.

XXII. Of the systematical arragement of plants. Natural and artificial methods. Genera, species and varieties. Nomenclature.

XXIII. Explanation of the Linnæan artificial system.

XXIV. Illustrations of the Linnæan classes and orders.

The work is illustrated by fifteen engravings. We shall extract the first chapter as a specimen.

"Those who with a philosophical eye have contemplated the productions of Nature, have all, by common consent, divided them into thee great classes, called the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral or Fossil Kingdoms. These terms are still in general use, and the most superficial observer must be struck with their propriety. The application of them seems at first sight perfectly easy, and in general it is so. Difficulties occur to those only who look very deeply into the subject.

"Animals have an organized structure

which regularly unfolds itself, and is nourished and supported by air and food; they consequently possess life, and are subject to death; they are moreover endowed with sensation, and with spontaneous, as well as voluntary, motion.

'Vegetables are organized, supported by air and food, endowed with life and subject to death as well as animals. They have in some instances spontaneous, though we know not that they have voluntary, motion. They are sensible to the action of nourishment, air, and light, and either thrive or languish according to the wholesome or hurtful application of these stimulants. This is evident to all who have ever seen a plant growing in a climate, soil, or situation, not suitable to it. Those who have ever gathered a rose, know but too well how soon it withers; and the familiar application of its fate to that of human life and beauty, is not more striking to the imagination than philosophically and literally true. The sensitive plant is a more astonishing example of the capability of vegetables to be acted upon as living bodies. Other instances of the same kind we shall hereafter have occasion to mention.

'The spontaneous movements of plants are almost as readily to be observed as their living principle. The general direction of their branches, and especially of the upper surface of their leaves, though repeatedly disturbed, to the light; the unfolding and closing of their flowers at stated times, or according to unfavourable circumstances, with some still more curious particulars to be explained in the sequel of this work, are actions undoubtedly depending on their vital principle, and are performed with the greater facility in proportion as that principle is in its greatest vigour. Hence arises a question whether Vegetables are endowed with sensation. As they possess life, irritability and motion, spontaneously directing their organs to what is natural and beneficial to them, and flourishing according to their success in satisfying their wants, may not the exercise of their vital functions be attended with some degree of sensation, however low, and some consequent share of happiness? Such a supposition accords with all the best ideas we can form of the Divine Creator nor could the consequent uneasiness which plants must suffer, no doubt in a very low degree likewise, from the depredations of animals, bear any comparison with their enjoyment on the whole. However this may be, the want of sensation is most certainly not to be proved with regard to Vegetables, and therefore of no use as a practical means of distinguishing them, in doubtful cases, from Animals.

'Some philosophers have made a locomotive power particularly characteristic of Animals, not being aware of the true nature of those half animated beings called Corals and Corallines, which are fixed, as immoveably as any plants, to the bottom of the sea, while indeed many living vegetables swim around them, unattached to the soil, and nourished by the water in which they float. Some have characterized Animals as nourished by their internal, and Vegetables by their external surface, the latter having no such thing as an internal stomach. This is ingenious and tolerably correct; but the proofs of it must fail with respect to those minute and simply-constructed animals the Polypes, and the lower tribes of Worms, whose feelers, put forth into the water, seem scarcely different from roots seeking their food in the earth, and some of which may be turned inside out, like a glove, without any disturbance of their ordinary functions. The most satisfactory remark I have for a long time met with on this difficult subject is that of M. Mirbel, in his "Traité d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Végétales, a work I shall often have occasion to quote. He observes, vol. I. p. 19, "that plants alone, have a power of deriving nourishment, though not indeed exclusively, from inorganic matter, mere earths, salts or airs, substances certainly incapable of serving as food for animals, the latter only feeding on what is or has been organized matter, either of a vegetable or animal nature. So that it should seem to be the office of vegetable life alone to transform dead matter into organized living bodies." This idea appears to me so just that I have in vain sought for any exception to it.

'Let us however descend from these philosophical speculations to purposes of practical utility. It is sufficient for the young student of Natural History to know, that in every case in which he can be in doubt whether he has found a plant or one of the lower orders of animals, the simple experiment of burning will decide the question. The smell of a burnt bone, coralline, or other animal substance, is so peculiar that it can never be mistaken, nor does any known vegetable give out the same odour.

'The Mineral Kingdom can never be confounded with the other two. Fossils are masses of mere dead unorganized matter, subject to the laws of chemistry alone; growing indeed, or increasing by the mechanical addition of extraneous substances, or by the laws of chemical

attraction, but not fed by nourishment taken into an organized structure. Their curious crystallization bears some resemblance to organization, but performs none of its functions, nor is any thing like a vital principle to be found in this department of Nature.

'If it be asked what is this vital principle, so essential to animals and vegetables, but of which fossils are destitute, we must own our complete ignorance. We know it, as we know its Omnipotent Author, by its effects.

'Perhaps in the fossil kingdom heat may be equivalent to a vital principle; but heat is not the vital principle of organized bodies, though probably a consequence of that principle.

'Living bodies of animals and plants produce heat; and this phænomeon has not, I think, been entirely explained on any chemical principles, though in fossils the production of heat is in most cases tolerably well accounted for. In animals it seems to have the closest possible connexion with the vital energy. But the effects of this vital energy are still more stupendous in the operations constantly going on in every organized body, from our own elaborate frame to the humblest moss or fungus. Those different fluids, so fine and transparent, separated from each other by membranes as fine, which compose the eye, all retain their proper situations (though each fluid individually is perpetually removed and renewed) for sixty, eighty, or an hundred years, or more, while *life* remains. So do the infinitely small vessels of an almost invisible insect, the fine and pellucid tubes of a plant, all hold their destined fluids, conveying or changing them according to fixed laws, but never permitting them to run into confusion, so long as the vital principle animates their various forms. But no sooner does *death* happen, than, without any alteration of structure, any apparent change in their *material* configuration, all is reversed. The eye looses its form and brightness; its membranes let go their contents, which mix in confusion and thenceforth yield to the laws of chemistry alone. Just so it happens, sooner or later, to the other parts of the animal as well as vegetable frame. Chemical changes, putrefaction and destruction immediately follow the total privation of life, the importance of which becomes instantly evident when it is no more. I humbly conceive therefore, that if the human understanding can, in any case, flatter itself with obtaining, in the natural world, a glimpse of the *immediate agency* of the Deity, it is in the contemplation of this *vital principle*, which seems independent of material organization, and an impulse of his own divine energy.'

Practical Botany, being a new illustration of the genera of plants. By Robert John Thornton M.D. vol. I. 1l.

Chemistry.

A new System of Chemical Philosophy. By John Dalton. part I. 7s.

Commerce.

Minutes of Evidence, taken at the Bar of the Lord's House of Parliament, on the Petitions against the Orders in Council. 3s. 6d.

Drama.

Illustrations of Shakspeare, and of Ancient Manners: with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare; on the Collection of Popular Tales entitled Gesta Romanorum; and on the English Morris-Dance. By Francis Douce. 2 vols. 8vo. pr.1l.16s. Longman and Co.

An extract from Mr. Douce's Preface will supply our account of this work.

'The readers of Shakspeare may be properly divided into three classes. The first, as they travel through the text, appeal to each explanation of a word or passage as it occurs. The second, read a large portion of the text, or perhaps the whole, uninterruptedly, and then consult the notes; and the third reject the illustrations altogther. Of these the second appear to be the most rational. The last, with all their affectation, are probably the least learned, but will undoubtedly remain so; and it may be justly remarked on this occasion, in the language of the writer who has best illustrated the principles of taste, that "the pride of

science is always meek and humble compared with the pride of ignorance." He, who at this day can entirely comprehend the writings of Shakspeare without the aid of a comment, and frequently of laborious illustration, may be said to possess a degree of inspiration almost commensurate with that of the great bard himself. Mr. Steevens has indeed summed up every necessary argument in his assertion that "if Shakspeare is worth reading, he is worth explaining; and the researches used for so valuable and elegant a purpose, merit the thanks of genius and candour, not the satire of prejudice and ignorance."

'The indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Steevens, Malone, Tyrwhitt, and Mason, will ever be duly appreciated by the true and zealous admirers of Shakspeare's pages. If the name of a celebrated critic and moralist be not included on this occasion, it is because he was certainly unskilled in the knowledge of obsolete customs and expressions. His explanatory notes therefore are, generally speaking, the most controvertible of any; but no future editor will discharge his duty to the public who shall omit a single sentence of this writer's masterly preface, or of his sound and tasteful characters of the plays of Shakspeare. Of all the commentators Dr. Warburton was surely the worst. His sentiments indeed have been seldom exhibited in modern editions but for the purpose of confuting them.

'The wide dispersion of those materials which are essential to the illustration of inquiries like the present, will necessarily frustrate every endeavour at perfection; a circumstance that alone should teach every one discussing these difficult and obscure subjects, to speak of them with becoming diffidence. The present writer cannot flatter himself that he has uniformly paid a strict attention to this rule; the ardour of conjecture may have sometimes led him, in common with others, to forget the precepts he had himself laid down.

'It may be thought by some, and even with great justice, that several of the corrections are trifling and unimportant; but even these may perhaps be endured wherever it shall be manifest that their object, and it is hoped their effect, has been to remove error and establish truth; a matter undoubtedly of some consequence in the school of criticism. One design of these volumes has been to augment the knowledge of our popular customs and antiquities, in which respect alone the writings of Shakspeare have suggested better hints, and furnished ampler materials than those of any one besides. Other digressions too have been introduced, as it was conceived that they might operate in diminishing that tedium which usually results from an attention to matters purely critical, and that whilst there was almost a certainty of supplying some amusement; there might even be a chance of conveying instruction. Sometimes there has been a necessity for stepping in between two contending critics; and for showing, as in the case of many other disputes, that both parties are in the wrong.

'At the end of every play in which a fool or clown is introduced there will be found particular and discriminative notice of a character which some may regard as by no means unworthy of such attention.

'The Dissertations, which accompany this work will, it is hoped, not be found misplaced nor altogether uninteresting. The subject of the first of them, though often introduced into former notes on the plays of Shakspeare and other dramatic writers, had been but partially and imperfectly illustrated. The *Gesta Romanorum*, to which *The Merchant of Venice* has been so much indebted for the construction of its story, had, it is true, been already disserted on by Mr. Warton with his accustomed elegance; but it will be found that he had by no means exhausted the subject. The *morris-dance*, so frequently alluded to in our old plays, seemed to require and deserve additional researches.'

The following extracts will present a specimen of the author's style, and mode of treating his subjects.

'*Twelfth Night.*

'Act V. Scene 1.

'PRIEST. A contract of eternal bond of love
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by interchangement of your rings;
And all the ceremony of this compact
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.

'It will be necessary, for the better illustration of these lines, to connect them with what Olivia had said to Sebastian at the end of the preceding act:

'Now go with me, and with this holyman,
Into the chantry by: there *before him*
And underneath the consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith;
That my most jealous and too doubtful soul
May live at peace. He shall conceal it
Whiles you are willing; it shall come to note
What time we will our *celebration* keep
According to my birth.

'Now the whole has been hitherto regarded as relating to *an actual marriage* that had been solemnized between the parties; whereas it is manifest that nothing more is meant than a *betrothing*, *affiancing*, or *promise of future marriage*, anciently distinguished by the name of *espousals*, a term which was for a long time confounded with *matrimony*, and at length came exclusively to denote it. The form of betrothing at church in this country, has not been handed down to us in any of its ancient ecclesiastical service books; but it is to be remembered that Shakspeare is here making use of foreign materials, and the ceremony is preserved in a few of the French and Italian rituals.

'The custom of betrothing appears to have been known in ancient time to almost all the civilized nations among whom marriage was considered as a sacred engagement. Our northern ancestors were well acquainted with it. With them the process was as follows: 1. *Procatio* or wooing. 2. *Impetratio*, or demanding of the parents or guardian. 3. The conditions of the contract. All these were sealed by joining the right hands; by a certain form of words, and a confirmation before witnesses. The length of the time between espousals and marriage was uncertain, and governed by the convenience of the parties; it generally extended to a few months. Sometimes in cases of necessity, such as the parties living in different countries, and where the interference of proxies had been necessary, the time was protracted to three years. The contract of the affiancing party was called *handsaul*; (whence our *hansel*) of the agreeing party, *handfastening*. See Thorlacius "De borealium veterum matrimonio," 1785, 4to. pp. 33. 42. Vincent de Beauvais, a writer of the 13th century, in his "Speculum historiale," lib. ix. c. 70, has defined *espousals* to be *a contract of future marriage*, made either by a simple promise, by earnest or security given, by a ring, or by an oath. During the same period, and the following centuries, we may trace several other modes of betrothing, some of which it may be worth while to describe more at large.

'I. The interchangement of rings—Thus in Chaucer's "Troilus and Cresseide," book 5.

'Soone after this they spake of sondry
As fill to purpose of this aventure, [things
And playing *enterchaungeden her rings*
Of which I cannot tellen no scripture.
But well I wot, a broche of gold and
assure
In which a rubie set was like an herte
Creseide him yave, and stacke it on his
sherte.'

'When espousals took place at church, rings were also interchanged. According to the ritual of the Greek church, the priest first placed the rings on the fingers of the parties who afterwards exchanged them. Sometimes the man only gave a ring. In the life of Saint Leobard, who is said to have flourished about the year 580, written by Gregory of Tours, he gives a ring, a kiss, and a pair of shoes to his affianced. The ring and shoes were a symbol of securing the lady's hands and feet in the trammels of conjugal obedience; but the ring of itself was sufficient to confirm the contract. In "The miracles of the Virgin Mary," compiled in the twelfth century by a French monk, there is a story of a young man, who, falling in love with an image of the Virgin, inadvertently placed on one of its fingers a ring which he had received from his mistress, accompanying the gift with the most tender language of respect and affection. A miracle instantly took place, and the ring remained immoveable. The young man, greatly alarmed for the consequences of his rashness, consulted his friends, who advised him by all means to devote himself entirely to the service of the Madonna. His love for his former mistress prevailing over their remonstrances, he married her; but on the wedding night the newly be-

trothed lady appeared to him, and urged her claim with so many dreadful menaces that the poor man felt himself compelled to abandon his bride, and that very night to retire privately to a hermitage, where he became a *monk* for the rest of his life. This story has been translated by Mons. Le Grand in his entertaining collection of *fabliaux*, where the ring is called a *marriage ring:* but this is probably a mistake in the translator, as appears from several copies of the above "Miracles" that have been consulted. The giving of rings was likewise a *pledge of love* in cases where no marriage could possibly happen. In "The lay of Equitan," a married woman and her gallant exchange rings,

"Par lur anels sentresaisirent
Lur *fiaunce* sentreplevirent."

'In a romance written by Raimond Vidal, a Provençal poet of the thirteenth century, a knight devotes himself to the service of a lady, who promises him a kiss in a year's time when she shall be married. They ratify the contract by an exchange of rings. Mr. Steevens has on the present occasion introduced a note, wherein a ludicrous superstition is mentioned, in order to prove that "in our ancient *marriage ceremony*, the man received as well as gave a ring." But the passage which he cites from Lupton is wrongly translated from Mizaldus, who only speaks of *the* marriage ring: and so it is in Scot's "Discovery of witchcraft," fo. 82. edit. 1584, 4to. where a similar receipt is given. Mr. Steevens was indeed convinced of this by the author of these observations, and in a note on "All's well that ends well" has retracted his opinion. No instance has occurred were rings were *interchanged* at a *marriage*.

'II. The kiss that was mutually given. When this ceremony took place at church, the lady of course withdrew the veil which was usually worn on the occasion; when in private, the drinking of healths generally followed.

'III. The joining of hands. This is often alluded to by Shakspeare himself. See a note in the "Winter's Tale," p. 17, Steevens's edition, 1793.

'IV. The testimony of witnesses. That of the priest generally was sufficient, though we often find many other persons attending the ceremony. The words "there before him," and "he shall conceal it," in Olivia's speech, sufficiently demonstrate that betrothing and not marriage is intended; for in the latter the presence of the priest alone would not have sufficed. In later times, espousals in the church were often prohibited in France, because instances frequently occurred where the parties, relying on the testimony of the priest, scrupled not to live together as man and wife; which gave rise to much scandal and disorder. Excesses were likewise often committed by the celebration of espousals in taverns and alehouses, and some of the synodal decrees expressly injoin that the parties shall not get drunk on these occasions.

'The ceremony, generally speaking, was performed by the priest's demanding of the parties if they had entered into a contract with any other person, or made a vow of chastity or religion; whether they had acted for each other, or for any child they might have had, in the capacity of godfather or godmother, or whether they had committed incontinence with any near relation of the other party; but the latter questions might be dispensed with at the discretion of the priest. Then this oath was administered—"You swear by God and his holy saints herein and by all the saints of Paradise, that you will take this woman whose name is N. to wife within forty days, if holy church will permit." The priest then joined their hands, and said—"And thus you affiance yourselves;" to which the parties answered,—"Yes, sir." They then received a suitable exhortation on the nature and design of marriage, and an injunction to live piously and chastely until that event should take place. They were not permitted, at least by the church, to reside in the same house, but were nevertheless regarded as man and wife independently of the usual privileges: and this will account for Olivia's calling Cæsario "husband;" and when she speaks of "keeping *celebration* according to her birth," it alludes to *future marriage*. This took place in a reasonable time after betrothing, but was seldom protracted in modern times beyond forty days. So in "Measure for Measure," Claudio calls Julietta his *wife*, and says he got possession of her bed upon a true *contract*. The duke likewise, in addressing Mariana who had been *affianced* to Angelo, says, "he is your *husband* on a precontract."

'Before we quit the subject, it may be necessary to observe that betrothing was not an essential preliminary to marriage, but might be dispensed with. The practice in this respect varied in different times and places. The desuetude of espousals in England seems to have given rise to the action at law for damages on

breach of promise of marriage. And thus much may suffice for a general idea of this ancient custom; the legal niceties must be sought for in the works of the civilians." Vol. I. p. 107—114.

'Act III. Scene 6.

'Fool. He's mad that trusts in the tameness of a wolf, a horse's *health*, a boy's love, or a whore's oath.

'Though *health* will certainly do, it has probably been substituted for *heels*, by some person who regarded it as an improved reading. There are several proverbs of this kind. That in the text has not been found elsewhere, and may be the invention of Shakspeare. The Italians say, "Of a woman beware before, of a mule beware behind, and of a monk beware on all sides;" the French, "Beware of a bull's front, of a mule's hinder parts, and of all sides of a woman." In Samuel Rowland's excellent and amusing work, entitled "The choice of change, containing the triplicity of divinitie, philosophie, and poetrie," 1585, 4to, we meet with this proverbial saying, "Trust not 3 thinges, dogs teeth, horses feete, womens protestations." Vol. II. p. 163.

'*On the story of the Play of King Lear.*

'To the account already given of the materials which Shakspeare used, nothing perhaps of any moment can be added; but for the sake of rendering this article more complete, it may be worth while to add that the *unpublished Latin Gesta Romanorum* contains the history of Lear and his daughters, under different names, and with some little variety of circumstance. As it is not tedious, and has never been printed, at least as far as we know at present, it is here subjoined in its English form. The manuscript used on this occasion is No. 7333, in the Harleian collection.

'Theodosius regned, a wys emperour in the cite of Rome and myghti he was of power; the whiche emperour had thre doughters. So hit liked to this emperour to knowe which of his doughters lovid him best. And tho he seid to the eldest doughter, how moche lovist thou me? fforsoth, quod she, more than I do myself; therefore, quod he, thou shalt be hily avunsed, and maried her to a riche and myghti kyng. Tho he cam to the second, and seid to her, doughter, how moche lovist thou me? As moche forsoth she seid, as I do myself. So the emperour maried her to a duc. And tho he seid to the third doughter, how moche lovist thou me? fforsoth, quod she, as moch as ye beth worthi, and no more. Tho seid the emperour, doughter, sith thou lovist me no more, thou shalt not be maried so richely as thi susters beth. And tho he maried her to an erle. Aftir this it happid that the emperour held batail, ayend the kyng of Egypt. And the kyng drove tho emperour out of the empire, in so moche that the emperour had no place to abide ynne. So he wrote lettres ensealed with his ryng to his first doughter that seid that she lovid him more than herself, for to pray her of socouryng in that grete nede, bycause he was put oute of his empire. And when the doughter had red thes lettres, she told hit to the kyng her husbond. Tho, quod the kyng, it is good that we socour him in this nede. I shall quod he, gadern an host and help him in all that I can or may, and that will not be do withoute grete costage. Yee, quod she, hit were sufficiant if that we wold graunt him V kynghts to be in felashyp wt him while he is oute of his empire. And so hit was ydo indede. And the doughter wrote ayen to the fader, that other help myght be not have but V knyghts of the Kyng to be in his felashyp at the cost of the kyng her husbond. And when the emperour herd this, he was hevy in his hert, and seid, alas I alas! all my trust was in her, for she seid she lovid me more than herself, and therefore I avaunced her so hye.

'Then he wrote to the seconde that seid she lovid him as moche as hirself, and when she had herd his lettres, she shewid his erand to hir husbond, and yaf him in counseil that he shulde fynde him mete and drink and clothing honestly, as for the state of such a lorde during tyme of his nede. And when this was graunted, she wrote lettres agein to hir fadir. The emperour was hevy wt this answere, and seid, sith my two doughters have thus ylievid me, sothely I shal preve the third. And so he wrote to the thrid thrt seid she lovid him as moche as he was worthi, and praied her of socour in his nede, and tolde her the answere of her two susters. So the thrid doughter when she had considered the myschief of her fadder, she told her husbond in this fourme: my worshipfull lord do socour me now in this grete nede, my fadir is put oute of his empire and his heritage. Then spake he, what were thi will I did therto. That ye garde a grete oste, quod she, and helpe him to fight ayens his enemys. I shal fulfill thi will, seide the erle, and gaderid a great oste and yede with the emperoure at his owne costage to the bataile, and had the

victorye, and set the emperour ayen in his heritage. And then seid the emperour, blessed be the hour I gate my yongist doughter: I lovid her lesse than eni of the othir, and now in my nede she hath socoured me, and the othir have yfailed me; and therefore aftir my deth she shal have myn empire: And so hit was ydo in dede; for aftir the deth of the emperour, the yongist doughter regned in his sted and ended pesibly.'

'The same story is to be found in the formerly celebrated English chroniele erroneously supposed to have been written by Caxton, the early part of which was copied from Geoffrey of Monmouth. The circumstance of its having been printed by Caxton more than once, with a continuation to his own time, probably by himself, seems to have occasioned the mistake." Vol. II. p. 171—175.

'*Hamlet.*

'Act I. Scene 2. p. 40.

'HAM. ——— the *funeral bak'd meats*
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.

'The practice of making entertainments at funerals which prevailed in this and other countries, and which is not even at present quite disused in some of the northern counties of England, was certainly borrowed from the *cœna feralis* of the Romans, alluded to in Juvenal's fifth satire, and in the laws of the twelve tables. It consisted of an offering of a small plate of milk, honey, wine, flowers, &c. to the ghost of the deceased. In the instances of heroes and other great characters, the same custom appears to have prevailed among the Greeks. With us the appetites of the living are consulted on this occasion. In the North this feast is called an *arval* or *arvil-supper*; and the loaves that are sometimes distributed among the poor, *arval-bread*. Not many years since one of these arvals was celebrated in a village in Yorkshire at a public house, the sign of which was the family arms of a nobleman whose motto is VIRTUS POST FUNERA VIVIT. The undertaker, who, though a clerk, was no scholar, requested a gentleman present to explain to him the meaning of these Latin words, which he readily and facetiously did in the following manner: *Virtus*, a parish clerk, *vivit*, lives well, *post funera*, at an *arval*. The latter word is apparently derived from some lost Teutonic term that indicated a funeral pile on which the body was burned in times of Paganism. Thus *arill* in Islandic signifies the inside of an oven. The common parent seems to have been *ar*, fire: whence *ara*, an altar of fire, *ardeo*, *aridus*, &c. So the pile itself was called *ara* by Virgil, Æn. vi. 177:'

"Haud mora, festinant flentes: *aramque sepulchri*
Congerere ardoribus, cœloque educere certant." p. 202—203.

'Act II. Scene 2. p. 135.

'HAM. Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *crack'd within the ring*.

'It is to be observed, that there was a ring or circle on the coin, within which the sovereign's head was placed; if the crack extended from the edge beyond this ring, the coin was rendered unfit for currency. Such pieces were hoarded by the usurers of the time, and lent out as lawful money. Of this we are informed by Roger Fenton in his *Treatise of usury*, 1611, 4to, p. 28. "A poore man desireth a goldsmith to lend him such a summe, but he is not able to pay him interest. If such as I can spare (said the goldsmith) will pleasure you, you shall have it for three or four months. Now, hee hath a number of light, clipt, *crackt* peeces (for such he useth to take in change with consideration for their defects:) this summe of money is repaid by the poore man at the time appointed in good and lawfull money, This is usurie." And again, "It is a common custome of his [the usurer's] to buy up *crackt angels* at nine shillings the piece. Now sir, if a gentleman (on good assurance) request him of money, Good sir (saith hee, with a counterfeit sigh) I would be glad to please your worship, but my *good* mony is abroad, and that I have, I dare not put in your hands. The gentleman thinking this conscience, where it is subtility, and being beside that in some necessity, ventures on the *crackt angels*, some of which cannot flie, for soldering, and paies double interest to the miser under the cloke of honesty." Lodge's *Wit's miserie*, 1596, 4to, p. 28. So much for the cracked gold. The cracking of the *human voice* proceeded from some alteration in the larynx which is here compared to a ring.

'As metaphors are sometimes double, the present may be of that kind. A piece of cracked metal is spoiled for the *ringing of it*; so the human voice, when cracked, may be said to lose the clearness of its *tone*. All Mr. Stevens's quotations, except the last, are obscene, and none of them apply to Hamlet's simile.'

'The interesting nature of the following extract will apologize for its extent.

'*Of the Anachronisms and some other Incongruities of Shakspeare.*

'The transgressions against the rules of chronology committed by those who, in recording the events of preceding ages, introduce matters which have originated in subsequent periods, seem almost exclusively to belong to authors whose works, in point of date, are to be separated from those admirable compositions which are usually styled the Classics. In the latter such instances seldom, if ever, occur; whilst in the writers as well as the artists of the middle ages they are innumerable. Nor do these absurdities diminish as we approach periods more enlightened as to general science. From the time of Chaucer to that of Shakspeare, there is scarcely an author to be found who is not implicated in this accusation; and about the age of Elizabeth, the dramatists in particular seem to have been remarkably inattentive to the unities of time and place. It has been observed that Ben Jonson is almost the only writer against whom the charge of uniting dissimilar manners and discordant periods is not to be laid; and though the poets of the ensuing century are not wholly free from the imputation in question, it is certain that from about the reign of king James the First more care was taken to preserve a due attention to the manners and customs of particular ages, or at least to avoid any very palpable anachronisms, than had already been done. But, whilst the compositions of dramatic writers remained pretty free from these blemishes, the directors of the theatres continued to practise their, perhaps innocent, impostures on the public; and every absurdity that could be devised, or distortion of reality in costume, still continued to disgrace the stage. We were not indeed more absurd in this respect than other European nations, nor was it until a short time before the late revolution that the French theatre had reformed itself in this respect. Many persons now recollect the state of the English stage in Garrick's time, when that excellent performer used to exhibit his Hamlet in a common French suit of black velvet and a cocked hat, and his Macbeth in a scarlet coat with broad gold lace like the uniform of a modern general. Quin is said to have played Othello in a flowing powdered periwig. How Shakspeare's characters were habited on the stage in his time would be difficult or even impossible to ascertain with accuracy at present, except in a few instances; but we have no reason to suppose that much propriety was manifested on the occasion. Unluckily for us it was not then the practice to decorate the printed plays with frontispieces; and the theatrical prints and pictures even of succeeding times are not very commonly to be met with. It is on this account that the cuts to Mr. Rowe's edition of Shakspeare, and those to the first octavo edition of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, are at present extremely valuable, as they serve to record many pleasant absurdities that will not fail to excite a smile in the beholder.

'It was reserved for the great actor who to the scenic talents of a Garrick unites that managerial skill and judgment in the costume of nations which the other wanted, to reform these follies; and, by exhibiting to us times as they were, to render the stage what it should be, a true and perfect mirror of history and manners.

'The above very slight notice of the subject before us may perhaps be sufficient for the purpose of introducing the mention of those anachronisms that are ascribable to Shakspeare: and this has not been done with any view to exhibit him as more culpable in this respect than most of his cotemporaries, but solely for the purpose of collecting them together as an object of amusement; nothing however could have been less judicious than the conduct of Mr. Pope when he placed them to the account of the publishers. Nor is the catalogue offered as a complete one; the diligent and critical reader will discover some that are here unnoticed.

'But the negligence of writers in the due observance of costume is but trifling, when compared with what is to be laid to the charge of painters and other artists. Volumes have been professedly filled, and the number might still be augmented, with the errors of even the best of the old painters. Nor are the modern by any means to be acquitted on this score. We too frequently see works of the greatest intrinsic worth, both in composition and execution, depreciated by the most absurd violations of historical accuracy and a want of adherence to the manners of the times they refer to. In this case they are not what they profess to be; and whilst they delight the eye, they delude the understanding. It is extremely pleasing to observe the zeal which manifests itself among the leading artists of the present day to obtain correct notions of the manners of former times whenever they have occasion to depict them. The works of

many of our best painters will not only excite the admiration but the gratitude of posterity for the faithful delineation of their subjects, and the labours of future antiquaries will be reduced in proportion as pictures of this kind shall increase.

'To return to Shakspeare.—In the *dramatis personæ* of many of his plays we find a medley of ancient and modern names that is often extremely ridiculous. At Ephesus we meet with *Pinch*, a schoolmaster; at Mitylene with *Boult*, a clown; and at Athens with *Sung*, *Bottom*, *Snout*, *Quince*, &c. In his later stories English names are given to foreigners. Thus at Vienna we have *Froth* and *Elbow*; in Navarre, *Dull*, *Costard*, and *Moth*; and in Illyria, *Sir Toby Belch* and *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. But these, strictly speaking, are not anachronisms, but, on the whole, justifiable licences; for it would have been impossible to transmit the humour of such characters as the above to an English audience under the disguise of foreign names, though it must be admitted that mere English characters as well as names are sometimes introduced. Nor is Shakspeare always responsible for such whimsicalities, for they are occasionally to be traced in the materials whereof his plays were constructed; and others belong to those authors whom he had only assisted in dramas the whole composition of which had been improperly ascribed to him.'

'*Merry Wives of Windsor.*—The incidents in this play are supposed to belong to the reign of Henry the Fourth, and consequently the introduction of the *shillings of Edward the Sixth*, and the mention of *Machiavel* are improper; as well as the then newly-introduced terms of the fencing-school ridiculed by Shallow. Perhaps *Ancient* Pistol and *Corporal* Nym are objectionable titles. The allusions to *Guinea* and the *West Indies* by Falstaff are obvious anachronisms.'

'*Twelfth Night.*—The introduction of the *bed of Ware* may be justified, because it is referred to as in England; but the same defence cannot be made for *the bells of Saint Bennet*, as they are specifically alluded to.'

'*Measure for Measure.*—We have here an English jury in a German court of justice.'

'*Midsummer Night's Dream*—The scene of this play lies at Athens, in the time of Theseus, but we find the mention of *guns*; of *French-crowns* and *French-crown-coloured beards*; of *church-yards* and *coats in heraldry*; of clean *linen*, new *ribbons to pumps*, and *masks*: of *Jack and Gill*, the *ninemens morris*, and *blessing the bridal bed*. *Carols*, inasmuch as they are applicable to songs in general, and, in an antiquated sense, to dances, may be doubtful, though the allusion was in all probability to Christmas carols. Hermia is made to speak of the fire which burned the *Carthage queen*.'

'*Merchant of Venice.*—English juries are introduced into the Venetian republic.'

'*Winter's Tale.*—The transactions of this play arise in Sicily and Bohemia; and though the characters are imaginary, they are supposed to exist in Pagan times. Notwithstanding this we have *Whitson* pastorals, *Christian* burial, a *hobby-horse*, an emperor of *Russia*, and an Italian painter of the *fifteenth century*.'

'*Comedy of Errors.*—In the *ancient* city of Ephesus we have *ducats*, *marks*, and *guilders*, and the *abbess of a nunnery*. Mention is also made of several *modern* European kingdoms, and of *America*; of *Henry the Fourth of France*, of *Turkish* tapestry, a *rapier*, and a *striking clock*; of *Lapland* sorcerers, *Satan*, and even of *Adam* and *Noah*. In one place Antipholis calls himself a *Christian*. As we are unacquainted with the immediate source whence this play was derived, it is impossible to ascertain whether Shakspeare is responsible for these anachronisms.'

'*Macbeth.*—The errors here are confined to the introduction of *cannon* and of *dollars*.'

'*King John.*—In this play we also find *cannon*, with *angels*, *half fac'd groats* and *three-farthing pieces*. *Cards* too are introduced, and *Basilisco*, a character of the time of Shakspeare.'

'*King Henry the Fourth.*—The anachronisms are very numerous in the plays on this reign. We have *pistols* and *silk* stockings; *gilt two-pences*, and *ten-shilling-pieces*; a ballad with a *picture* on it, evidently alluding to the wood-cuts on those compositions; the game of *shove-groat* or, *slide shrift*, which was not invented before the reign of Henry the Eighth. Mention is also made of *John Scogan* jester to Edward the Fourth, and of *Arthur's show* though not introduced till a long time afterwards.'

'*King Henry the Fifth.*—The Turks are put in possession of Constantinople which did not fall into their hands till upwards of thirty years after Henry's death.'

'*King Henry the Sixth.*—Machiavel,

who was not born till 1469, is twice introduced in these plays. Printing is also prematurely mentioned.'

'*King Henry the Eighth.*—An old woman is made to talk of how'd *three-pence*, but these pieces were not known in England till the reign of Edward the Sixth, though some are said to have been coined in Ireland during that of Edward the Fourth.'

'*Troilus and Cressida*—Hector quotes *Aristotle*; Ulysses speaks of the bull-beating *Milo*, and Pandarus of a man born in *April*. *Friday* and *Sunday* and even *minced-pies* with dates in them are introduced.'

'*Timon of Athens—Paper* is mentioned in this play. In a Roman drama it might have passed; but we have no evidence that the Greeks used the papyrus plant at this early period.'

'*Coriolanus.—Alexander, Cato*, and *Galen*, are improperly alluded to, all being posterior to the time of Coriolanus. Other anachronisms are—the mention of graves in a holy *church-yard; groats, nummers, lockram*, and a kitchen *malkin*. Coriolanus describes the populace by the names of *Hob and Dick*.'

'*Julius Cæsar.*—Cassius speaks of a *masker* and *reveller*, and of the *clock striking three*.'

'*Antony and Cleopatra.*—Antony talks of *packing cards*, and deals out his *knaves queens, hearts*, and *trumps*, as if he were a whist-player. His bestowing the epithet of *gipsy* on Cleopatra is whimsical, but may perhaps admit of defence.'

'*Cymbeline.*—The British tribute being estimated at three thousand pounds, strikes on the ear as a modern computation. Imogen calls her supposed master a valiant ancient Briton, by the name of *Richard Du Champ*. We find mention of the recreation of *bowling*; of *paper*; of *rushes* strewed in apartments; of a *striking clock*; of *cherubims*, and a *chapel* as a *burial place*. Cymbeline is made to knight Bellario and his sons on the field of battle by *dubbing* them according to the fashion of the middle ages.'

'*Titus Andronicus.*—The period in which the incidents in this play are supposed to have happened (for they are all fictitious) is difficult to ascertain. There was an usurper called Saturninus during the reigns of Gallien and Aurelian, but he was not the son of any Roman emperor, as stated in the *dramatis personæ*. From the introduction of the Goths, the author perhaps adverted to the time of the above sovereigns. In all events the play has many absurdities to answer for. A child is sent to Aaron the Moor to be *christened* by him. He accuses Lucius of twenty *Popish* tricks; talks of an *idiot's bauble*; and says he can blush "like a black dog, as the saying is." A clown invokes "God and *Saint Stephen*." Aaron calls for *clubs*, as if addressing the *London 'prentices*; and Demetrius speaks of a *dancing rapier*. *Cards* and a *monastery* are also introduced.'

'*Pericles.*—The story, though altogether fabulous, belongs to a period a little antecedent to the Christian æra; and therefore it is a manifest inconsistency to introduce *crowns of the sun; sequins*; a *pistol*; *cambrick*; a *Spanish ruff*; *signs* of inns; *Monsieur Veroles a French knight*; a *Spanish* name and motto, and the *lues Venerea*. Amidst numerous invocations to Heathen Gods, there is an immediate allusion to the unity of the Deity.'

'*King Lear.*—We have here a plentiful crop of blunders. Kent talks, like a good Protestant, of *eating no fish*; and Gloster, of not standing in need of *spectacles*. We have *Turks, Bedlam* beggars, *child Roland, Saint Withold*, a *Marshal of France, Steeples, dollars, paper, holy water*, and the *French disease*. There is an allusion to the old theatrical *moralities*; and *Nero*, who did not live till several hundred years after Lear, is mentioned by Edgar as an angler in the lake of darkness.'

'*Hamlet.*—The Danish history has placed Hamlet in fabulous times, long before the introduction of Christianity into the North of Europe; and therefore there is great impropriety in the frequent allusion to Christian customs. Hamlet swears by *Saint Patrick*; and converses with Guildenstern on the *children of the chapel of Saint Paul's*. In several places *cannon* are introduced, and a good deal of the theatrical manners of Shakspeare's own time. We have a Danish *seal royal* long before seals were used; a *university* at Wittemberg; *Swiss* guards; *serjeants* or *bailiffs*; *bells*; *ducats*; *crown-pieces*; *modern heraldry*; *rapiers*, and terms of *modern fencing*.'

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The Edinburgh Encyclopædia; conducted by David Brewster, LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, part I. vol. I. 4to. 9s. *Edinburgh*, Oliphant and Brown. *London*, Richardson.

The following extract presents the design and intended execution of this plan, in the words of the projectors.

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lation is the only safeguard of the independence of our country, and the surest pledge for the permanency of its liberties.

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Public Spirit illustrated in the Life and Designs of the Reverend Thomas Bray, D.D. formerly Minister of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, London. To which are added, the designs and proceedings of those who now form the Society which he instituted, and other illustrations. 2d edition, revised. 8vo. 129 pp. Rivington, &c.

This volume contains a life of Dr. Bray, believed to be written by Mr. S. Smith, then assistant preacher at St. Botolph's, Aldgate; with several additions by the present editor, the Rev. J. Todd. Dr. Bray was an eminent example of public spirit. To his zeal the country is indebted for the existence of the Society for the propagating of the Gospel; and for the establishment of those who are denominated his *Associates*, who still pursue the design of founding parochial and lending libraries. On the subject of these two kinds of libraries, the associates thus express themselves. They are,

'1. The *Fixed Parochial Library*, intended for the immediate use of the minister of one parish. 2. The *Lending Library*, designed for the benefit of the neighbouring clergy, as well as the minister of the parish. For the preservation of the first kind, provision is made by act of parliament. For the other, such rules have been established by the associates, as seem most likely to ensure the desired effects. And the benefits of the latter being most extensive, the associates consider themselves more especially interested in promoting first the institution of that kind of library." P. 64.

The Remains of Henry Kirke White, of Nottingham, late of St. John's College, Cambridge; with an Account of his Life. By Robert Southey. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. Vernor. Longman.

We shall present an abridged memoir of this interesting youth, chiefly in Mr. Southey's own words.

'Henry Kirke White, the second son of John and Mary White, was born in Nottingham, March 21st, 1785. His father is a butcher; his mother, whose maiden name was Neville, is of a respectable Staffordshire family.

'From the years of three till five, Henry learnt to read at the school of a Mrs. Garrington; whose name, unimportant as it may appear, is mentioned, because she had the good sense to perceive his extraordinary capacity, and spoke of what it promised with confidence. She was an excellent woman, and he describes her with affection in his poem upon Childhood. At a very early age his love of reading was decidedly manifested; it was a passion to which every thing else gave way. "I could fancy," says his eldest sister, "I see him in his little chair, with a large book upon his knee, and my mother calling, 'Henry, my love, come to dinner;' which was repeated so often without being regarded, that she was obliged to change the tone of her voice before she could rouse him." When he was about seven, he would creep unperceived into the kitchen, to teach the servant to read and write: and he continued this for some time before it was discovered that he had been thus laudably employed. He wrote a tale of a Swiss emigrant, which was probably his first composition, and gave it to this servant, being ashamed to show it to his mother. The consciousness of genius is always at first accompanied with this diffidence; it is a sacred solitary feeling. No forward child, however extraordinary the promise of his childhood, ever produced any thing truly great.

'When Henry was about six, he was placed under the Rev. John Blanchard, who kept at that time, the best school in Nottingham. Here he learnt writing, arithmetic, and French. When he was about eleven, he one day wrote a separate theme for every boy in his class, which consisted of about twelve or fourteen. The master said he had never known them write so well upon any subject before, and could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at the excellence of Henry's. It was considered as a great thing for him to be at so good a school, yet there were some circumstances which rendered it less advantageous to him than it might have been. Mrs. White had not yet overcome her husband's intention of bringing him up to his own business: and by an arrangement which took up too much of his time, and would have crushed his spirit, if that "mounting spirit" could have been crushed, one whole day in the week, and his leisure hours on the others were employed in carrying the butcher's basket. Some differences at length arose between his father and Mr. Blanchard, in consequence of which Henry was removed.

'It was afterwards determined to bring him up to the hosiery trade, the staple manufacture of his native place, and at the age of fourteen he was placed in a stocking-loom, with the view, at some future period, of getting a situation in a hosier's warehouse. During the time that he was thus employed, he might be said to be truly unhappy; he went to his work with evident reluctance, and could not refrain from sometimes hinting his extreme aversion to it: but the circumstances of his family obliged them to turn a deaf ear. His mother, however,

secretly felt that he was worthy of better things; to her he spoke more openly; he could not bear, he said, the thought of spending seven years of his life in shining and folding up stockings; he wanted *something to occupy his brain*, and he should be wretched if he continued longer at this trade, or indeed in any thing except one of the learned professions. These frequent complaints, after a year's application, or rather misapplication (as his brother says) at the loom, convinced her that he had a mind destined for nobler pursuits. To one so situated, and with nothing but his own talents and exertions to depend upon, the Law seemed to be the only practicable line. His affectionate and excellent mother made every possible effort to effect his wishes, his father being very averse to the plan, and at length, after overcoming a variety of obstacles, he was fixed in the office of Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, attornies and town-clerks of Nottingham.

'At a very early age, indeed soon after he was taken from school, Henry was ambitious of being admitted a member of a Literary Society, then existing in Nottingham, but was objected to on account of his youth; after repeated attempts, and repeated failures, he succeeded in his wish, through the exertions of some of his friends, and was elected. In a very short time, to the great surprise of the Society, he proposed to give them a Lecture, and they, probably from curiosity, acceded to the proposal. The next evening they assembled, he lectured upon Genius, and spoke extempore for above two hours, in such a manner, that he received the unanimous thanks of the Society, and they elected this young Roscius of oratory their Professor of Literature. There are certain courts at Nottingham, in which it is necessary for an attorney to plead, and he wished to qualify himself for an eloquent speaker, as well as a sound lawyer.

'With the profession in which he was placed, he was well pleased, and suffered no pursuit, numerous as his pursuits were, to interfere in the slightest degree with its duties. Yet he soon began to have higher aspirations, and to cast a wistful eye toward the universities, with little hope of ever attaining their important advantages. He became a successful candidate for the prizes distributed by the proprietors of the Monthly Preceptor, a magazine which proposed prize themes for its juvenile readers to write on. He then became a correspondent in the Monthly Mirror. Those of his pieces which appeared in it attracted some notice, and introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Capel Lofft, and of Mr. Hill, the proprietor of the work, a gentleman who is himself a lover of English literature, and who has probably the most copious collection of English poetry in existence. Their encouragement induced him, about the close of the year 1802, to prepare a little volume of poems for the press. It was his hope that this publication might either, by the success of its sale, or the notice which it might excite, enable him to prosecute his studies at college, and fit himself for the Church. For though so far was he from feeling any dislike to his own profession, that he was even attached to it, and had indulged a hope that one day or other he should make his way to the Bar: a deafness, to which he had always been subject, and which appeared to grow progressively worse, threatened to preclude all possibility of advancement; and his opinions, which had at one time inclined to deism, had now taken a strong devotional bias. This volume was rather harshly treased by the Monthly Review; and the effect produced on his mind was inexpressibly severe.

'It is not unworthy of remark, that this very reviewal, which was designed to crush the hopes of Henry, and suppress his struggling genius, has been in its consequences, the main occasion of bringing his Remains to light, and obtaining for him that fame which assuredly will be his portion. Had it not been for the indignation which I felt at perusing a criticism at once so cruel and so stupid, the little intercourse between Henry and myself would not have taken place; his papers would probably have remained in oblivion, and his name, in a few years have been forgotten.

'It has been stated that his opinions were, at one time, inclining towards deism; it needs not be said on what slight grounds the opinions of a youth must needs be founded: while they are confined to matters of speculation, they indicate, whatever their eccentricities, only an active mind; and it is only when a propensity is manifested to such principles as give a sanction to immorality, that they show something wrong at heart.

'About this time Mr. Pigott, the curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, hearing what was the bent of his religious opinions, sent him, by a friend, Scott's Force of Truth, and requested him to peruse it attentively, which he promised to do. Having looked at the book, he told the person who brought it to him, that he could soon write an answer to it; but about a fortnight afterwards, when this friend enquired how far he had proceeded in his answer to Mr. Scott, Henry's reply was in a very different tone and temper. He said, that to answer that book was out of his power, and out of any man's, for it was founded upon eternal truth; that it had convinced him of his error; and that so thoroughly was he impressed with a sense of the importance of his Maker's favour, that he would willingly give up all acquisitions of knowledge, and all hopes of fame, and live in a wilderness, unknown, till death, so he could insure an inheritance in heaven.

'A new pursuit was thus opened to him, and he engaged in it with his wonted ardour. "It was a constant feature in his mind," says Mr. Pigott, to persevere in the pursuit of what he deemed noble and important. Religion, in which he now appeared to himself not yet to have taken a step, engaged all his anxiety, as of all concerns the most important. He could not rest satisfied till he had formed his principles upon the basis of christianity, and till he had begun in earnest to think and act agreeably to its pure and heavenly precepts. His mind loved to make distant excursions into the future and remote consequences of things. He no longer limited his views to the narrow confines of earthly existence; he was not happy till he had learnt to rest and expatiate in a world to come. What he said to me (Mr. S.) when we became intimate, is worthy of observation: that, he said, which first made him dissatisfied with the creed he had adopted, and the standard of practice which he had set up for himself, was the *purity of mind* which he perceived was every where inculcated in the Holy Scriptures, and required of every one who would become a successful candidate for future blessedness. He had supposed that morality of conduct was all the purity required; but when he observed that purity of the very *thoughts* and *intentions* of the soul also, was requisite, he was convinced of its deficiencies, and could find no comfort to his penitence, but in the atonement made for human frailty by the Redeemer of mankind, and no strength adequate to his weakness, and sufficient for resisting evil, but the aid of God's Spirit, promised to those who seek them from above in the sincerity of earnest prayer.

'He now fully determined to enter the ministry, but intelligence arrived that the plans which had been formed in his behalf had entirely failed. He went immediately to his mother: "all my hopes," said he, "of getting to the University are now blasted: in preparing myself for it, I have lost time in my profession, I have much ground to get up, and as I am determined not to be a *mediocre* attorney, I must endeavour to recover what I have lost." The consequence was, that he applied himself more severely than ever, to his studies. He now allowed himself no time for relaxation, little for his meals, and scarcely any for sleep. He would read till one, two, three o'clock in the morning; then throw himself on the bed, and rise again to his work at five, at the call of a *larum*, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber. Many nights he never laid down at all. It was in vain that his mother used every possible means to dissuade him from this destructive application. In this respect, and in this only one was Henry undutiful, and neither commands, nor tears, nor intreaties could check his desperate and deadly ardour. At one time she went every night into his room, to put

out his candle; as soon as he heard her coming up stairs, he used to hide it in a cupboard, throw himself into bed, and affect sleep while she was in the room; then when all was quiet, rise again, and pursue his baneful studies. Health soon sunk under these habits; he became pale and thin, and at length had a sharp fit of sickness.

'During his first term, one of the University Scholarships became vacant, and Henry, young as he was in College, and almost self-taught, was advised, by those who were best able to estimate his chance of success, to offer himself as a competitor for it. He past the whole term in preparing himself for this, reading for College subjects in bed, in his walks, or, as he says, where, when, and how he could, never having a moment to spare, and often going to his tutor without having read at all. His strength sunk under this, and though he had declared himself a candidate, he was compelled to decline; but this was not the only misfortune. The general College examination came on; he was utterly unprepared to meet it, and believed that a failure here would have ruined his prospects for ever. He had only about a fortnight to read what other men had been the whole term reading. Once more he exerted himself beyond what his shattered health could bear; the disorder returned, and he went to his tutor, Mr. Catton, with tears in his eyes, and told him that he could not go into the Hall to be examined. Mr. Catton, however, thought his success here of so much importance, that he exhorted him, with all possible earnestness, to hold out the six days of the examination. Strong medicines were given him, to enable him to support it, and he was pronounced the first man of his year. But life was the price which he was to pay for such honours as this, and Henry is not the first young man to whom such honours have proved fatal. He said to his most intimate friend, almost the last time he saw him, that were he to paint a picture of Fame, crowning a distinguished under-graduate, after the Senate-house examination, he would represent her as concealing a Death's-head under a mask of beauty.

'The indulgence shown him by his College, in providing him a tutor during the long vacation, was peculiarly unfortunate. His only chance of life was from relaxation, and home was the only place where he would have relaxed to any purpose. Before this time he had seemed to be gaining strength; it failed as the year advanced: he went once more to London to recruit himself,—the worst place to which he could have gone; the variety of stimulating objects there hurried and agitated him, and when he returned to College, he was so completely ill, that no power of medicine could save him. His mind was worn out, and it was the opinion of his medical attendants, that if he had recovered, his intellect would have been affected. His brother Neville was just at this time to have visited him. On his first seizure Henry found himself too ill to receive him, and wrote to say so; he added, with that anxious tenderness towards the feelings of a most affectionate family which always appeared in his letters, that he thought himself recovering; but his disorder increased so rapidly, that this letter was never sent; it was found in his pocket after his decease. One of his friends wrote to acquaint Neville with his danger: he hastened down: but Henry was delirious when he arrived. He knew him only for a few moments, the next day sunk into a state of stupor, and on Sunday, October 19th, 1806, it pleased God to remove him to a better world, and a higher state of existence.'

Having thus presented an abridged account of his life, we would refer our readers who are interested thereby to the work itself, which will amply repay their perusal. A biographical memoir so extremely interesting seldom appears. We shall now present as many extracts as our room will allow.

TO Mr. R. A———.

Nottingham, May 7th, 1804.

DEAR ROBERT,

* * *

'YOU don't know how I long to hear how your declamation was received; and

"all about it," as we say in these parts. I hope to see it, when I see its author and pronouncer. Themistocles, no doubt, received due praise from you, for his valour and subtlety; but I trust you poured down a torrent of eloquent indignation upon the ruling principles of his actions, and the motive of his conduct; while you exalted the mild and unassuming virtues of his more amiable rival. The object of Themistocles was the aggrandisement of himself, that of Aristides the welfare and prosperity of the state. The one endeavoured to swell the glory of his country; the other to promote its security, external and internal, foreign and domestic. While you estimated the services which Themistocles rendered to the state, in opposition to those of Aristides, you of course remembered that the former had the largest scope for action, and that he influenced his countrymen to fall into all his plans, while they banished his competitor, not by his superior wisdom, or goodness, but by those intrigues and factious artifices which Aristides would have disdained. Themistocles certainly did use bad means to a desirable end: and if we may assume it as an axiom, that Providence will forward the designs of a good, sooner than those of a bad man, whatever inequality of abilities there may be between the two characters, it will follow that—had Athens remained under the guidance of Aristides, it would have been better for her. The difference between Themistocles and Aristides seem to me to be this: That the former was a wise and a fortunate man, and that the latter, though he had equal wisdom, had not equal good fortune. We may admire the heroic qualities and the crafty policy of the one, but to the temperate and disinterested patriotism, the good and virtuous dispositions of the other, we can alone give the meed of heart-felt praise.

'I only mean by this, that we must not infer Themistocles to have been the better or the greater man, because he rendered more essential services to the state, than Aristides, nor even that his system was the most judicious,—but only, that by decision of character, and by good fortune, his measures succeeded best.

* * *

'The rules of composition are, in my opinion, very few. If we have a mature acquaintance with our subject, there is little fear of our expressing it as we ought; provided we have had some little experience in writing. The first thing to be aimed at is perspicuity. That is the great point, which, once attained, will make all other obstacles smooth to us. In order to write perspicuously, we should have a perfect knowledge of the topic on which we are about to treat, in all its bearings and dependencies. We should think well before hand, what will be the clearest method of conveying the drift of our design. This is similar to what painters call the massing, or getting the effect of the more prominent lights and shades by broad dashes of the pencil. When our thesis is well arranged in our mind, and we have predisposed our arguments, reasonings, and illustrations, so as they shall all conduce to the object in view, in regular sequence and gradation, we may sit down and express our ideas in as clear a manner as we can, always using such words as are most suited to our purpose; and when two modes of expression, equally luminous, present themselves, selecting that which is the most harmonious and elegant.

'It sometimes happens that writers, in aiming at perspicuity, over-reach themselves by employing too many words, and perplex the mind by a multiplicity of illustrations. This is a very fatal error. Circumlocution seldom conduces to plainness; and you may take it as a maxim, that, when once an idea is clearly expressed, every additional stroke will only confuse the mind, and diminish the effect.

'When you have once learned to express yourself with clearness and propriety, you will soon arrive at elegance. Every thing else, in fact, will follow as of course. But I warn you not to invert the order of things, and be paying your addresses to the graces, when you ought to be studying perspicuity. Young writers, in general, are too solicitous to round off their periods, and regulate the cadences of their style. Hence the feeble pleonasms and idle repetitions which deform their pages. If you would have your compositions vigorous, and masculine in their tone, let every WORD TELL; and when you detect yourself polishing off a sentence with expletives, regard yourself in exactly the same predicament with a poet who should eke out the measure of his verses with "titum titum tee, Sir."

'So much for style————'p. 110-111.

* * *

'TO W. ROUGH, ESQ.

'Nottingham, 24th July, 1804.

'DEAR SIR,

* * *

'I think Mr. Moore's love poems are

infamous, because they subvert the first great object of poetry,—the encouragement of the virtuous and the noble; and metamorphose nutritious aliment into poison. I think the muses are degraded when they are made the handmaids of sensuality, and the bawds of a brothel.

'Perhaps it may be the opinion of a young man, but I think too, the old system of heroic attachment, with all its attendant notions of honour and spotlessness, was, in the end, calculated to promote the interests of the human race; for though it produced a temporary alienation of mind, perhaps bordering on insanity, yet with the very extravagance and madness of the sentiments, there were inwoven certain imperious principles of virtue and generosity, which would probably remain after time had evaporated the heat of passion, and sobered the luxuriance of a romantic imagination. I think, therefore, a man of song is rendering the community a service, when he displays the ardour of manly affection in a pleasing light: but certainly we need no incentives to the irregular gratification of our appetites, I should think it a proper punishment for the poet who holds forth the allurements of illicit pleasures in amiable and seductive colours, should his wife, his sister, or his child, fall a victim to the licentiousness he has been instrumental in diffusing.' p. 127.

* * *

'TO Mr. B. MADDOCK.

'Winteringham, 1st. March, 1805.

'MY DEAR BEN,

* * *

'I hope and trust that you have at length arrived at that happy temperament of disposition, that although you have much cause of sadness within, you are yet willing to be amused with the varigated scenes around you, and to join, when occasions present themselves, in innocent mirth. Thus, in the course of your peregrinations, occurrences must continually arise, which, to a mind willing to make the best of every thing, will afford amusement of the chastest kind. Men and manners are a never failing source of wonder and surprise, as they present themselves in their various phases. We may very innocently laugh at the brogue of a Somerset peasant—and I should think that person both cynical and surly who could pass by a group of laughing children without participating in their delight, and joining in their laugh. It is a truth most undeniable and most melancholy, that there is too much in human life which extorts tears and groans, rather than smiles. This, however, is equally certain, that our giving way to unremitting sadness on these accounts, so far from ameliorating the condition of mortality, only adds to the aggregate of human misery, and throws a gloom over those moments when a ray of light is permitted to visit the dark valley of life, and the heart ought to be making the best of its fleeting happiness. Landscape too, ought to be a source of delight to you; fine buildings; objects of nature, and a thousand things which it would be tedious to name. I should call the man, who could survey such things as those without being affected with pleasure, either a very weak minded and foolish person, or one of no mind at all. To be always sad and always pondering on internal griefs, is what I call utter selfishness; I would not give two-pence for a being who is locked up in his own sufferings, and whose heart cannot respond to the exhilarating cry of nature, or rejoice because he sees others rejoice. The loud and unanimous chirping of the birds on a fine sunny morning, pleases me, because I see they are happy; and I should be very selfish, did I not participate in their seeming joy. Do not however, suppose that I mean to exclude a man's own sorrows from his thoughts, since that is an impossibility, and were it possible, would be prejudicial to the human heart. I only mean that the whole mind is not to be incessantly engrossed with its cares, but with cheerful elasticity to bend itself occasionally to circumstances, and give way without hesitation to pleasing emotions. To be pleased with little is one of the greatest blessings.'

'Sadness is itself sometimes infinitely more pleasing than joy, but this sadness must be of the expansive and generous kind, rather referring to mankind at large, than the individual; and this is a feeling, not incompatible with cheerfulness and a contented spirit. There is difficulty, however, in setting bounds to a pensive disposition; I have felt it, and I have felt that I am not always adequate to the task. I sailed from Hull to Barton the day before yesterday, on a rough and windy day, in a vessel filled with a marching regiment of soldiers: the band played finely, and I was enjoying the many pleasing emotions which the water, sky, winds, and musical instruments excited, when my thoughts were suddenly called away to more melancholy subjects. A

girl genteelly dressed, and with a countenance which, for its lovelinesss, a painter might have copied for Hebe, with a loud laugh seized me by the great coat, and asked me to lend it her; she was one of those unhappy creatures who depend on the brutal and licentious for a bitter livelihood, and was now following in the train of one of the officers. I was greatly affected by her appearance and situation, and more so by that of another female who was with her, and who, with less beauty, had a wild sorrowfulness in her face which shewed she knew her situation. This incident, apparently trifling, induced a train of reflections, which occupied me fully during a walk of six or seven miles to our parsonage. At first I wished that I had fortune to erect an asylum for all the miserable and destitute:—and there was a soldier's wife with a wan and hagged face, and a little infant in her arms, whom I would also have wished to place in it.—I then grew out of humour with the world, because it was so unfeeling and so miserable, and because there was no cure for its miseries; and I wished for a lodging in the wilderness, where I might hear no more of wrongs, affliction, or vice; but after all my speculations, I found there was a reason for these things in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and that to those who sought it there was also a cure. So I banished my vain meditations, and knowing that God's providence is better able to direct the affairs of men, than our wisdom—I leave them in his hands.' p. 151—154.

* * * * *

The first volume includes a considerable number of *Tributary Verses* to the memory of H. K. W. and concludes with a number of Poems written before the publication of *Clifton Grove*.

The second volume commences with *Clifton Grove*, and contains a great variety of poetical and prose compositions. We extract the following.

'*To Contemplation.*

'Come, pensive sage, who lovest to dwell
In some retired Lapponian cell,
Where far from noise, and riot rude,
Resides sequestered solitude.
Come, and o'er my longing soul
Throw thy dark and russet stole,
And open to my duteous eyes,
The volume of thy mysteries.
I will meet thee on the hill,
Where, with printless footstep still
The morning, in her buskin grey,
prings upon her eastern way;
While the frolic zephyrs stir,
Playing with the gossamer,
And, on ruder pinions borne,
Shake the dew drops from the thorn.
There, as o'er the fields we pass,
Brushing with hasty feet the grass,
We will startle from her nest,
The lively lark with speckled breast,
And hear the floating clouds among
Her gale-transported matin song,
Or on the upland style embowered,
With fragrant hawthorn snowy flowered,
Will sauntering sit, and listen still,
To the herdsman's oaten quill,
Wafted from the plain below;
Or the heifers frequent low;
Or the milkmaid in the grove,
Singing of one that died for love.
Or when the noon-tide heats oppress,
We will seek the dark recess,
Where, in the embowered translucent
stream,
The cattle shun the sultry beam,
And o'er us, on the marge reclin'd,
The drowsy fly her horn shall wind,
While echo, from her ancient oak,
Shall answer to the woodman's stroke;
Or the little peasant's song,
Wandring lone the glens among,
His artless lip with berries died,
And feet through ragged shoes descried.

But oh, when evening's virgin queen
Sits on her fringed throne serene,
And mingling whispers rising near,
Steal on the still reposing ear;
While distant brooks decaying round,
Augment the mixed dissolving sound,
And the zephyr flitting by,
Whispers mystic harmony,
We will seek the woody lane,
By the hamlet, on the plain,
Where the weary rustic nigh,
Shall whistle his wild melody,
And the croaking wicket oft
Shall echo from the neighbouring croft;

And as we trace the green path lone,
With moss and rank weeds overgrown,
We will muse on pensive lore,
Till the full soul brimming o'er,
Shall in our upturn'd eyes appear,
Embodied in a quivering tear.
Or else, serenely silent, set
By the brawling rivulet,
Which on its calm unruffled breast,
Rears the old mossy arch impress'd,
That clasps its secret stream of glass,
Half hid in shrubs and waving grass,
The wood-nymph's lone secure retreat,
Unpressed by fawn or sylvan's feet,
We'll watch in eve's ethereal braid,
The rich vermillion slowly fade;

Or catch, faint twinkling from afar,
The first glimpse of the eastern star.
Fair vesper, mildest lamp of light,
That herald, in imperial night;
Meanwhile, upon our wondering ear,
Shall rise, though low, yet sweetly clear,
The distant sounds of pastoral lute,
Invoking soft the sober suit
Of dimmest darkness—fitting well
With love, or sorrow's pensive spell,
(So erst did music's silver tone,
Wake slumbering chaos on his throne.)
And haply then, with sudden swell,
Shall roar the distant curfew bell,
While in the castles mouldering tower,
The hooting owl is heard to pour
Her melancholy song, and scare
Dull silence brooding in the air.
Meanwhile her dusk and slumbering ear,
Black suited night drives on from far,
And Cynthia's 'merging from her rear,
Arrests the waxing darkness drear,
And summons to her silent call
Sweeping in their airy pall,
The unshrived ghosts, in fairy trance,
To join her moonshine morrice-dance;
While, around the mystic ring,
The shadowy shapes elastic spring,
Then with a passing shriek they fly,
Wrapt in mists along the sky,
And oft are by the shepherd seen,
In his lone night-watch on the green.
Then, hermit, let us turn our feet,
To the low Abbey's still retreat,
Embowered in the distant glen,
Far from the haunts of busy men,
Where, as we sit upon the tomb,
The glow-worms light may gild the gloom,
And show to fancy's saddest eye,
Where some lost hero's ashes lie.
And oh! as through the mouldering arch,
With ivy filled and weeping larch,
The night gale whispers sadly clear,
Speaking dear things to fancy's ear,
We'll hold communion with the shade,
Of some deep-wailing ruined maid—
Or call the ghost of Spenser down,
To tell of woe and fortune's frown;
And bid us cast the eye of hope,
Beyond this bad world's narrow scope.
Or if these joys, to us denied,
To linger by the forest's side;
Or in the meadow or the wood,
Or by the lone romantic flood;
Let us in the busy town,
When sleep's dull streams the people drown,
Far from drowsy pillows flee,
And turn the church's massy key:
Then, as through the painted glass,
The moon's faint beams obscurely pass;
And darkly on the trophied wall,
Her faint ambiguous shadows fall;
Let us, while the faint winds wail,
Through the long reluctant aisle,
As we pace with reverence meet,
Count the echoings of our feet;
While from the tombs, with confess'd breath,
Distinct responds the voice of death.
If thou, mild sage, wilt condescend,
Thus on my footsteps to attend,
To thee my lonely lamp shall burn,
By fallen Genius' sainted urn!
As o'er the scroll of Time I pore,
And sagely spell of ancient lore,
Till I can rightly guess of all
That Pluto could to memory call,
And scan the formless views of things;
Or with old Egypt's fetter'd kings,
Arrange the mystic trains that shine
In night's high philosophic mine;
And to thy name shall e'er belong
The honours of undying song.' p. 73—79.

'Solitude.

'It is not that my lot is low,
That bids this silent tear to flow;
It is not grief that bids me moan,
It is that I am all alone.

In woods and glens I love to roam,
When the tir'd hedger hies him home;
Or by the woodland pool to rest,
When pale the star looks on its breast.

Yet when the silent evening sighs,
With hallow'd airs and symphonies,
My spirit takes another tone,
And sighs that it is all alone.

The autumn leaf is sear and dead,
It floats upon the water's bed;
I would not be a leaf, to die
Without recording sorrow's sigh!

The woods and winds, with sullen wail,
Tell all the same unvaried tale;
I've none to smile when I am free,
And when I sigh, to sigh with me.

Yet in my dreams a form I view,
That thinks on me and loves me too;
I start, and when the vision's flown,
I weep that I am all alone.' p. 131.

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yet in a complete form, to free it from a great number of superfluities with which it had been overcharged, and to develope scarcely any but theories now solidly established, though perhaps previously contested, that he might be the better able to place Physics in the situation it ought to occupy, by assigning their due portions to the comparatively recent branches of Magnetism, Electricity, Galvanism, Crystallography, &c. and by enlarging those boundaries which some modern authors seem to have established upon too narrow a space.' Pref. p. vi.

Mr. Gregory had for some time intended to complete a course of natural philosophy, by treating subjects which were necessarily omitted in his works on astronomy and mechanics, when he met with the *Traité de Physique*; this 'part of his design,' he observes, 'has been executed by M. Haüy in a manner so far superior to any thing he could himself have accomplished, that he is persuaded he shall be rendering the public a more essential benefit by laying before them the present treatise, than by offering any original performance of his own embracing the same subjects.'

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Our account of this lively and popular *jeu d'esprit* shall consist of the author's advertisement to the reader, and extracts from the poem.

'I think it right to inform the readers of this heroic epistle, that it is only prefatory to a poem which I have written in honour of Mr. Winsor's Gas Lights, and that I have already sent to the press more than a thousand couplets, the heads of which are stated in the argument of the first canto inserted at the end of this epistle, with a note to almost every couplet in order to elucidate the subject; and as the work will of course be thereby swelled to a very large size, I intend to print the text upon a fine wire-woven hot-pressed paper, and the notes, (which, as they are to come after the poem, may be called past notes) upon a neat *whity brown*.—This mode, I conceive, will be a great saving of expence, and the notes, after value received (like other post notes) be cancelled, or applied to any base use incident to waste paper.

'I would gladly have avoided the trouble and expence of these notes; but, as my light, as well as Mr. Winsor's, might not have shone clearly without them, I trust that they will be approved of: and if any obscurity should be observed in a part of the work, I beg that it may be attributed to the following unfortunate accident:—During the time of my composing the poem, which I frequently chose to do by the light of Mr. Winsor's patent lamp, for the sake both of my eyes and understanding, my laundress mistaking the end of the gas tube for a lamp wick, and officiously intending to snuff it with her scissars, cut my gas pipe in

twain; by which means, my room (an attick) was filled with inflammable air, and I, my laundress, and our cat, were almost suffocated; or (to use a more fashionable phrase) *most infernally funked*. After this annoyance, I was obliged to write several hours by one of Argand's best patent lamps, before I could get my gas pipe sewed up, and supplied with fresh fuel.

As a great part of this heroic epistle is grounded upon facts stated by Mr. Winsor in his several pamphlets and lectures, the notes, which are not very numerous, and consist chiefly of quotations from, and references to, those publications, may tend to explain the text.'—*Advertisement.*

For the amusement of our readers we shall give the table of contents of this supposed canto I, the publication of which is no doubt deferred *ad Græcas Calendas.*

The author thus commences his address.

'Hesper of Science! philosophic light!
Like *Newton* sent to illumine Britain's night,
To pure caloric change *Augusta's* smoke,
Her soot to æther, and her coal to coke,
Bid noxious fumes impart a vital gale,
And morbid lungs *carbonic* health inhale,

'Thee I address! dispel thy frown severe,
Nor deem the opposer of thy patent near;
Know! that 'gainst genius of such giant size,
(A blaze of evidence before my eyes)
Committees, gifted with discernment keen,
And faith, (the evidence of things not seen)
'Gainst proof and inference of such high pretence,
'Twere vain to urge the doubts of common sense:
And far from me the wish, with satire's jibe,
To censure schemes to which I *can't* subscribe;
Mine be the task to fumigate thy fame,
With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.'

Mr. W.'s discoveries it seems have equalled in value the wished for Philosopher's stone.

'What though Projectors erst with fruitless pains, [brains,
To find the chymic secret rack'd their
'Midst all the stores of art and nature sought
The subtle flame with power ethereal fraught; [old,
That power, which like the fabled king of
Could, whatsoe'er it touch'd, transmute to gold,
From dross and fæces *Saturn* disengage,
And make an age af lead, a *golden* age;
While greedy Mammons grasp'd within their view
A treasure richer than thy mines, Peru!
Had they the force of thy caloric tried,
And with hermetic skill its powers applied,
With *hydargyrum—hydro-carbon* mix'd,
Sublim'd its nature, and its essence fix'd,
A golden Oxyde would have been their dole,
And *cash* of right assum'd the name of *coal.*'

The Epicure and Politician are said to be equally benefited by this discovery.

'Behold the Epicure, whose taste refin'd,
"And fair round belly with fat capon lin'd,"
His mind's and body's good digestion tell,
And show that both improve *by living well;*
He, foe to all the ills of soot and smoke,
Shall hail the luxury of patent coke;
Bid crock and smut resign their *spit head* post,
And heat from purest fuel *rule the roast,*
Shall see his steaks e'en Dolly's steaks surpass, [*Glasse,*
And blend thy science with the skill of

'The Poet too, whose rush-light's latest stage, [his page,
With save-all gloom scarce glimmers on
Whose genius *Rumfordiz'd* emits no spark,
But works the work of dulness in the dark,
Cheer'd by thy Gas-light, shall, with grateful lay,
(A poet's only coin) the boon repay.

'E'en Quidnuncs to the skies applaud thy scheme, [theme;
And make the virtues of thy Gas their
Thy patent plans with politics combine,
And England's case assimilate to thine;
Say—party heat is coal-ignited smoke,
And patriot zeal caloric drawn from coke,
That Opposition's rant and Gallic roar,
Is but a black bitumen boiling o'er;
Tha when dim-burning lamps resign'd their post,
'Twas but the light of "*All the Talent's*" lost;
And that to meet the ills of northern war,
Thy scheme can husband oil and furnish tar.'

The effects of this *gas* on vegetation are thus flamingly displayed.

'Thee all the vegetable world shall praise,
And on thy altars hot-house incense blaze;
Exotic seedlings rising from their bed,
Shall o'er thy flues their early perfume shed;
No leaf for lack of Hydrogen complain,
No flow'ret droop "in aromatic pain;"

Thy heat *more genial* than the *solar ray*,
Shall vivid hue and fragrant scent convey;
Cheer'd by thy Gas shall groves of cresses
And girkins rival cucumbers in size; [rise,
Mushrooms no longer skulk in earth like moles,
But like impatient *buttons* burst their holes;
Young thistles forc'd shall artichokes become,
And laurels "drop a medicinal gum;"
Heaths turn'd to underwoods for lopping call, [wall:
And groundsel and ground-ivy top the
Toad-stools and puff-balls, which, for want of care, [air,"
Now "waste their sweetness to the desart
Shall with their tribe of fungi quit the field,
And, stov'd by thee, *cephalic* odours yield;
Mustard *unmade* its pungent powers disclose, [nose;
And peppers take the gardener by the
To meet thy flame the *heliotrope* shall turn,
And for thy Gas with *Clytie's* passion burn;
Nourish'd by thee each plant to seed shall run,
And in thy system hail another sun!'

The vast extent of the benefits to be derived from this plan are thus lucidly depicted.

'Nor shall our streets thy favours share alone [own;
But all *Augusta's* bounds the blessing
And soon the fire-works by thy genius plann'd,
Light every nook and corner of the land;
Beacons and telegraphs like Pharos blaze,
And Britain's shores illume with patent rays; [shown,
Beyond the Tropics shall thy light be
And thy caloric warm each frigid zone.

'E'en the chill'd native's of Spitzbergen's coast,
Shut up in darkness and eternal frost,
With large subscriptions shall thy project greet,
And share a dividend of light and heat.'

The conclusion of this very lively epistle dwells on the great attention which the Legislature is supposed to pay to the scheme, and a very happy allusion to Mr. Winsor's own *extinction*.

'Our Legislators, zealous in thy cause,
Shall give thy Firm—"a power beyond the laws,"
Shall throw canal and turnpike bills aside,
And for thy more important rights provide;
(Unlike to him, who, dreading treason's spark,
By curfew law kept science in the dark)
Bid Gas and Coke in statute pride display
Their patent blaze by night, their heat by day, [*flame*,
And give to airy *nothings* (*light* and
A *body corporate* in deed and name.

'These shall thy credit, thy subscription raise,
And pay the meed of profit and of praise.
'And when—ah Winsor!—distant be the day, [clay;
Life's flame no longer shall *ignite* thy
Thy *phosphor nature*, active still, and bright,
Around us shall diffuse *post obit* light:
'Perhaps, translated to another sphere,
Thy spirit like thy light refin'd and clear,
Balloon'd with purest hydrogen shall rise,
And add a *patent planet* to the skies:
Then some sage Sidrophel, with *Herschel*-eye,
A bright *Winsorium Sidus* shall descry;
The *vox stellarum* shall record thy name,
And *thine* outlive *another Winsor's* fame!'

We now present the amusing *Argument* of a supposed *Poem* on the same subject; in which the reader will discover the same happy strain of well-turned irony.

An Invocation to Light by Mr. Winsor,—its nature defined—lucid order unlike the Order of Merit or the Garter,—Newton, our philosophic Sun—Mr. Winsor ditto Moon.—Coke, so called from Lord Coke, a great Luminary.—Rumford stoves, lucus a non lucendo.—Groves at Athens so called, and why.—The nature of pit-coal explained—the superiority of Coke.—Stat. Edw. I. against coal fire, paraphrased and set to Music by Mr. Winsor, "light airs."—Gas pipes punctured emit no bad smell,—unlike Bramah's patent closet-pipes, and why.—Consumption of the lungs closely connected with the consumption of pit-coal,—Pit of coal subject to explosions of foul air, pit of the stomach ditto.—Hydrogen Gas combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and in the act of combustion makes water.—Human bile, like coals contains crock or choler, bitumen, empyreumatic oil, alkaline phlegm, or ardent spirit—is easily decomposed, and might produce by distillation inflammable Gas.—Gastric juice takes its name from Gas, proved to be a gaseous fluid, supposed to contain phosphoric acid.—Astronomy

derived from αστηρ and νομος; a sublime science,—Gastronomy ditto.—The torch of Hymen better lighted by Mr. Winsor's Gas, than a brimstone match.—Rump-steaks better dressed by a coke than a coal fire.—Gizzard devill'd, ditto.—Milton not in need of Mr. W.'s Gas light.—Mr. Southey e contra.—The number of souls in London, calculated by pecks of coals consumed in one day, and how.—The Light and Heat Company's parinership profits, compared with Bank and South Sea dividends,—their shares bear a greater premium than the Paddington Canal ditto, the Loyalty Loan, or the Chelsea Water Works.———New projects.———A night sun dial with a coke ignited Ecliptic and a rotatory Hydrocarbonic Gas Lamp.—Patent Gas Lanthorns recommended for patroles and parish watchmen.—Proposal for lighting the Funnel under the Thames by subterraneous water-proof Gas pipes.—The fire works in Pall Mall at a stand still for want of water.—The Committee to report progress and ask leave to sit again.—The conclusion of the first Canto.

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Essays on the first Principles of Christianity; on the proper Method of establishing sound doctrine from the sacred Oracles; and on the different senses of scriptural Terms. By James Smith, Dundee. Author of Deism refuted, The Carnal Man's Character, &c. &c. 8vo. 435 pp. Ogle. 1808.

The author gives the following account of the plan of the work.

'It is divided into three parts. The first comprehends those articles, which are necessarily implied in the belief, that christianity is established by divine authority. In the second part, I intend to state a number of such rational and useful rules, as ought strictly to be observed in expounding the scriptures. As *quack doctors* often do great injury to the constitution of their patients by a wrong application of medicine; so uninformed spiritual guides frequently do great injury to the souls of mankind, by a misapplication of the sacred scriptures. In the third part, I intend to illustrate and arrange a number of such doctrines of revelation, as are generally admitted by all denominations of protestants. In order to communicate an accurate knowledge of christianity to mankind, it is necessary not only to state the natural order of first principles, but also to explain the manner in which the great doctrines of revelation depend on, and are influenced by, one another." P. 2.

This volume contains the two first parts of the plan.

The title of the first part is '*The order and evidence of such doctrines as are necessarily implied in the belief, that christianity is warranted by divine authority.*" This discussion forms nine essays.

1. The importance, nature, and use of first principles in religion.

2. The being, perfections, and government of God.

3. The difference between instinct and reason; man's superiority to the other animals; his immortality; his soul and mind; a future state.

4. Sin, conscience, and the guilt of mankind.

5. The insufficiency of reason, and the necessity of a revelation for sinners; the world never was without a revelation; the degeneracy of heathens, and difference between them and Christians.

6. The authenticity and use of the scriptures; they are not adulterated, and relate unquestionable facts.

7 The inspiration of Moses and of Jesus Christ established by their miracles and predictions; the miracles of the Egyptian magicians; the inspiration of the apostles.

8. The exercise and province of reason in religion; the meaning of the term; the word mystery explained; its various senses in the scripture.

9. The sufficiency of the scriptures, and chief design of christianity.

The design of the second part of this work is, according to Mr. S. to distinguish the pure oracles of truth from the fictious matter with which they have beem mixed in the best theological systems.

Mr. S. gives the following rules for interpreting scripture.

'1. The interpretation of any particular passage must be regulated by the subject to which it is applied, and by the principal design of the speaker.

'2. In the scriptures, universal propositions are frequently used in a limited sense. It is very common for the sacred writers to employ general affirmations, respecting mankind, which apply only to the greater number, and not to the whole. By interpreting these propositions in an unlimited sense many absurdities have been introduced into Christianity.

3. 'In order to understand many passages in the scriptures it is necessary to ascertain the character or persons to whom it relates. All revelation may be comprehended under those parts which respect mankind in general, or a particular society, either civil or ecclesiastical, or those which belong particulary to the saints, or those which apply only to the wicked. Though every part of the scriptures be intended for the information of the whole human race, yet a great number of passages respect only the righteous, and many parts are applicable to none but the ungodly. By limiting those passages to a part of mankind, which equally belong to the whole, or by extending expressions to all persons which are meant only for a particular class, much injury hath been done to the interests of religion.

4. 'As those passages of revelation which relate only to the wicked must not be applied to the righteous, or those which are spoken only to saints be adopted by sinners, so the parts of scripture which particularly respect nations or churches cannot be ascribed also to every individual.

5. 'In order to understand the scriptures it is necessary to be well acquainted with the peculiar modes of expression which abound in that book. The style of these writings is very different from modern compositions, and hence those who are ignorant of the character and singularitities of the Easter and primitive languages frequently misinterpret those sacred oracles.

9. 'The whole system of revelation must be explained, so as to be consistent with itself. When two passages appear to be contradictory, if the sense of the one can be clearly ascertained, then that must regulate our interpretation of the other."

The author gives the following rules for establishing a series of scriptural principles.

1. 'No article of faith can be established from metaphors, parables, or obscure and figurative texts.

2. 'Before any text can be employed as a proof of doctrine, every term and expression must be critically examined, in order to ascertain with certainty the genuine sense of the whole passage.

3. 'In establishing the practical parts of religion, it is necessary to distinguish those articles which are only circumstantial and temporary, from those which are essential and permanent.

4. 'In applying the Scripture as a proof of any doctrine it is necessary to ascertain if all that is meant be expressed; or if it be not, what is necessarily implied, in order to complete the sense of the passage.

5. 'No doctrine can be established from the Scriptures, which is either contrarty to reason or to the analogy of faith. Articless of revelation may be *above* our reason, but no doctrine which comes from God can be irrational, or *contrary* to those moral truths which are clearly perceived by the mind of man.

6. 'Those doctrines which rest only on inferences, and are not supported by the express declarations of the Scriptures, are dubious, and not necessary to be believed."

A Sermon, preached before the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1807. Being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By John, Lord Bishop of Exeter. 4 to. 19 pp. 1s. 6d. Beckett.

The subject of this discourse is the dependence of man upon God. On the subject of the new infidel school, he says

'the first institutors of this baleful school had their origin in France. The levity of manners, the flippant sophistry, and refined corruption of morrals, which are the distinguishing features of that people, were peculiary adapted to scoff and blaspheny. But we are much mistaken, if we suppose that the mischief had confined itself within the boundaries of that country; the rest of Europe had been willing disciples of the sme system, and with a desperate emulation, incorporated the same rancorous poison into their literature, their politics, and their social habits. Christianity was not only rejected—but rejected with scorn and an acceptance of it universally ascribed to a debilitated and degraded intellect. These were the lessons inculcated in foreign seminaries and universites: and it is remarkable that some of the most notorious receptacles and despositaries of these principles, have been among the sharpest sufferers in the late incursion of the French into Germany.' p. 7.

In a note the bishop says,

'The universities of Jena and Halle,

two of the principal nurseries of infidelity, have experienced all the calamities of war. In the neighbourhood of the former was fought the dreadful battle which caused the immediate downfall of the Prussian monarcy.'

The bishop then admonishes this country against the danger of incurring the same punishments, by falling into the same sin.

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3. The duty of surrendering ourselves to God.

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5. Consolation to the afflicted.

6. Expostulation with careless sinners.

7. The grace of Christ sufficient for his people.

8 Hezekiah's fall considered and applied.

6. The duty of confessing Christ before men.

10. The advantages of godliness as to the present life.

11. Earnestness in religion, recommended and enforced.

12. The marks of true faith stated and explained.

The following extract is from the last disconrse.

'You complain, perhaps, that you have no comfortable experience of your acceptance in the Beloved; that you feel not that full and firm persuasion of your interest in Christ, with which true faith would be attended.' This is no uncommon subject of complaint, with those who bewail their unbelief. But where, I would ask, have you been taught the necessity of a comfortable experience of your acceptance in the Beloved? Whence have you derived the knowledge, that true faith would be certainly attended with a full and firm persuasion of your interest in Christ. The scriptures neither maintain nor encourage any such position. They speak indeed of a good hope through grace, of a strong consolation, of the assurance of faith: but they speak not of these things as being so essentially interwoven with the nature of faith, as that faith cannot exist without them. My brethren, you are confounding two things together, which have no indispensable, no necessary connection with each other. That love of God shed abroad in the heart, by the Spirit, which He hath given us; that witnessing of the Spirit with our spirit, that we are the children of God; that rejoicing with joy unspeakable and full of glory, are privileges, which frequently accompany faith: privileges, the attainment of which is highly conductive to our peace, to our usefulness, to our perseverance and activity in well-doing: priviliges, therefore, which we cannot too highly value, or too anxiously seek. But is faith not faith unless accompained with these privileges? Does even the total absence of them prove that faith is absent also? Harbour not such unscriptural sentiments. The true believer often walketh in darkness and seeth no light."

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On the Everlasting Fire of the Athanasian Creed; a Sermon preached on the Sunday after Ascension Day, 1808. Dedicated to the Rev. Francis Stone, M.A. Rector of Cold Norton, and his Prosecutors. By George Somers Clarke, Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex. 1s. 6d.

Topography.

London; being an accurate history and description of the British Metropolis, and its Neighbourhood, to thirty miles extent, from an actual perambulation; by David Hughson. LL. D. 4 vols, 8vo. 2l. 13s. 6d. fine paper 5l. 4s. to be completed in 6 vols. Stratford.

It will be readily allowed that the

history of a great city unites, or ought at least to unite all that is interesting in topography. In proof of this we find that amongst the ancients, men of the first talents and erudition, have devoted their time to writing the history of particular cities, and many of the moderns have thought their time and study well employed in the same pursuit. Amongst those, Peter Bembus as yet maintains the lead; his history of the city of Venice is written in a stile that will captivate as long as true taste and a love of letters exist. Rome, the *eternal City*, as she was once proudly called, has been traced by different authors, even to her foundations, with all the revolutions she experienced. Nay, even her very ruins have been rendered precious by the language in which they have been described, and the reflections they have inspired. These writings have been sought with avidity, and ranked with those that will always find a place in the collections of the learned. Surely then, in these enlightened days it may fairly be presumed that a faithful history of the metropolis of the British empire, is not less interesting to the general reader than those cities of antiquity which have fallen under the scythe of time. To an Englishman, particularly, an account of London from its earliest days to the present time must be highly acceptable, for London would not shrink from a comparison with Rome in antiquity, magnitude, or wealth; and as to commerce, in despite of all the enemies of our trade, it may well be called the modern Tyre and Sidon united. We have, it is true, many histories of London, and each has its peculiar merit, but the progress of the arts, new institutions, the improvements that are daily making, and the changes that all human affairs are subject to, have furnished abundant materials for a new one, in the execution of which, the writer may justly avail himself of the documents which have appeared, and of the valuable communications of the liberal, on points of curiosity or utility. To render such an undertaking worthy of public patronage, would require a considerable share of patience and industry to collect materials, and when he has collected them, taste to arrange them in such a manner, as to produce the best effect. The very consideration of such a labour is of itself sufficient to disarm criticism: in such a variety it is impossible to avoid omissions, or to introduce all that might be wished within a prescribed compass. Under this impression, we enregister Dr. Hughson's "History of London" and must in justice acknowledge that in point of industry he is entitled to praise, he has availed himself of the writers who have written before him on the same subject, as well as of the contributions of those who wished to forward the work; his language is very plain, even where he might have indulged a moderate glow of expression. It is not the least of his praise however that in treating of the different religious sects, he does it in a style of becoming moderation. That portion of the work which relates to antiquity is sprinkled with biographical anecdotes which give occasional relief to the whole; each volume contains about thirty plates, containing views of Buildings, &c. in London, and its Vicinity.

The work is divided into æras—first, of the British and Roman domination, in which the writer has investigated some disputed points in what may be called the infancy of the city. The second includes the government of the Saxon and Danes, an eventful period in which London shared the fate of all cities subject to the lawless sway of contending armies.

The third period commences with the reign of William the Conqueror, and ends with the time of Henry IV. This interval may be said to be rich with "the spoils of time" in which the manners and customs of our civic ancestors are pourtrayed at least with a faithful, if not with a highly coloured pencil. The fourth section opens with the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Revolution. The fifth section commences in 1688, and closes at the end of the eighteenth century.

The Topographical part is divided into routes, in which the Reader is accompanied by the Editor, to every

street and court, in which any curious information is to be obtained; and the descriptions are given without unnecessary prolixity or circumlocution; and in the pages are inserted engravings in wood, of the parish churches, in the cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, independently of the Copper plates. The Armorial bearings of the various incorporated Companies are given in the same manner, on separate pages.

At the end of the Fourth Volume is given a Deduction of Costume, of the Court and Citizens of London, from the time of the Norman Conquest to the present reign, in Chronological order; could the limits of the work have permitted a more ample account, this would have been a curious article.

There appears to have been sufficient pains taken with this description of London, as far as it has gone, to render it worthy of attention; and in short when we consider the antiquity of London, the happiness of its situation for trade, the succession of Roman Viceroys, of Saxon and Danish kings which have ruled over it in turn, &c. the revolution in religion, politics, public opinion, &c. it must be allowed that no reader can take up the history of this great city, in all ages, who will not find something in it to arrest his attention, to furnish subject matter to enlarge his information, or to store his mind with materials, either for conversation or reflection.

An Account of Jamaica and its Inhabitants. By a Gentleman long resident in the West Indies. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

New Edition.

History of the Orkney Islands: including a View of the Manners and Customs of their Ancient and Modern Inhabitants: their Monuments of Antiquity; their Natural History, or Mineral, Botanical, and Animal Productions; the present state of their Agriculture, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Commerce, and the Means of their Improvement; with a Map of the Islands, and Views of remarkable Scenery. By the late Rev. Dr. Barry, Minister of Shapcushay, in Orkney. The second edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections, by the Rev. James Headrick. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Travels.

A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the command of Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, of the Army of the United States; from the mouth of the River Missouri, through the interior parts of North America, to the Pacific Ocean, during the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806. Containing an authentic relation of the most interesting Transactions during the Expedition: a description of the Country: and an account of its Inhabitants, Soil, Climate, Curiosities, and vegetable and Animal Productions. By Patrick Gass, one of the persons employed in the expedition. 8vo. pp. 381, pr. 9s. Budd.

'This Journal, though dry in its style, cannot fail to prove interesting to all those persons, who have either seen or read much of America, and who must naturally be desirous of knowing what is to be seen in those immense countries, which lie between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, and through the whole extent of which the language of England will, in all human probability, be one day spoken and written, in spite of all the prejudices that can be brought to operate against it. The Journalist appears to have been of inferior rank in the Expedition; but, by those who wish to know the unadorned truth, that circumstance is not likely to be lamented. From facts such as he records, the reader will be able to form a much more correct idea of the real state of the country, than he would from a narrative, written under the influence of a desire to establish or confirm certain pre-conceived positions; not to mention another influence, too generally prevalent in America, name-

ly, that of self-interest, for which there may be such ample scope of indulgence, in giving an account of countries, immediately adjoining that of a nation of land-jobbers.' *Advertisement.*

The American publisher says in regard to the accuracy of the work.

'It may be necessary to inform those readers not acquainted with the fact, that the principal object in sending out the Expediton was to gain some correct account of the country: and that this might be done more effectually, and the information collected, preserved with more certainly, it was enjoined upon the several persons belonging to the corps, who where considered capable, to keep journals, and every necessary information and assistance given them for that purpose: these journals were also, from time to time, compared, corrected, and any blanks, which had been left, filled up, and unavoidable omissions. By thus multiplying the journals, revising and correcting them, the chances of securing to the country a true account of the progress of the Expedition and of the discoveries which should be made, especially should the party be attacked and defeated by the savages, or meet with any other disasters in their hazardous enterprise, were also multiplied.'

The work consists of a unornamented detail of the proceedings of the travellers: the dates of each circumstance; the appearance of the country; the hardships they experienced; the number of animals they killed; their interviews with the Indians, whether hostile or pacific, and their final success. To extract a detail of dates would be useless. We shall therefore offer a few particulars relative to the Indians, &c.

Ancient fortifications.

'On the bank opposite our camp is an ancient fortification, or breastwork, similar to those which have been occasionally discovered on the western waters. The two ends run at right angles to the river, and the outside, which is 2500 yards in length, parallel to it: there is no breastwork thrown up next to the river, the bank, as is supposed, serving as a sufficient defence on that side. The description of this breast work corresponds exactly with the accounts given of numerous ancient fortifications, discovered in the Western Country, which are known and represented to be generally of an oblong from, situate on strong and well-chosen ground, and contiguous to water. These works, from the examinations which have been made, are supposed to have been erected more than 1000 years ago; or 700 before the discovery of America by Columbus. They appear to have existed about the same period, throughout all, or the greater part of that vast tract of country, bounded by the Alleghany Mountains on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, and including the most favourable latitudes of North America. Perhaps some have been found east of the Alleghany Mountains. Have numerous ancient nations, more civilized and disposed to labour than any of the modern Indian tribes, inhabited this country? and have these fortifications been their humble substitutes for the walled and fortified cites of the old world in remote ages? Or, has this been the Roman Empire of the new world? and has it been destroyed by other hordes of barbarians, as fierce and cruel as those who destroyed that of the old?

'*Fossil skeleton.*

'We came to black sulphur bluffs on the south side. On the top of these bluffs we found the skeleton or back bones of a fish, 45 feet long, and petrified: part of these bones were sent to the city of Washington. One of our sergeants discovered a large salt spring, about a mile and a half from the river. p. 52.

Teeton Indian Band.

Capt. Lewis, myself, and some of our party went up to see them perform. Their band of music, or orchestra, was composed of about 12 persons beating on a buffaloe hide, and shaking small bags that made a rattling noise. They had a large fire in the centre of their camp; on one side the women, about 80 in number, formed in a solid column round the fire, with sticks in their hands, and the scalps of the Mahas they had killed tied on them. They kept moving, or jumping round the fire, rising and falling on both feet at once; keeping a continual noise, singing and yelling. In this manner they continued till 1 o'clock at night, when we returned to the boat with two of the chiefs. On coming aboard, the periogue ran across the bow of the boat, and broke the cable. All hands were roused to row the boat ashore; the

chiefs called aloud, and a number of the warriors came to our assistance, but we did not need it; the circumstance, however, shewed their disposition to be of service. This unfortunate accident lost us our anchor.' p. 64.

Mountain Sheep.

'Some of the party killed three of what the French and natives call mountain sheep; but they very little resemble sheep, except in the head, horns, and feet. They are of a dun colour, except on the belly and round the rump, where they are white. The horns of the male are very large; those of the female small. They have a fine soft hair. Captain Clarke calls them the Ibex, and says they resemble that animal more than any other. They are in size somewhat larger than a deer. The hills are very high and steep. One of our men, in an attempt to climb one, had his shoulder dislocated; it was however replaced without much difficulty. These hills are very much washed in general: they appear like great heaps of clay, washing away with every shower; with scarcely any herbs or grass on any of them.' p. 127.

Method of producing Fire.

'One of the natives shewed me their method of producing fire, which is somewhat curious. They have two sticks ready for the operation, the one about 9, and the other 18 inches long: the short stick they lay down flat, and rub the end of the other upon it in a perpendicular direction, for a few minutes; and the friction raises a kind of dust, which in a short time takes fire. these people make willow baskets so close, and to such perfection, as to hold water, for which purpose they make use of them.' p. 182—183.

Manner of dressing Food.

'In the evening the men came in with the meat of the two bears; and also our other hunters who had killed three more, all of the grizly kind. We gave some of the meat to the natives at our camp, who cooked it in their own way; which was done in the following manner. They first collected some stones and heated them, upon which they placed part of the meat, and upon the meat some small brush, and so alternately meat and brush, until all the meat was on; when the whole was covered with brush and lastly with earth; so that the heap or mass had something of the appearance of a small coalpit on fire. An hour and a half was necessary to cook it in this way.' p. 311.

Travels in Scotland, by an unusual route, with a trip to Orkneys and Hebrides. Containing Hints for Improvements in Agriculture and Commerce, with Characters and Anecdotes. Embellished with Views of striking Objects, and a map, including the Caledonian Canal. By the Rev. James Hall, A.M. royal 8vo. 2 vol. pp. 652. 30 plates, pr. 18s. Johnson.

The commencement of the work informs us that

'As most of the travellers who have written their remarks, have chosen summer or harvest for their journey, I also wished to see the aspect of the country when the mountains were beginning to lay aside their winter garb. Therefore, bidding adieu to my friends in the capital, I prepared for my journey. April, 1803.

'As there never was and never will be any thriving city or village at a distance from water carriage, and, as every large city or town always has been and always will be situated either on the sea-coast or the banks of some navigable river, I resolved to travel the whole of the sea coast of Scotland, as also the banks of her most eminent rivers; and, while I thus amused myself, to compare the local improvements, the notions, customs, and follies of the people, with what they are represented to have been in former times; with those existing at present in a sister kingdom; and to make, if I could, from the comparisons that might occur, some observations of a practical and useful nature.'

This work may be described as an unconnected series of observations minuted down as each presented itself to the writer's mind: he starts from one subject to another with very rapid transitions. The following extracts will amuse, if not instruct our readers. We shall first present some extracts relative to natural history.

Account of an Eagle's nest.

'Not many miles from this, (Castle Grant) I found a gentleman, who was not displeased that a couple of eagles, whose nest I went to see, regularly every summer build one on a rock in the hill, not far from his house. There was a stone within a few yards of it, about six feet long, and nearly as broad, and upon this stone, almost constantly, but always when they had young, the gentleman and his servants found a number of muir fowl, partridges, hares, rabbits, ducks, snipes, ptarmacans, rats, mice, &c. and sometimes kids, fawns, and lambs. When the young eagles were able to hop the length of this stone, to which there was a narrow road hanging over a dreadful precipice, as a cat brings live mice to her kittens, and teaches them to kill them, so the eagles, I learned, often brought hares, rabbits, &c. alive; and, placing them before their young, taught them to kill and tear them to pieces. Sometimes, it seems, hares, rabbits, rats, &c. not being sufficiently tamed, got off from the young ones, while they were amusing themselves with them; and, one day, a rabbit got into a hole, where the old eagle could not find it. The eagle one day brought to her young ones the cub of a fox, which, after it had bitten desperately some of the young ones, attempted to make its escape up the hill, and would, in all probability, have accomplished it, had not the shepherd, who was watching the motion of the eagles, with a view to shoot them, which they do with bullets, (swan shot not being able to penetrate their feathers) prevented it. As the eagles kept what might be called an excellent larder, when any visitors surprized the gentleman, he was absolutely in the habit, as he told me himself, of sending his servants to see what their neighbours had to spare; and that they scarcely ever returned without something very good for the table. It is well enough known, that game of all kinds is not the worse, but the better for being kept for a very considerable time.

'When the gentleman, or his servants, carried off things from the shelf, or table near the nest, for it was next to impossible to approach the nest itself, the eagles were active in replenishing it: but when they did not take them away, the old ones loitered about inactive, amusing themselves with their young, till the stock was nearly exhausted. While the hen eagle was hatching, the table, or shelf on the rock, was generally kept well furnished for her use; and when she was in that state, or the eagles very young, the other generally tore a wing from the fowls for her, and a leg from the beasts they brought. These eagles, as is generally the case with animals that are not gregarious, were faithful to one another; but would not permit even any of their young to build a nest, or live near them, and always drove them off to a considerable distance. The eagles in this country are thought, by people who are judges of this matter, to be uncommonly large and voracious, and their claws are so long and strong that I have seen them used by young people, by way of curiosity, as a horn, with a stopple for holding snuff, and carried regularly in the pocket for that purpose.'

Effect of Salt on Trees.

'In the course of my peregrinations in the neighbourhood of Banff, I went, one day, to dine with the good old parson of Fordyce, and found him in rather bad humour with his wife. This clergyman, who was well informed, and particularly fond of natural history, had tried several experiments, and found that, if a little salt is put about the root of any plant, it does good; but, if above the certain proportion, it always does harm. His wife had seen him, summer after summer, in his garden, &c. trying experiments of this kind with cabbages, gooseberry bushes, trees, &c. and was satisfied of the truth of it. Being fond of planting, and having a large glebe, soon after he was appointed to his living, this clergyman planted a variety of trees in his glebe, several of which, when they grew up, and began to spread, obscured much a weaver's windows, and prevented him from seeing so early and late as he otherwise would have done, these being planted on the side of the fence which divided the glebe from his property. The weaver often complained to the clergyman, that one of these trees particularly obscured his light, and overshadowed his house; and also that several of them considerably injured his garden, begging that he would either cut them down; or, upon being paid their value, lop off some of their branches. The clergyman, as did all the neighbours, saw the injury that these trees did the weaver; however, he was so madly fond of trees, and of these in particular, as he had planted, pruned, and trained them, when young, with his own hand, that he could not be prevailed on to cut them down; and he several times hinted to the weaver, that, if he, or any other injured these, he would have them punished as the law directs. As the roots of these

trees came through, below the wall, into the weaver's garden, he frequently cut them; however, this did not prevent the trees from growing. At length the parson's wife, to whom the weaver had often complained, whispered to him, "As it is the spring, and you are digging your garden, find out some stems of the root of the tree most inconvenient, which comes under the wall into your garden; and put a plate full or two of salt about them on your side of the wall, and the tree will decay, but do not tell the parson, nor any body." The weaver did so; as also poured plenty of salt brine, in the night time, all about the tree, and about May, when the other trees began to bud, the tree before the weaver's window, though the parson could see nothing wrong about it, did not put forth any leaves; not even when June arrived. As the poor weaver had more than once cursed the tree; even in the parson's hearing; and wished that the devil would take it, since no other would, the people, and even the parson's wife, began to hint that the weavers curse had lighted upon it. The parson smiled, and said, "It is only a blight, it may do well enough next season."

'The weaver's tree, as it was called, continued naked and brown all summer, and was sometimes on Sunday more attended to than the parson's preaching. At length, next spring and summer, with a third and a fourth having arrived, and no leaves appearing, the parson cut it down. His wife then told him what she had done, and it was this circumstance, it seems, that made him, though he sometimes smiled, a little angry with her.'

Superstition of the highlanders.

'Many of the people in the Highlands firmly believe in the prescience, or prescience of magpies. While I was at breakfast one morning with a worthy clergyman, to whom I had been introduced by letter, the servant came in holding up her hands in a praying attitude, saying, "The Lord prepare us all for death; there will be two dead persons in this house before a month." Our eyes were all immediately turned towards the maid, and, I confess, my teeth, as well as most of the young peoples at the table, which were going when the maid came in, immediately, as it were, ceased to move of their own accord, at the first word uttered by the maid. When the good old parson, whose teeth were neither so good nor many as they once had been, had masticated sufficiently what was in his mouth, turning to the maid, he said, "How know thou that two of us are to be dead ere a month?" "Oh, sir, a magpie alighted upon and tore one of our shirts, and that gentleman's there, pointing to me, and I am sure that mischief will follow." The old man smiled, and looked at me. Though neither this good old man nor I died, as was prophesied by the maid, yet she still believed in the fore-knowledge of the magpie, as a poor man in the neighbourhood died, and his friends having asked that day a shirt from the clergyman, to be put on him in his grave, the shirt on which the magpie, by accident, had alighted, was the one given to be put on the poor man.—It soothes some of the religious poor to think that they are to lie in their graves in a clergyman's shirt.'

Hardinsss of the Peasantry.

'The people of England, and indeed in the southern parts of Scotland, have scarcely any conception how hardy those who live in the northern and mountainous parts are. To give an instance: the other winter, as about a hundred people, who attended a wedding, were crossing the Spey, in an uncommonly cold frosty day, the bride's mother becoming dizzy, was likely to fall into the river. The bridegroom, seeing this, in turning his horse, in the middle of the water, to keep her steady, lost his balance, and, falling into the water, disappeared for some time, being carried down the river among pieces of ice that were passing. However, at about ten or twelve yards from the place where he fell, recovering himself, he raised his head above water, scrambled among the ice to the water side, shook his ears, mounted his horse, and, though often advised, would not shift his clothes; but, as hearty and as happy as a king, danced all the evening, the icicles, like the bells on Aaron's robe, hanging, dangling and rattling at the tail of his coat, as he was dancing. Between twelve and one, he retired to bed with his fair bride; and appeared in excellent spirits next morning; coughs and colds being what he scarcely ever felt. In the Western Isles, women are sometimes seen suckling their children while wading up to their knees in snow, without either shoes or stockings; and, being habituated to it, without finding any inconvenience. Mr. Campbell, one of the late duke of Argyle's factors, or stewards, as a never-failing cure for the cold, was wont to put on his great coat and boots, go and lie down in that state in the water, and then immediately go to bed,

boots and all. He lived to be a very old man; and this, it seems, was his constant as well as never-failing cure for any serious cough or cold he happened to catch.

'Nor do the old, but also the young give demonstration of hardiness; for, as two little boys, the other winter, in the upper parts of the county of Bamff, the one about six, and the other about eight years of age, who, having neither father nor mother, were begging, were overtaken by a fall of snow, in the month of February, about five o'clock, in a cold frosty evening, and not seeing any house, nor knowing which way to go, after they were tired, lay down in a furrow, in one another's arms, and, covering themselves the best way they could with a small blanket each of them had about them, fell asleep; and about seven in the morning waked, the weather being calm and serene, in perfect health.

Salmon fishery.

'The salmon fishery here, (Fochabers) which, as the land on each side of the river belongs to the duke of Gordon, is solely his grace's property. The salmon are, in general boiled and pickled, and sent off for the London market. Messrs. Robinson and Co. of the Tay, and Mr. James Gordon, of Portsoy, formerly rented this fishery at the yearly rent of fifteen hundred pounds; but it has been since held on lease at the yearly rent of five thousand.

'What makes the fishery so valuable here, and at the mouth of most rivers in Scotland, is, that by a decision of the supreme court of Scotland, and agreeably to the opinion of the first lawyers in England, the proprietors of land on the banks of rivers at their entrance into the sea have a right to put nets, cruives, or any kind of trap they please, completely across the river, except a few feet in the middle, so as to prevent the salmon going past their own territories; with this single exception, that during Sunday they are not at liberty directly or indirectly to prevent the fish from going up, and must leave a given space in the middle of the river for allowing them, if they please, to proceed upwards. In consequence, salmon are, sometimes, found at the source of the Spey, which is a hundred miles up the country, and not far from Fort Augustus, on the great Caledonian canal.'

State of Education in Scotland.

'Notwithstanding that there are some ignorant and savage individuals to be found in the interior of the Highlands, yet the people in general are better informed on several points than in the southern parts of Scotland, or in England, which seems in a great measure owing to their travelling far to markets, &c. to the parochial schools, and the schools established by the society for propagating christian knowledge, all over the Highlands. This society, in general, appoint well qualified and diligent schoolmasters, and pay them from ten to twenty pounds a year each; which schoolmasters are under the cognizance and controul of the presbytery of the bounds; and who, though the schoolmasters are bound to teach the children of the poor gratis, and to afford the school and other pious books, yet, to make the schoolmaster comfortable, have enacted, that the landholders, where such school is situate, shall afford a house, fuel, and a few acres of land to the schoolmaster. In every glen and sequestered place, at a distance from the parochial school, there is generally a school of this kind; and many, who are making a figure both in the army and navy, and particularly who bled on the banks of the Nile, have been educated at these schools.

'But there is another cause of the knowledge to be found among the common people in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, and that is, what is termed the royal bounty; or a thousand pound a year, given by his majesty to catechists and preachers, which are also scattered in the glens and other sequestered places, at a distance from the parish churches. These catechists and preachers are, in general, sober and attentive, going from house to house instructing and catechising the people. I went to hear Mr. Alexander Grant, of Glenrennis, one of these glen preachers, and must say that I heard as good a sermon, seemingly spoken extempore; and *nearly* as well delivered, though for twenty years he had only thirty pounds a year, as I have heard in some of the London churches, where the rectors are allowed six or eight hundred pounds.

'Though the utility of the parochial schools is obvious, yet there is one great fault in them, that too many things are taught in them by one person; for, how is it possible that any one man can teach, with accuracy, Greek, Latin, French, English, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, geography, &c. &c. A good grammar school in every presbytery or certain district, with an able master, and an assistant, where grammatical studies are chiefly attended to, is an object devoutly to be wished.'

On Establishing Fisheries.

'About twenty years ago, a worthy and bookish gentleman, of a projecting turn, who was in the habit of proposing new schemes of improvement, as well as new subjects of taxation to government, wrote a pamphlet, or rather a little book, to shew that the best way to promote the fisheries on the Highland coasts would be, to build towns there. He had been abroad, and observed, that even where the soil was very poor, and the country hilly, it might be in a very flourishing state, if it had only cities and towns; as for example, the republic of Genoa. Therefore he advised us, immediately, to set about the building of villages and towns, on the coasts of the western Highlands and Islands. He was for beginning, not with the egg, but with the pullet. He observed what great things Frederic II. of Prussia had done, by laying out millions in the colonization and improvement of his country; and advised, that we, in like manner, should spare no expense, in order to encourage the fisheries by building towns. The government was ready enough, perhaps, to snap at some of this sanguine projector's taxes; but it is superfluous to say, that they did not adopt his plan for the encouragement of the fisheries. Magnificent projects of the same kind were also recommended by Mr. Knox and Dr. Anderson. These gentlemen do not seem to be duly sensible of the fact just stated; that in commerce, as in empire, great effects, or events, usually spring, not from magnificent systems formed *a priori*, but from origins small and almost imperceptible. Yet, without a ready market, a market both ready and near at hand, it is not to be expected, that men, habituated to sloth, and that would prefer the pastoral, or even the military life, to one of industry, should betake themselves to the rough industry of fishermen. Here the advocates for towns are right.

'The fact is, that different branches of industry in a country take root, and spring up together. They foster and cherish one another; as large and thick plantations of trees will grow where one or two, or a very few, will not. The fisheries on the Highland shores, without any other encouragement than that of the removal of insurmountable obstacles, whereof the want of salt is the chief, will increase with increasing manufactures and commerce; never, I fear, without them.

'When the towns on the coast of Fife, from Stirling to Crail, were in a flourishing state, the fisheries, on that coast, were in a flourishing state also. The great subject of industry with these towns was the fisheries which they prosecuted with vigour as far as Iceland, till the time of the union. Then the seat of government was translated, as the person of the king had been a century before from Edinburgh to London. This, of itself, had, no doubt, a tendency to relax the spring of industry and enterprize on the shores of Fife; while restrictions on trade with France, and a participation in the colonial trade of England, gradually transferred the capital enterprize and general industry of trading people from the Forth to the Clyde. The progress of general improvement, and particularly the equilibrium effected, in some measure, between the Clyde and Forth, by means of the canal, have somewhat refreshed and revived the coast of Fife, which, at the present moment, exhibits many auspicious presages of returning industry and enterprize. In proportion as these revive the fishery will be revived also. In like manner on the western coasts of Argyleshire and Ross-shire, with the adjacent islands, the fisheries will grow up with growing manufactures and manufacturing villages, and towns flourishing in both manufactures and commerce.'

Travels through Spain and Portugal, recently performed by an English Gentleman; containing accurate Delineations of the Manners and Domestic Condition of that Country, with Anecdotes of the Prince of Peace, &c. Estimates of the Power and Resources of the Spanish Monarchy, and other interesting and authentic particulars. 8vo. 10s. 6d. illustrated with a Map of Spain, and several other Engravings.

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ANNUNCIATIONS.

Agriculture.

Parliament has voted three thousand pounds to the Board of Agriculture, to enable it with greater rapidity to complete the surveys of the kingdom. As soon as the whole of the county reports have been printed, it is intended to publish an Analysis of the whole to lay before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, a work which for useful and authentic information relative to the actual state of the empire is not likely to be equalled.

Architecture.

Mr. Wilkins, author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those books which relate to the public and private edifices of the ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, with an introduction, containing ths history of the rise, progress and decline of architure among the Greeks.

Biography.

Preparing for publication, a Series of Portraits, of the most eminent persons now living, or lately deceased, in Great Britain and Ireland: including the most distinguished characters in the senate, the church, the navy and army, the learned professions, and the various departments of literature and science: those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the arts, agriculture and commerce of the country, or, by their example and patronage, have most conspicuously contributed to its general prosperity and happiness. The Portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn, in a uniform manner, from life, or from original pictures; and the engravings will be perfect fac-similes of the drawings. The work will be published periodically; and the first number, containing six portraits, each accompanied by a short biographical notice, will appear very soon. A limited number of proof impressions will be taken off, in a superior manner, on large paper: and the copies will be delivered as nearly as possible according to the date of orders received, for which a book is opened by Messrs. Cadell and Davies.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, is in the press, with a correct likeness of the author, engraved by Mr. John Ogborne, from an original picture in crayons, by Ozias Humphry, Esq.

Botany.

Dr. Smith will shortly publish a work, in one volume in octavo, under the

title of Botanical Illustrations, intended as a continuation of his Introduction to Botany

Chemistry.

Mr. Accum has in the press a System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, with applications to the arts. The work is formed chiefly after Hauy and Brogniart, and will make three octavo volumes.

Classical Literature.

Speedily will be published, embellished with a head of Hesiod, from a genuine antique, the remains of Hesiod, the Ascrean: translated from the Greek into English verse, with a dissertation on the poetry and mythology, the life and era of Hesiod, and copious notes, by Charles Abraham Elton, Esq.

Geography.

The Rev. C. Cruttwell has nearly ready for publication, a new edition, considerably improved, of the New Universal Gazetteer, in four octavo volumes.

History.

In the Spring of 1809 will be published, the History of India, during the administration of Marquis Wellesley from the year 1797 to 1806; comprising an explanation of his Lordship's System of Policy, both foreign and domestic; and a complete account of the actual state of the British provinces, in all their relations, under the operation of that system. By Lawrence Dundas Campbell, Esq. To the history will be prefixed an introductory chapter, containing a review of the genius and character of the people of Hindústan;—of the principles, constitution, and policy, of the native governments;—of the relative situation of those governments respectively, and of the British Empire in India;—of the general state of that empire and its dependencies, during the administrations of Marquis Cornwallis and of Lord Teignmouth; and, finally, of the political, civil, and military condition in which it was placed at the period of Marquis Wellesley's arrival in that country. The whole of this work is composed from official records, and other original documents, of which some interesting parts will be given in an appendix. This publication will be illustrated with a general map of Hindústan, and embellished with a portrait of the Marquis Wellesley. It will form two thick volumes, quarto, and is printing on two sizes—Medium paper, price three guineas and a half, and imperial quarto paper, price five guineas. Noblemen and gentlemen, desirous of securing copies of the large paper, are requested to send their names to the publisher, Mr. Miller; or to their respective booksellers.

The second volume of Mr. Chalmer's Caledonia, or an historical and topographical account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times, with a dictionary of places, chronological, and philosophical is in the press; it will be accompanied with engravings of maps, plans, &c.

Medicine.

Dr. J. F. Davis, of Bath, has in the press, Observations on Carditis, or the Inflammation of the Heart, illustrated by cases and dissections. It is Dr. Davis's design to shew that this disease occurs oftener than has been supposed; and that, contrary to the opinions of our best systematic writers, there are circumstances by which it may sometimes be distinguished in practice.

Mr. Watt, of Paisley, has in the press Cases of Diabetes with observations. The practice is new, and, in many respects the reverse of that which has been generally followed of late years.

Miscellanies.

Mr. Pinkerton has a new edition of his Essays on Medals nearly ready for publication.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, by the Rev John Wooll, with a selection from his poetical works and literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. Drakard of Stamford is now printing a Guide to Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, to be embellished with engravings by Messrs. Storer and Greig, from drawings by Mr. E. Blore. This work, it is expected, will be ready about Christmas next.

Mr. R. Southey's Translation of the Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, in a quarto volume, will appear very shortly.

Mr. Custance's Concise View of the constitution of England will probably appear in the course of this month.

Novels.

Present Times and Modern Manners, or a Tale of a Rector's Family, in four volumes, is in the press.

A Summer at Worthing, and a Winter in Kent, or Mr. Canter and his three Wives, a tale for high life, is in the press.

Philology.

Dr. Noehden has prepared for the press a collection of German exercises, as a companion to his Grammar. This work will be of particular service to those who wish to acquire an accurate and practical knowledge of German composition. Besides the references to the grammar, the notes contain numerous illustrations of the idioms of the language. The author intends that the publication should be followed by a volume of extracts, from the best German authors, which he also designs as a vehicle for remarks and observations, explanatory of the peculiarities and difficulties that are to be met with in the construction and phraseology of the German language.

A Vocabulary, Persian, Arabic, and English, is in the press, principally compiled from Richardson's Persian Dictionary as improved by Dr. Wilkins.

A new edition of Enfield's general Pronouncing Dictionary will soon be published, carefully revised, corrected, and improved.

Theology.

Mr. B. Boothroyd has in the press and will publish as speedily as a proper attention to correctness will admit, a new edition of Bishop Newcome's justly admired Version of the Minor Prophets, with additional notes from Blayney and Horsley, on the Prophet Hosea.

The Rev. T. Stabback, lecturer of Helston, proposes to publish in two large volumes octavo, The four Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, with annotations, critical, explanatory, and practical, chiefly selected from the most able commentators in divinity, ancient and modern, To each chapter will be added reflections, drawn from some striking portion of its contents.

Topography.

A statistical and geographical survey of Spain and Portugal, with a detailed account of the several provinces, cities and towns, in a duodecimo volume, illustrated by coloured maps of the countries, will appear in a short time.

A concise History and Description of the city of Lincoln, is preparing for the press.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.

Observations on the Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool; from which is deduced, a certain and easy method of improving the quality of English Clothing Wools, and preserving the health of Sheep; with hints for the management of Sheep after shearing. An inquiry into the structure, growth, and formation of Wool and Hair; and remarks on the means by which the Spanish breed of Sheep may be made to preserve the best qualities of the fleece unchanged in different climates. By Robert Bakewell. With occasional notes and remarks, by the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. 8vo. pp. 170, pr. 6s. 6d. Harding.

Mr. B. in his preface notices the general ignorance which prevails relative to the distinction of the different kinds of wool, particularly in encyclopedias and other works of reference; "these pages," he says, "were written, not to censure, or supply the defects of other writers, but to direct the attention of wool-growers to objects of practical utility, and to point out the means by which the value of English clothing-wools may be greatly increased, and an annual saving to a very large amount, in the stock of sheep, may be obtained."

The *Contents* of this work present information in the following subjects:

Chap. I. On the soft and hard qualities of wool, and the great difference in the value of cloth made from these wools, although each sort may be equally fine. On the distinction between hair and wool, &c.

II. On the causes which produce the hard quality of wool in many parts of this island.

III. On the means by which the soft quality of wool may be preserved, in every situation, and the effects of soil and climate counteracted, where they are unfavourable to this quality. On the preservation of sheep by the same means—from cutaneous distempers; from the inclemency of climate; from the sudden change of temperature after shearing.

IV. Improved method of washing sheep. On the means of preventing the deterioration of wool in the Spanish breed of sheep. On the qualities and defects of the finest fleeces from Saxony. On the influence which pasture, cold and moisture, have on the staple. Different effects of the climate of Spain and England upon the fleece.

V. Of the formation of wool, hair and silk. Observations of Lewenhoeck. On the roots of hair. Opinion of M. Monge respecting it. An experiment to ascertain its truth. On the furs of different animals, and the causes which occasion the same hair to grow coarser and finer at different seasons. On the defects of wool. The jointed staple. Cotted fleeces, &c. The effects of climate on wool. Improvement and application of the furs of different animals. On the formation of Feathers. Cause of the Moult. Microscopical Observations. Hints from Nature for the Improvement of Wool.

Appendix.

On the effects of Limestone, and Chalk on Wool, in different states of induration. Advantages of the Merino breed of sheep. On the natural casting of the fleece. Injurious effects of suffering wool to remain piled in an unwashed state. The necessity of Shelter for sheep and cattle in this climate.

Postscript.

M. Lasteyrie on the construction of sheep-houses. Judicious precautions of the ancients to preserve the whiteners of their wool. An instance of the effects of the climate of St. Domingo, on sheep. On annual and biennial shearing.

The above table will present the general contents of this work. The information in the following extracts

with illustrate the mode of treating the subject.

In the first chapter Mr. B, on the distinction between wool and hair, makes the following observations.

'In what, then, consists the difference between wool and hair? To obtain a clear idea of the nature of wool, and to avoid obscurity, it is necessary to reply to this question. I will venture, then, to assert, that the distinction between wool and hair is more artificial than natural; in this, as in many other instances, men have for convenience given different names to substances essentially the same, because they were rendered capable by some peculiarity of being applied by art to different purposes.

'Wool may be found on some sheep, which, if grown on any other animal, would be called what it really is, hair; the same animal will produce in other parts of its fleece true sheep's wool. Some animals, as the Vicuna, the Angora goat, &c. although they produce coarse long hair, produce also other hair, so silky, soft, and fine as justly to entitle it to be called wool; being in these qualities superior to the finest Spanish or Saxony sheep's wool. The yak of Tartary, of which there is a description and plate in Turner's Account of Tibet, appears to be a species of wool-bearing Ox. The oxen of Hudson's Bay also, if naturalists rightly inform us, produce a wool finer and softer than the Vigonia or Vicuna wool; it must be therefore the finest wool hitherto known. The peculiarity which has given the name of wool to some kinds of hair, is the smaliness, softness and pliability of the fibre, whence it is capable of being spun, and woven into a cloth which will felt or mill into one uniform texture, and by the process of fulling, will cover the surface of the thread with a pile. When the hair of any animal is too hard and elastic to admit of the same effect being produced by a similar process, we cease to call it wool. Now *some wool has a much nearer resemblance to hair in the hardness and elasticity of the fibre, than other wool equally fine.* Cloth made from such wool is hard and harsh to the touch, loose in its texture, and the surface of the thread is bare.

'Hence it is much less valuable than cloth made from the softer wools. The difference in the quality and value of two pieces of cloth, manufactured in the same manner from wools possessing the same degree of fineness, but the one from the calcareous, the other from the argillaceous districts, will be much greater than is generally known, or than those not well acquainted with the fact would be inclined to believe.'

Mr. B. Then proceeds to state the difference before the former boast of the manufacturer as to the *fineness of the thread and regularity of work*, and the quality at present aimed at, namely, *softness of pile.*

'It may be affirmed, that taking two packs of sorted wool of the same apparent fineness, one possessing in an eminent degree the soft quality, the other of the hard kind, the former will, with the same expence to the manufacturer, make a cloth, the value of which shall exceed the latter full twenty-five per cent.

'The improvement of this quality of the wool, must therefore be of much importance to the wool-grower, and manufacturer. It has hitherto been little understood, or attended to; to show how it may be obtained, is the principal object of this work. As connected with the same object, I shall also notice the other qualities of wool, on which the external action of soil or climate have any influence.'

From Chapter II. we extract the idea of Mr. B. on the effect of the chemical or mechanical action of the particles of the soil on the fleece, and also add Lord Somerville's note on the subject.

'If the soft or hard qualities which distinguish wool grown on argillaceous, siliceous, or calcareous soils, be not caused by the herbage on which the sheep feed, to what are we to attribute this difference? I answer to the chemical or mechanical action of the particles of the soil on the surface of the fleece. This seems hitherto to have escaped due attention; it can however be proved to exist, by a variety of facts which might be adduced; and not only can it alter the quality, but impart indelibly the colour of the soil to the wool. In parts of Gloucestershire, the fleece acquires a deep orange colour from the soil; in Hertfordshire and Warwickshire, and in every district having a red coloured soil, the wool is inclined to a brownish red. The fens of Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire communicate a dark blueish tint to the wool. Wools on chalk soils are distinguished by their whiteness; and in every district the action of the soil is evinced by communicating its own colour to the fleece, either

insinuating its particles into the fibre, or chemically uniting with its surface.

'The colour thus acquired is as indelibly fixed in the wool, as the colouring matter of an artificial dye, nor can its whiteness be perfectly restored by any process of art hitherto known. I advert to the tint which remains after wool has been scowered clean with soap. Stoving appears to remove it, put it returns again after re-washing, though it is less perceptible than before.'

On this subject we extract Lord S's. note.

'It is painful to offer in illustration of this subject one's own practice; but least an affect which is sometimes produced, should be deemed certain and invariable, it behoves me to state, that I have repeated proof of the reverse, in the instance of my own Merino ram hogs, which are bred on a red loamy sand and a limestone subsoil; the wool being shorn after the yolk was well up, scoured of the purest white, which colour, being manufactured into white kerseymere, after frequent washing, it preserves to this day. But the author's observation may be, and probably is, correct with respect to fleeces more coarse and open in the pile.'

In the third chapter Mr. B. pleads for the practice of rubbing the sheep with unctuous compositions.

'By the application of a well chosen unguent, wool may be defended from the soil and elements, and improved more than can be effected by any other means, except an entire change of breed.

'Not only will the quality of the wool be ensured by this practice, but it will become finer, and the quantity will be encreased; it is also found to preserve the sheep in situations where they would inevitably perish, without this defence.'

On the quality of the cloth made from greased wool, he says

'Ungreased wools equally fine (as greased Northumberland wools) and manufactured in the same way, would have made a cloth the value of which would not have equalled the former by at least thirty per cent.'

Of the effects produced by this mode of treatment on the general health of the animal, he offers the following observations.

'With all the defects in the present manner and time of greasing sheep, its advantage to these animals in exposed situations is undeniable: many thousands are preserved where they would not have existed without this defence against the severity of winter. A proof of the superior warmth and dryness which sheep enjoy that have had the benefit of the ointment, may be seen on the mountain sides, where greased and ungreased sheep browze together. In a *winter's* day, when the fleeces of the ungreased sheep are whitened over with snow, or the hoar frost, the fleeces of the other will be seen entirely free and uncovered; either the ointment has prevented the particles of moisture from lodging in the fleece, or they had been thawed and dissipated by the superior warmth of the animal. Is there a country in England where the winter is so mild, that such a covering would be of no advantage to the sheep.?

In the commencement of chapter IV. Mr. B. thus sums up his previous positions.

1. Hair differs from wool, by the greater degree of hardness and elasticity of its fibres.

2. Some wools resemble hair in this quality more than other wools which are much coarser.

4. The application of unctuous matter sufficiently soft and tenacious to cover and remain on the fleece, will defend it from the action of the soil, and is found to produce the soft quality of wool so desirable to the manufacturer.

Mr. B. recommends bees-wax as a substitute for tar in the unguent recommended for sheep. He also proposes that the sheep, previous to shearing, should be washed in a warm ley, as is the practice in Sweden.

In his *Appendix* he thus strongly insists on the necessity of *shelter* for the sheep during winter.

'Having had frequent occasion to mention the flocks of Northumberland, I cannot conclude without expressing my regret at the great losses which the farmers have sustained by the late severe winter of 1807-8. Many of them, I am informed, have been deprived of more than half their flocks. The ointment with which they are covered, is an excellent defence against the inclemency of the season, but it cannot avail against the continued and combined effects of cold and hunger, when sheep are buried for many weeks under immense drifts of snow. There are, however some instances in which they have

been brought out alive, after having been ten or fifteen days in this miserable state of confinement.

'Both interest and humanity call upon the farmers to provide some shelter for their flocks, during the severity of winter. I trust the efforts which Lord Somerville has for some time made to awaken the northern farmers from their supineness, will not be in vain. It is not only in the northern counties, but in every part of our Island, that more attention is required to provide occasional shelter against the inclemencies of the climate, both for sheep and all other animals which are exposed in the fields. In proportion as they are made comfortable will be their tendency to improve; and it is not only our interest, but every humane man must feel it a duty, to provide for the comfort of those animals which are entrusted to his care. In the northern districts such attention seems absolutely necessary. The farmers in the midland and southern counties can scarcely form an idea of the tremendous wintry storms which sweep over the Cheviot Hills, in the wild fells of Cumberland and Westmoreland, or the still bleaker mountains of Scotland. At such times the heavens are darkened with the descending snows and sleet, driven by furious gusts of wind, which compel the sheep to seek protection in hollows and glens near the bottom of the mountains. Suddenly an impetuous blast uplifts whole fields of snow from its shelving sides above, and driving aloft in tumultuous whirl, precipitates the contents on the miserable flock, which is in moment buried deep under the surface. In vain may the shepherd try to trace them over a driving expanse of snow: were he to attempt it, he might share the fate of his flock. But all effort of this kind is fruitless; for the summits, the sides, and the very base of the mountains "are involved in tempests and a night of cloud," which bury every object in impenetrable gloom. Sometimes these immense volumes of rolling vapour dispart, and open for a few moments to disclose the horrors of the scene. The shepherd, mindful of his own safety, returns home, and day after day awaits the hour when he may wander out safely in search of his flock; whilst they in the mean time, sickening with hunger and perishing with cold, are at last relieved by death from their long-protracted misery. Thus have perished, during the last winter, many thousand sheep in Northumberland, and other northern parts of our island.

'The owner, whilst he wanders over these wild and melancholy wastes, and observes his thinly scattered flocks, may perhaps murmur at the order of Nature; let him rather accuse his own supineness, and learn at length to profit by the lessons of a dearly-purchased experience.'

It may be just to terminate the account of this work, by extracting Lord Somerville's concluding note.

'In offering my remarks on Mr. Bakewell's work, I have strictly confined myself to such parts of the subject as fall more immediately under my own observations and practice, and endeavoured to reconcile what might appear at first sight contradictory, or to militate against old established usage. This treatise has brevity and much ingenuity to recommend it; regardless of profit, or indeed any remuneration for his labour, the author has no other object than to call the public attention to this neglected, but most important branch of rural economy. How nearly it is connected with the success of our finest woollen manufactures, and how much the national revenue may be affected thereby, it is needless here to dwell on. Under such circumstances, I did not think myself justified in refusing any little assistance which my pursuits might enable me to render.'

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on subjects relative to the husbandry and internal improvement of the country. Vol. 6. Part 1. 15s.

A Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture, from the northern department of England, comprising Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the mountainous parts of Derbyshire, &c. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. with a map, price 12s. boards.

By the same Author:

1. A treatise on the landed property of England; comprising the purchase, the improvements and the executive arrangement of landed estates; and moreover containing what relates to general concerns of proprietors, as well as to such subjects of political œconomy as are intimately connected with the Landed interest; being submitted to the attention of men of fortune, and to landed gentlemen in general. In one

vol. 4to. elegantly printed and illustrated by diagrams, price 2l.2s. in bds.

2. An abstract of the same work, for the use of professional men; including whatever relates to the business of estate agency. In one volume 8vo. price half-a-guinea, in boards

3. The Rural Œconomy of the West of England, the second edition, with improvements and additions, 2 vols. 8vo. price 15s. boards

Biography.

Memoirs of the Life and commercial connections, public and private of the late Benj. Goldsmid, Esq. of Roehampton, containing a cursory view of the Jewish Society and Manners. Interspersed with interesting anecdotes of several remarkable characters. By L. Alexander. 12mo. pp. 144. pr. 6s. Symonds.

The peculiar circumstances attending the death of the subject of these memories has no doubt conduced to excite public curiosity more than the general circumstances of his life: it is not therefore surprizing that many persons, particularly of his own persuasion, should wish to possess an authentic account relative to him.

This volume by no means confined to an account of Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, but presents various desultory anecdotes of other parts of the family, particularly of Mr. Joacham, a brother in law of Mr. B. G.

As to the Jewish Society and manners, morality is at a very low ebb indeed among that persuasion, if this volume presents a specimen of their general conduct; in fact, so much is occupied by anecdotes of the kept mistresses of the parties mentioned, as to render it little less than unfit for the perusal of young minds, as vice is not reprobated with that severity which it should experience

We shall however amuse our readers by extracting the following instances of egregious superstition related in a work published in the nineteenth century.

'A mysterious circumstance occurred about the time of old Mr. Goldsmid's death, that occasioned much talk among our people then, and I think is not yet forgotten by many. A little before the above event, died a Cabalistical Doctor of ours, named De Falk, a man of universal acquaintance, singular manners, and wonderful talents, that seemed bordering on the supernatural agency of spiritual life. He had made his will, and appointed Mr. Aaron Goldsmid one of his executors, and Mr. De Symons the other. Among other items, he left a packet of papers, carefully sealed, in the care of the first gentleman, to be securely treasured up, but never opened, nor looked into on the severest injunction, as such an attempt to discover their contents would be peremptorily attended with fatal consequences to the person who opened it; but on the contrary, if carefully preserved himself and family would be highly prosperous in all their undertakings. I know this doctrine is very unphilosophical in the present century, but I feel myself inclined to detail the public report on this head, rather than incur the blame of omission by our people, who at that time looked on these parcels as the palladiums of the family.'

'This divine, for so he may be considered, kept a private synagogue in his house in Wellclose Square, and exercised his benevolence in the most surprising ways, an instance of which I am about relating. Curiosity, the most impulsive power over the human mind, acted over Mr. Goldsmid's resolution to keep this secret depot inviolably closed, till at last he yielded to the silly desire of investigating the contents of one packet; when astonishing to relate, his death ensued the same day, and threw the family into the greatest consternation. When the fatal paper was found, it was covered with cabalistical figures and hieroglyphics.

'Upon this the remainder of the papers were secured by some of the family, who have placed them in a private corner, where they are not likely to be disturbed. Many besides this family believe in such magical secrets, and the supernatural preparations of the adepts in the ancient Cabala of the Egyptians; a few instances of which I shall beg leave to insert, as they fall from living and creditable report, who do not study to deceive others any more than themselves.

'Mr. De Falk at Mr. Goldsmid's table one day was invited to call on a gentleman, who resided in the Chapter House,

in St. Paul's Church Yard, and have some conversation with him in a friendly way on some curious subject. "But when?" says the gentleman, "will you come," upon which he pulled out a small piece of wax candle from his pocket, and giving it to him, said, "Light this up sir, when you get home, and I shall be with you as soon as it goes out."

'The next morning the gentleman hastened to try the experiment, he lighted up his room with this bit of candle, which seemed to possess the virtue of the ancient sepulchral lamps, that were found burning after being buried many centuries; for he watched it all day and at night did not find it in the least lessened from what it appeared to be when he first took it. He then removed it to a closet where it might be out of the way. Observing it now and then, expecting its going out, and Mr. De Falk to arrive that minute.

'Upwards of three weeks elapsed, and the inch of candle was still burning in the morning of the day that De Falk called in the evening in a hackney coach, and surprised the gentleman, who had given over all hopes of seeing him soon, as the candle shewed no signs of diminution, but kept burning as brightly as at first.

'As soon as mutual civilities were over, the gentleman went up stairs to look at his candle in the closet, and to his utter surprise found it gone, as well as the stick it stood in. When he returned to Mr. De Falk, he expressed his astonishment at this occurrence, and enquired if the agent that removed it would return the candlestick, "O yes," replied De Falk, "you have it now in the kitchen below." It was sought after and found as related under the dresser.

'The quantity of money this gentleman was possessed of at times was surprising, and yet on other occasions he was so necessitons, as to be obliged to pawn his plate. When this was the case, Mr. Benjamin Bunn's shop in Houndsditch was constantly resorted to; but it sometimes happened that the articles found their way back to the owner, before the premium and interest was paid, as in the following instance, which is well remembered.

'Having left a considerable quantity of plate with this convenient neighbour, he called sometime after with the duplicate and the money exactly reckoned, and putting it on the counter, told them to save themselves the trouble of going up stairs, as he had received the plate back and they had it not then in their possession. This they found to be the truth, and nothing else of other people's deranged by the transposition.

'Once on a time as a fire in Duke's Place was fiercely ravaging, and the synagogue was considered in very great danger of being burnt. He came on being applied to give his advice and assistance on this distressing occasion, when he only wrote four Hebrew letters on the pillars of the door, and the wind immediately changing, the synagogue was saved, and the fire subsiding directly, was happily got under without any further considerable damage.'

Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, of Kinnaird Esq. F.R.S. Author of Travels to discover the Source af the Nile in 1768, 9, 70, 1, 2, and 3. By Alexander Murray, F.A. S.E. and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, 4to. 1l. 2s. 6d. illustrated by plates.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney. By Thomas Zouch, D.D. F.L.S. Prebendary of Durham: with a Portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, 4to. 1l. 5s.

Botany.

Plantarum Guianæ rariorum Icones et Descriptiones, &c. Engravings and Descriptions of several of the rarer Plants of Guiana, hitherto unpublished; by Edward Rudge, Esq. F.R.S. and F.L.S. folio, 4 fas. 15s. each, containing twelve engravings. White.

The preface informs us that in 1803, a French ship laden in part with a cargo of colonial produce, but chiefly with a very valuable collection of objets of natural history made in Guiana, at the expence and by the order of the French Government, for the purpose of enriching the National Museum at Paris, was taken by two of our privateers, and brought into the Thames. The living plants were sent to the Royal Garden at Kew, having been purchased for his Majesty at the sale of the cargo, and although much injured, by very great good management, soon began to revive, and were at length restored to their former healthy condition. The editor hints

that they are to be restored on the return to peace to the naturalists who had been the means of collecting them. A number of insects were also in the collection.

A *Hortus Siccus* formed another part of this collection, which the present editor and four botanical gentlemen purchased at the expence of five hundred and fifty guineas. It was in the highest state of preservation, and occupied eight large boxes. In this work, Mr. R. presents to the public a selection of those plants which appear to be newly discovered: in this he is assisted by some of our most eminent botanists.

These four numbers contain 50 plants, additions to our botanical knowledge.

Chemistry.

New Edition.

The Chemical Catechism, with notes, illustrations, and experiments. The third edition, containing the new discoveries, and other very considerable additions. By Samuel Parkes, General Manufacturing Chemist. 8vo. 12s.

Classical Literature.

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Chap. 1. Of the express and implied contracts and promises. 2. Of the consideration necessary to support a contract or agreement. 3. Of illegal contracts. 4. Of the statute of frauds and perjuries upon contracts, and agreements. 5. Of the stamping of contracts, agreements, bills, notes, &c.

Part II. *Of the parties to a contract, and their representatives, &c.*

Chap. 1. Of contracts with infants. 2. Of contracts with married women; and of the husband's liability to contracts made by the wife before and after marriage. 3. Of contracts with master and servant. 4. Of principal, factor, and agent. 5. Of contracts by agents of government, &c. 6. Of contracts by partners. 7. Of owners, masters, and seamen of merchant ships. 8. Of contracts and agreements with parish officers. 9. Of trustees. 10. Of Bankrupts and their assignees. 11. Of executors and administrators

Vol. II. Part. III. *Of particular contracts and agreements with reference to the action of assumpsit.*

Chap. 1. Of money had and received. 2. Of money lent and advanced. 3. Of money paid. 4. Of money due upon an account stated. 5. Of interest. 6. Of contracts for the sale of goods. 7. Of contracts to accept or transfer stock. 8. Of contracts of warranty upon sales. 9. Of the bailment of goods with carriers, wharfingers, warehousemen, &c. 10. Of contracts to deliver up securities. 11. Of contracts for necessaries. 12. Of contracts for services and works. 13. Of contracts to marry; and to pay money in consideration of marriage. 14. Of agreements in consideration of forbearance, or of discharging or proving a debt. 15. Of agreements for relinquishment, or sale of offices, &c. 16. Of agreements in restraint of trade. 17. Of agreements not to take advantage of a communication of the particulars of a new invention. 18. Of wagers. 19. Of bonds made in Scotland, not under seal. 20. Of contracts for use and occupation of houses, &c. 21. Of contracts to take and repair houses, &c. 22. Of tithes, bargained and sold; and of agreements for a composition in lieu of tithes.

Part IV. *Of the construction of contracts, and of the action of assumpsit.*

Chap. 1. Of the construction of contracts and agreements. 2. Of agreements with a penalty or stipulated damages. 3. Of the action of assumpsit.

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Medicine.

Practical Observations on Gravel and Stone; on Diseases of the Bladder and Prostrate Gland; and on Strictures of the Urethra. By Henry Johnston, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. sm. 8vo. pp. 224. p. 5s. *Edinburgh* Hill. *London,* Murray.

'Few diseases' says Mr. J. are more common than those of the urinary organs, more troublesome in their management, or, in general, more difficult of cure. The slightest disorders of these parts seldom fail to occasion both anxiety and inconvenience; whilst there are others of a more serious nature, which give rise to very great and long continued misery; often terminating fatally; hence their alleviation and cure have ever been objects of much solicitude'. He thus enumerates the disorders which form the subject of this work. 'Gravel in its different stages, from the urine loaded with sandy matter, to confirmed stone; contractions, thickenings, schirrhosities, and ulcerations of the bladder; affections of the prostrate gland; to which certainly may be added, strictures of the Urethra.'

The London Medical Review, (quarterly.) No. 3, pr. 2s. 6d. Longman.

Contents of No. 3.

1. Beddoes on the discontents, imperfections, and abuses of medicine.

2. Ware on the purulent ophthalmia.

3. Cheyne and Armstrong on the diseases of children.

4. Clutterbuck's inquiry into the seat and nature of fever.

5. Badham on the inflammatory affections of the mucous membrance of the Bronchiæ.

6. Thompson's observations on lithotomy.

7. Bancroft and Mc. Gregor on the military enquiry.

8. Wardrop on the morbid anatomy of the human eye.

9. Beddoes' researches anatomical and practical concerning fever.

10. Barclay on the muscular motions of the human body.

11. Adam's popular view of vaccine inoculation.

Medical intelligence. List of medical publications.

The Medical Remembrancer; or, Pharmaceutical Vade-Mecum. Being a short sketch of the properties and effects of all the medical compositions and simples now in use, as directed by the College of Physicians, in the new London Pharmacopœia. Arranged under their several classes. To which is added, an alphabetical table, in Latin and English, with the old and new names, containing the proper doses of each medicine. Intended as a complete pocket manual, for the convenience and use of practitioners in general. Extracted and digested into order, from the latest editions of the best authors. By Thomas Churchill, Apothecary, &c. London. 2s. 6d.

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Military Tactics.

Progressive Military Instructions for forming Men and Horses in the Rudiments of Cavalry Service.; By Captain Skeene, Riding Master, Cavalry Depot. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Egerton.

These lessons are of a preparatory kind, and intended to perfect the recruits and horses, as far as they can go previous to joining the ranks. The lessons are progressive. The first part of the volume in ten lessons, includes the instruction of the recruits:—the second in nine lessons, the formation of the horse.

Memoir on the National Defence. By J. F. Birch, Captain in the Royal Engineers. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Stockdale.

In this work Cap. B. recommends a system of fortification on a very large scale, saying that 'the *necessity* of fortified positions in Great Britain, I am convinced cannot admit of being questioned.' The militia and volunteers are not treated with that respect which is their due.—The recent events in Spain have shewn what a people heartily engaged in a cause can do, although it must be allowed that their advantages of arms, organization and discipline, were far inferior to those of our volunteers.

Miscellanies.

The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches, Chapels and Meeting Houses in and about the City of London, from the rise of Nonconformity to the present time:

including a chronological Series of Ministers at each place, and biographical Anecdotes of their Lives and Characters. By Walter Wilson. Number 1, pr. 2s. 6d. *Maxwell & Wilson.*

This work, it is computed, will be comprised in about 24 numbers; forming four handsome volumes in octavo. It will contain an account of all the places of worship registered under the act of toleration, for the last hundred and fifty years. Also the lives of their several ministers: and anecdotes of many popular preachers of the present day.

The contents of this number are as follows:

Protestant congregation in London, in the reign of Queen Mary. First Presbyterian church in England. The Brownist congregations about London. First Independent church in England. Baptist church at Crutched Friars. Presbyterian congregation in Poor Jewry Lane.—Also the lives of the following persons: Dr. Edmund Scambler; John Rough; Augustine Bernher; Dr. Thomas Benthaim; Cuthbert Simpson; Robert Brown; Francis Johnson; Henry Ainsworth; John Smyth; Thomas Helwisse; John Robinson; Henry Jacob; John Lathory; Henry Jessey; Praise-God Barebone; Henry Forty; Paul Hobson: Timothy Cruso; Francis Fuller; Dr. William Harris; John Billingsley. There are also a great number of notes containing an account of a variety of persons, but slightly mentioned in the body of the work. This number is ornamented with a portrait of the Rev. Timothy Cruso, A.M. engraved by Hopwood. A superior edition of this work, on royal paper, hotpressed, with proof impressions of the portrait, is published, price 5s.

The Monitor; a select collection of poems on the most important subjects: with practical notes 12mo. pp. 252. pr. 4s. Stratford.

'The frequent meditation on death, since all men must die: on the grave, the house appointed for all living; on the resurrection, for at the coming of the Son of Man the graves shall surrender up the dead which have been entombed within the bowels of the earth for ages, and the soul which had been so long separated shall rejoin its former body; on the day of judgement, in which every son and daughter of Adam must stand before the judgement seat of Christ, when they will be sentenced to everlasting happiness or endless misery; on the immortality of the soul, which affords the highest consolation to the real believer, namely, that he shall live for ever in in the regions of bliss and glory, where he shall enjoy the company of Christ and the holy angels throughout the never-ending ages of eternity; an eternity, which, when millions and millions of years shall have rolled their ample rounds, will only, as it were, be the commencement of his happiness; on the joys of Heaven, which are so exquisitely great, that the most exalted ideas we can possibly frame of their felicity fall infinitely short of what they will be in reality; on the miseries of Hell, which are so dreadfully terrible, that the most hardened sinner must tremble with fear, and the apprehensions of his eternal state, in endless woe, overwhelm him with unutterable distress;—most certainly concerns every person, the Prince as well as the Beggar, and is of the greatest importance Who then, that has a soul to be saved, would not endeavour to redeem the time, knowing that the days are evil?' *Preface.*

This selection contains about forty prices extracted from our best Authors in consonance with the above extract from the preface. Among them are, Death, by the Bp. of London; Blair's Grave; the Resurrection, by Addison; the Day of Judgement, by Dr. Glynn; Immortality of the Soul, by S. Jenyns; Grays far-famed Elegy, and other pieces of similar tendency.

Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charities, Depravities, Dresses, and Amusements, of the Citizens

of London, during that period; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added, a Sketch of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illustrated by fifty Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. S. A. Author of *Londinium Redivivum*, &c. &c. 4to. pp. 502. pr. 2l. 2s. Longman.

"Lest the critic should incline to censure the arrangement of this work," says Mr. M. in his *Introduction*, "it may be proper to introduce an antidote for his objections at the very commencement. Almost all the historical anecdotes contained in this work are in themselves distinct; but as each tends to one point, or the delineation of the human character as it has appeared in London during the last century, their object must be viewed as a whole, incomplete, it is true, in the progress, but in the aggregate nearly a perfect picture. Not a single substance in nature or in the imitative circle of art blazes forth at once complete; time and assiduity alone produce perfection; hence it is clearly proved that the history of all things should be in chronological order. I shall therefore endeavour to arrange my matter in the way which appears to me most connected, beginning with the general outline of the person of the native of London, tracing what it has been, why it degenerated, and the methods adopted to preserve it in its original purity; thence passing to the charities which contribute to that end, and the depravity which defeats the intentions of benevolence: manners and customs will there be detailed as they tend to shew the character of the citizens; but it is unnecessary to enter into farther explanation, as I should imagine sufficient reasons have been urged for the necessity of proceeding in the way I have adopted. Not a fact related rests upon oral testimony; on the contrary, all are gleaned from the best authorities; and I shall frequently let the authors of them speak in their own words. By *separating each anecdote*, and placing it under the date of the year in which the occurrence happened, I afford the reader an opportunity of observing *the exact progressive state of Society* in the period I have selected, without interrupting his ideas with those flourishes and long polished sentences which are too common in historical works, though very proper in an essay. It must be recollected throughout the perusal of this work, that my intention is, a *History of Society in the aggregate*, not a single charitable institution, an act of depravity, or a single custom or amusement; had it been otherwise, I should certainly have placed every circumstance relative to each under one distinct title. Numerous prints are added, as illustrations of those minute particulars which would require volumes of description. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge, I have been indebted to my worthy friend Mr. Nichols for the inspection of his matchless collection of periodical publications, from which great part of my materials has been selected."

The following is the

Table of Contents.

Chap. I. Persons of the Aborigines of London—Reasons why their Descendants degenerated, and afterwards recovered their pristine beauty—Causes of Disease and Distortion in Parish Children—Sketch of the History of the Foundling Hospital—Welsh Charity School—Miscellaneous Anecdotes of numerous Acts of Charity.

II. Anecdotes of Depravity from 1700 to 1800.

III. Manners and Customs, including many Descriptions of Folly, which may be considered as Ramifications of Depravity: and others that rather excite Mirth than Reprehension.

IV. Excentricity proved to be sometimes injurious, though often inoffensive.

V. Public Methods of raising Money exemplified in Notices relating to Lotteries, Benefit Societies, &c.

VI. The Religious and Political Passions of the Community, illustrated by Anecdotes of Popular Tumults.

VII. Amusements—Detail of all its Varieties.

VIII. Anecdotes of Dress, and of the Caprices of Fashion.

IX. Domestic Architecture traced from its Origin to its present improved State in London—Lighting and improving of Streets—Obstructions in them—Ornaments, &c.

X. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of London.

XI. Sculpture and Painting.

XII. Sketch of the present State of Society in London.

From the above enumeration of the subjects of this work, our readers will perceive its extent and general plan: a few extracts from the different chapters will shew the materials employed in it.

Persons of the Aborigines.

'We have every reason to suppose, the hardy native stood erect in the full dignity and grace of nature, perfect from the hands of the Creator, and tinted with those pure colours which vary with the internal feelings. Cæsar doubtless found the males muscular and full of energy, the females graceful in their forms, and both wild and unrestrained in his estimation of manners; though probably they were such as we now admire in the modern savage—sincerity unpolished, and kindness roughly demonstrated.

.....

'The habits and manner of living at various periods of our history had great influence on the exteriors of our ancestors; when men were forced into armies to repel invaders from Saxony and Denmark, the whole race of Englishmen became either hardened into almost supernatural exertion and strength, or were victims to those chronic diseases which deform the body and destroy the regularity of features; then the youth of each sex must have suffered in the gracefulness of their persons. It required many years to restore the disorders of the body politic; and those of individuals recovered in the same slow proportion. In the reign of Edward III. Englishmen had again expanded into full military vigour; they marched with the front of Hercules against their enemies, and they maintained their strength and courage beyond the period of our Henry V.'

Mr. M. has not given us any data whereby to judge of this supposed alternate deterioration and improvement of the frame, which kept pace (if we correctly understand his expressions) with political circumstances in a sort of *barometrical proportion*. The causes which he afterwards alledges as checking the growth of children, namely, confined places of residence, paucity of food, and the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, are not of so dubious, so fanciful a cast.

Acts of Charity.

'The spring of 1725 was extremely wet, and serious apprehensions of a total failure of the crops very generally prevailed. Those fears fortunately proved fallacious; but the useful body of labourers who resort to the neighbourhood of London as haymakers, suffered dreadfully, and several actually died for want of food and lodging. One sentiment of compassion seems to have prevailed for these unhappy people; and 20*l.* and 30*l.* at a time was collected at the Exchange and in several parishes: the Duke of Chandos gave 150 of them 2*s.* 6*d.* and a six-penny loaf each, at his gate at Canons. Mr. Carey, vicar of Islington, went to every house in his parish, soliciting for them; and, having received a handsome sum, he afterwards distributed it in the church.

'The following January was very propitious to the funds of Bethlehem hospital, several gentlemen having subscribed towards the erection of wings for incurables. One of these gifts was 500*l.* a second 200*l.* and another 100*l.* with a promise of the same sum annually for four years: they unanimously concealed their names.

'M. Mahomet, a Turk, and a valet-de-chambre to George I. died in 1726, of whom it is said, "He wore the habit of a Turk, but had many Christian virtues, being profusely liberal to the poor; and is said to have discharged near 300 debtors from prison for small sums since his coming into England."

'A Mrs. Palmer died in 1727, who bequeathed the following large sums in charities: 4000*l.* for propagating the Gospel abroad; 4000*l.* for promoting Christian knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland; 2000*l.* to Queen Anne's bounty; 2000*l.* to Bethlehem hospital; 800*l.* to the charity school of St. Andrew's, Holborn; and 500*l.* to poor widows who received no alms from the parish.

'A person, who concealed his name, gave in May, 1736, the sum of 1000*l.* to

each of the following charities; the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts; for the augmentation of poor livings; and the corporation of the sons of the clergy; with 500*l.* for the promotion of Christian knowledge.'

. . . . . .

'One of the most singular methods of obtaining charity perhaps ever adopted, occurred in January 1774. The severity of the weather had rendered navigable canals useless, and, with others, those of Oxford and Coventry; consequently the persons employed on them were distressed for want of employment. Eighteen of the sufferers obtained a waggon, which a gentleman of Willoughby generously filled with the best coals; and thus furnished, they harnessed themselves to the vehicle, and set off from Bedworth in Warwickshire to draw it to St. James's, there to present the coals to the king. The oddity of the contrivance proved highly beneficial to them on their road; and when they arrived at the Palace, the Board of Greencloth ordered them twenty guineas, but refused the coals, which were disposed of, and the produce greatly augmented by gifts from numbers of persons who witnessed the exertions of these *human draftsmen*.'

Chapter II. consists of *Anecdotes of Depravity*. This division of course presents little that is *amusing*, but very much of a most lamentable character. The tricks of sharpers are developed at considerable length.

'It is not often that thefts can be narrated which are calculated to excite a smile; and yet I am much mistaken if the reader doth not relax his risible faculties, when he is informed of a singular method of stealing wigs, practised in 1717. This I present him *verbatim* from the Weekly Journal of March 30. "The thieves have got such a villainous way of robbing gentlemen, that they cut holes through the backs of hackney-coaches, and take away their wigs, or fine head-dresses of gentlewomen; so a gentleman was served last Sunday in Tooley-street, and another but last Tuesday in Fenchurch-street; wherefore, this may serve for a caution to gentlemen or gentlewomen that ride single in the night-time, to sit on the fore seat, which will prevent that way of robbing.

. . . . . .

'Gaming was dreadfully prevalent in 1713. This will be demonstrated by the effect of one night's search by the Jeet jury of Westminster, who presented no less than 35 houses to the justices for prosecution.'

'The South Sea scheme, and the bubbles of that period, receive a considerable portion of attention. The height to which public credulity was carried is truly surprising. After an enumeration of these bubbles, Mr. M. says,

'The reader will find that I have given him the titles of *ninety* of these symptoms of public frenzy, exclusive of the South Sea scheme. Such of the projectors as have not mentioned *millions*, appear to have been forlorn wights, who were contented *per force* to receive the few loose pounds left in the pockets of the subscribers, by those whose aggregate sums amount to *one hundred and ten millions*.

'The sufferers in this monstrous scene of wickedness and folly could not plead ignorance or deception; the baits were so clumsily affixed to the hooks, that the journalists were continually employed in warning the public, sometimes seriously, and frequently piercing them with the keenest shafts of ridicule: Sir Richard Steele endeavoured to warn the maniacs of the South Sea stock, fruitlessly.

'On the 4th of June, the newspapers intimated the intention of parliament, directed to the prevention of any farther mischief arising from schemes and stock-jobbing; and yet, so willing were people to be ruined, that the London Journal of the 11th, declares, "The hurry of our stockjobbing bubblers, especially, has been so great this week, that it has even exceeded all that ever was known before. The subscriptions are innumerable: and so eager all sorts have been to engage in them how improbable or ridiculous soever they have appeared, that there has been nothing but running about from one coffee house to another, to subscribe, and without examining what the proposals were. The general cry has been, "For G—'s sake let us but subscribe to something, we do not care what it is!" So that, in short, many have taken them at their words, and entered them adventurers in some of the grossest cheats and improbable undertakings that ever the world heard of; and yet, by all these, the projectors have got money, and have had their subscription full as soon as desired."

. . . . . .

'Applebee's Journal of August 5, says,

"Our South Sea equipages increase every day: the city ladies buy South Sea jewels; hire South Sea maids; and take new country South Sea houses; the gentlemen set up South Sea coaches, and buy South Sea estates: they neither examine the situation, the nature or quality of the soil, or price of the purchase, only the annual rent and the title; for the rest they take all by the lump, and give 40 or 50 years purchase. This has brought so many estates to market, that the number of land-jobbers begins to increase to a great degree, almost equal to the stock jobbers we had before."

.....

'Oct. 1. South Sea stock had fallen to 370; on the 6th to 180. The consternation occasioned by this event to those who had purchased at 980, may readily be conceived. The Saturday's Post of the 1st. remarks: "It is impossible to express the vast alteration made by the sudden and unaccountable fall of the South Sea stock, as well as other stocks; some few of the dealers in them, indeed, have happily secured themselves before the storm arose; but the far greater number who are involved in this public calamity, appear with such dejected looks, that a man of little skill in the art of physiognomy may easily discover them.

'Exchange-Alley sounds no longer of thousands got in an instant; but on the contrary, all corners of the town are filled with the groans of the afflicted; and they who lately rode in state to that famous mart of money, now condescend to walk the streets on foot, and, instead of adding to their equipages, have at once lost their estates. And even those of the trading rank talked loudly of retiring into the country, purchasing estates there, building fine houses, and in every thing imitating their betters, are now become bankrupts, and have, by necessity shut up their shops, because they could not keep them open any longer.'

.....

'The Society for the Reformation of Manners prosecuted, from Dec. 1. 1724, to Dec. 1. 1725, 2506 persons for keeping lewd and disorderly houses, swearing, drunkenness, gaming, and proceeding in their usual occupations on Sundays. The total amount of their prosecutions for 34 years amounted to the amazing number of 91,899.

.....

'The year 1730 introduced a new and dreadful trait in the customs of thieves and villains, which seems to have originated in the lazy constitutions of some predatory wretches in Bristol; where they sent a letter to a ship's carpenter, threatening destruction to himself and property, if he did not deposit a certain sum in a place pointed out by them. As that unfortunate person neglected to do so, his house was burnt in defiance of every precaution; and the practice was immediately adopted throughout the kingdom to the constant terror of the opulent. London had a threefold share of incendiaries; indeed, the letters inserted in the newspapers, received by various persons, are disgraceful even to the most abandoned character. The king was at length induced to issue his proclamation, forbidding any person to comply with demands for money, and offering 300l. reward for the apprehension of such as had, for four months previous to the date of the proclamation, sent incendiary letters, or maimed or injured his subjects for non-compliance.

.....

'The extreme misery of the lowest description of Londoners received some amelioration, about 1750, through the commendable inquiries and remedies made and applied by the legislature, relating to their monstrous excesses in drinking ardent spirits. The evidence given before a committee is too interesting to be omitted, yet it is a disgusting and melancholy picture of London, as it was at that date.

'An eminent physician to one of our hospitals gave the following information: "That the increase of patients in all the hospitals from 1704 to 1718, being 14 years, the total increase was from 5612, to 8189, which was somewhat about one-fourth; that from 1718 to 1734, being 16 years, the total increase was from 8189 to 12,710, or perhaps 13,000, which was above one third; but that from 1734 to 1749, being 15 years, the total increase was from 12,710 to 38,147, which was near three times the number," Being asked his opinion, whence he apprehended so great an increase could arise, he answered, from the melancholy consequences of gin-drinking principally; which opinion he enforced with such strong reasons (in which he was supported by another eminent physician to one of the hospitals) as gave full conviction to the House.

'It appeared by the evidence of John

Wyburn, of Whitechapel, and John Rogers, of Trinity-lane, both of whom had followed the trade of bakers for 30 years: "that the consumption of bread amongst the poor was greatly diminished since the excessive drinking of gin, which would proportionably increase again as that vice abated: that the poor laid out their earnings in gin, which ought to purchase them bread for themselves and families; and that, in many of the out-parts the bakers were obliged to cut their loaves into half-penny-worths, a practice unknown to the trade till gin was universally drank by the poor."

'It appeared, "that one house in seven, from the Hermitage to Bell-wharf, was a gin-shop; it appeared there were about 16,000 houses in the city of London, and that there were about 1050 licences granted annually to victuallers, which was about one house to fifteen."

'It appeared by the evidence of the high constable of Westminster, that there were in that city about 17,000 houses, of which 1500 licensed, and 900 unlicensed, sold liquors, which was about one house in eight.

'It appeared by the evidence of the high constable of Holborn, that there were in his division 7066 houses, of which 1350 licensed and unlicensed being about one house in 5½.

That in St. Giles's there were about 2000 houses and 506 gin-shops, being above one house in four; besides 82 two-penny houses of the greatest infamy, where gin was the principal liquor drank."

'Hateful as the subject is, its ramifications spread, though rather softened, into higher scenes of life. Cordials, *alias* drams, were not *quite* unknown to the ladies; it was almost noon—

'—ere Celia rose,
But up she rear'd, and rang her bell,
When in came dainty mistress Nell;
"Oh dear, my lady, 'ant you well?"
Well! yes — why what's o'clock — Oh
"A little bit a-past eleven." [Heav'n—
No more! why then I'll lay me down—
No, I'll get up—Child, bring my gown:
My eyes so ake I scarce can see;
Nelly, *a little Ratafia.*

.....

'*Ridiculous wagers.*—Four worthy senators lately threw their hats into a river, laid a crown each whose hat should swim first to the mid, and ran hallooing after them and he that won the prize was in a greater rapture than if he had carried the most dangerous point in parliament.'

Extracts from Chap. IV.

'Eccentricity is generally a source of ridicule, but rarely one of profit. An instance of the latter is recorded in the London Journal: a Mr. Morrisco, an eminent weaver, and a man of vast possessions, resident in Spital-fields, had a bill drawn on him from abroad of 80,000l. which was held by an ambassador at our court, and sent for acceptance. When the old gentleman made his appearance, the messenger was appalled at his figure, which exhibited penury personified; he therefore hurried back to the ambassador, full of doubts and fears whether it could be possible such a man should be capable of raising even 800l. The representative of sovereignty, terrified at the idea of his probable loss, resolved to satisfy himself by personal inspection; which he had no sooner done than Morrisco divined his thoughts, and to ease them, and turn his doubts to present profit, he offered to pay the bill immediately for a valuable consideration; the offer was gladly accepted, and Morrisco fairly pocketed 4000l. the *produce of his shabby habiliments.*'

.....

'There is sometimes a degree of eccentricity blended with revenge; an instance of which occurred in 1727. The pastor of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft had differed with a female of his flock to a very violent degree; in consequence, the lady renounced his spiritual governance while living, and solemnly declared her corpse should not receive the rites of burial from his lips when dead. This resolution was communicated by the executors to the undertaker, who provided a clergyman to officiate at the funeral. As the priest of the parish had notice of this strange proceeding, he determined to prevent the intruded priest from performing the ceremony; but the latter, equally tenacious, insisted on his right, in compliance with the lady's will. A violent dispute succeeded, which terminated by both parties reading the burial service.

'After this shameful scene of impiety, the parish priest retired to the vestry-room, and enquired of the clerk whether he had provided him a ticket for hat-bands and gloves, as usual. The clerk replying in a surly manner that he had not, the priest wreaked dire vengeance on his body by a thorough beating. In short the offending clerk by his

Ecclesiastick
Was beat with fist instead of a stick.'

From Chapter V.

'The community of London had superior advantages an hundred years past than at present in the state lotteries, though, if interested office-keepers could be credited, the Londoners of the present century enjoy greater gaming privileges than the world ever yet produced The reader shall judge between the schemes of 1709 and 1807. The Post Boy of December 27 says, "We are informed that the parliamentary lottery will be fixed in this manner:—150,000 tickets will be delivered out at 10*l.* each ticket, making in all the sum of 1,500,000*l.* sterling; the principal whereof is to be sunk, the parliament allowing nine *per cent.* interest for the whole during the term of 32 years, which interest is to be divided as follows: 3750 tickets will be prizes from 1000*l.* to 5*l. per annum* during the said 32 years; all the other tickets will be blanks, so that there will be 39 of these to one prize, but then each blank ticket will be entitled to fourteen shillings a year for the term of 32 years, which is better than an annuity for life at ten *per cent.* over and above the chance of getting a prize." Such was the eagerness of the public in subscribing to the above profitable scheme, that Mercer's-hall was literally crowded, and the clerks were found incompetent to receive the influx of names. 600,000*l.* was subscribed January 21; and on the 23th of February the sum of 1,500,000*l.* was completed.'

We shall present a few extracts from the succeeding Chapters in our next Number.

Hints for the Preservation of Wood-Work exposed to the Weather, applicable to all Kinds of Fences, Gates, Bridges, Ships, &c. in a Letter to Dr. Parry of Bath. By James Crease. price 6d. Symonds.

This work contains some remarks on a paper written by the celebrated Dr. Parry "On the Causes of Decay in Wood, and the Means of preventing it;" the different substances used for the latter purpose; and some plain rules for their application.

Remarks on the present state of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and on the number and condition of the Insane Paupers in that kingdom; with an appendix, containing a number of original letters and other papers connected with the subject. By Andrew Halliday, M.D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips, Knight, one of the High Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex. Written by a citizen of London and assistants. 5s.

Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the history and antiquities, arts, sciences, and literature of Asia. Vol. 9. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Reply to a Critical and Monthly Review, in which is inserted Euler's Demonstration of the Binomial Theorem. By Abraham Robertson, D. D. F.R.S. Savilian Professor of Geometry. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, occasion by a Rumour that his Lordship has prohibited the Rev. Dr. Draper from preaching in any of the churches of his diocese. 2s. 6d.

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scriptive plan of operations for curbing the ambition of Buonaparte, &c. Addressed to his most gracious Majesty. By M.A.I.S. 5s. 6d.

An Abstract and Explanation of the Act for enabling the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to grant life annuities, by the transfer of funded property. 1s. 6d.

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The contents of this work are to include the followings subjects.—

"1. Original communications on the rise, progress, and present state of trade in general; including an account of the principal productions and manufactures, and of the respective exports and imports from and to various parts of the world.

2. Historical details on the origin, progress, and present state of the commerce of Great Britain; comprising particulars concerning the nature, produce, and manufactures of each country, together with topographical sketches of the principal manufacturing towns.

3. Accounts of the Chartered Trading Companies of Great Britain.

4. New channels of trade for British goods.

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10. Miscellaneous:—which head will contain valuable papers on the arts, or trade, and manufactures. Lists and abstracts of all new patents for the improvements, or promoting the security, of trade and commerce. The price currents—State of markets—Exports and imports—Lists of bankrupts—Meetings of creditors—Dividends—Dissolution of partnerships, &c. Together with a variety of other intelligence, of general importance to all who are engaged in commerce."

The London Medical and Surgical Spectator; or, Monthly Register of the Modern State and Improvements of Medicine, Regular and Irregular, in its various branches. No. 1. 2s. 6d. to be continued monthly. Highley.

The contents of this work are to be arranged under the following heads—

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Another edition, beautifully printed on a pearl letter, and superfine wove paper, in a small pocket volume, with supplement of proper names. Price 6s. bound.

Poetry.

Hints to J. Nollekens, Esq. R. A. on his modelling a bust of Lord G******le. 8vo. Caricature Frontispiece. 1s. 6d. Spencer.

This lively effusion of course refers more to politics than to the arts, more to the statesman than to the sculptor. The anthor, referring to Mr. Scott's Introduction to the first canto of Marmion, says,

'—— the Bard, who led astray
To blend with eulogy his lay,
Attempts in Coalition verse,
With patriot plumes to deck the hearse
Of those whose principles in life,
Kept up such unabating strife,
That if one steer'd by rule of right,
The other's course was opposite;
Then, with alternate requiems, tries
To make dead rivals good allies,
And bids the tributary tear,
That flows o'er Pitt's sepulchral bier,
In sympathetic friendship lave,
With the same sorrows Fox's grave.

Ah courteous Bard! to those whose day
Of life, in feud, hath pass'd away,
Vainly, thy muse in death shall call
To lig like Jonathan and Saul;
And rather shall the patriot tear,
That flows o'er Pitt's sepulchral bier,
Like Niobe's to marble turn,
Than trickle down to Fox's urn.'

After humorously describing the attention which the peer is supposed to pay to a *becoming* costume, he says,

'And now the point of dress adjusted,
Methinks I see his lordship busted,
And with the cross of Peter graced,
Between his quondam colleagues * placed,
Propose, with theirs to join his pate,
And form a BUST-TRIUMVIRATE.

Mistaken Peer! could'st thou suppose,
That *He*, whose day's lamented close
Witness'd thy course from his estranged,
Thy manners, habits, nature changed,
Who sought thy help, but found thy hand
Pledged to support an adverse band,
Whose eye, when life's last scene withdrew,
From thee no friendly office knew,
That *He*, around whose hallow'd head,
Their tears a grateful people shed;
Whose virtues in their memory bloom,
Like flowers preserved in amber tomb;
Whose spirit a patriot flame inspires,
Whose ashes glow with wonted fires,
Would thus, in marble, be degraded,
To form a MONSTER-TRIPLE-HEADED?'

The poem thus concludes:

'Then should thy skilful hand pourtray
The acts of G******e's early day,
And sculptured on his statue's base,
In *high relief*, that Era trace,
When firmly 'gainst a factious band,
(Degenerate cast of Britain's land,)
'Gainst Gallia's force and foul intrigue,
And *Cousin* Denmark's hostile league,
The Yankee's threats—Ierne's claims,
And treason floating on the Thames,
With Pitt, his country saw him act,
Plight him his troth—nor break the pact,
Saw him in council and debate,
Assert her rights in church and state,
Not her establish'd forms forego
For papal rites and creeds at Stowe,
But to her temples homage yield,
And prove the motto on his shield.

'These patriot acts, of right, demand,
The historian's praise—the sculptor's hand,
These to thy faithful marble trust,
But write his latter acts—in dust.'

* Pitt and Fox.

Poems written at Lanchester, by John Hodgson, Clerk. sm. 8vo. pp. 133. pr. 4s. Longman.

This first appearance of the author before the public, is chiefly composed of descriptive poetry. *Woodlands*, is the name of the first and principal poem in the volume: it is the name of an estate near Lanchester in Durham, which has been improved by the skill and enterprize of its proprietor Mr. White, and from its former state of uncultivation has been remarkably improved. We may not omit to notice, that Mr. H. has received ten gold, and one silver medal from the society for encouragement arts at the Adelphi, in reward for his beneficent exertions.

The former state of this domain is thus described.

'Not thirty suns have yet, in annual round, [goat
Gone to yon starry pastures, where the
Eternal habitation holds, and muffling up
The face of morning with a lowering veil,
Down from the gushing cataracts of the sky [tree,
Pours his dark torrent, since no hedge or
Nothing but heath, agrostis, hardy plant.
And rush, delighting in the foulest swamps,
Covered the spot, which now employs my song.
It was a dreary scene, where oft at night
Th' unsteady glare, that mocks the traveller's eye, [hawk, and here
Shot gleaming round. Here sailed the
Screamed the shrill glead, and plied her stormy song
The curlew. Tenant of the poorest soils
The tedious lapwing, too, her tumbling flights [banks,
Performed; and basking on the sunny
The beauteous adder coiled his shining length.
Browsing on saplessheath, a shepherd's care
By day a scanty maintenance procured;
And, as approaching twilight threw its shades [march,
Of dimness o'er the world, in regular
Sought out the sheltering corner of some hill, [sleep.
And, grouped together, lay in harmless
Here too, in Leo's sultry reign, and while
The hot and ruddy virgin ruled the year,
The toiling sportsman ranged. But now, no more
The curlew or the lapwing's voice is heard;
No bleating of a hungry flock at eve;
No roar of guns t'affright the jocund lark,
Or stop the blackbird's song; the fearful grouse
Have fled to hills, defying culture's art.
And rudely pushed into inclement skies.'

The *Plantations* on this estate are thus delineated.

'Spread, like a mantle, o'er yon sloping hills [mal lymph
The forest now appears. It feels the ver.
Ascending its innumerable veins,
And pleased, its dappled liv'ry reassumes.
For commerce or for war in future days,
Of slow maturity, the sapling oak
Unfolds his princely honors; and the lime
Weds his young branches to the shady beech.
Clust'ring and dark, the Caledonian fir
Puts on a brighter hue. The lofty spruce,
That on Norwegian hills, by twilight seems
A stable pyramid of dizzy height, [wheels
Extends the branches of his gradual,
And throws his length'ning spears into the sky. [heights,
The larch, fair native of the towering
Whence storm-fed Po, impatient down the brows
Of Viso, comes to kiss the blooming flowers
Of Parma's pastures, like some beauteous maid [boughs,
At Hymen's altar, bends with graceful
Its robe is bridal, set with dangling flowers,
Of which the yellow male affords a dust,
That, by the zephyr's ministerial hands,
Borne to the purple bride, with joy, insures
Fecundity. And trembling like a hart,
Entangled in a hunter's toil, the poplar shakes
His hoary tresses o'er the murm'ring brook.
Dark alders too, the many-leaved ash,
The supple osier, and the slender birch
Put on the vesture of the youthful year.'

A description of the state of the country under the *British*, *Roman*, *and Saxon* governments, is the subject of the second peice in the work; three odes terminate the whole.

The Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, in three parts; each part illustrated by a beautiful appropriate engraving; addressed to the junior clergymen. 8vo. 12s.

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Denmark and Russia, a collection of State Papers which appeared relative to the Danish and Russian Wars; with prefatory remarks. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Ridgway.

The compiler of this work is inimical to the measures of government as relative to the subjects mentioned in the title page, and maintains that the credit and honor we have lost by them more than compensate the benefits which have accrued.

A Political Sketch of America. 8vo. pp. 87. 2s. Vernor and Co.

'How is Britain to conduct herself toward the United States?' says this writer; 'Her language must be frank and sincere, her actions just, and her policy, with respect to the party in power, must unite firmness with moderation. The aged soldier can still shew his wounds; the son still remembers the plain where his father fell, and the people still continue to say, that a nation, which wished to wrest from them their independence, can never be their friend. Let our manners then be conciliating, for the language of abuse serves to irritate passion. Let us address them by the appellation of brethren; let us with one voice declare, that we are not jealous of their independence, while we consider the union of the two nations as necessary to their reciprocal interests.'

Six Letters of A. B. on the Differences between Great Britain and the United States of America, with a Preface by the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, 8vo. pp. 48. 2s. Ridgway.

The writer recommends friendship as the interest of both parties: speaking of our commercial concerns, he says:

'If the present dispute should ferment into national hostility, America will manufacture *immediately* for herself; and it will be extremely difficult to prevent the emigration of your spinners, whilst the stagnation of your trade continues, even supposing it to be but temporary. The raw material she has already—the rice plantations in Carolina have to a great extent been converted to the growth of cotton, and Louisiana alone would grow enough to manufacture for the whole habitable world. But supposing her manufactures, not to reach *at first* to supply luxuries (which they certainly would not,) she would manufacture cheap goods, would make it a national distinction to wear them, and penal to wear any other. I know that this was contemplated during the American revolution, if the independence had not taken place, and that it is talked of now from one end of America to another. This is a most serious consideration. The effect of such a spirit of industry, turned suddenly on manufacture, would not cease again upon any peace which the pressure of our arms might produce."

[These Letters were first published in the *Morning Chronicle*.]

Essay on government. By Philopatria. 7s.

The Claims of the Roman Catholics constitutionally considered, in a letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich: to which is added, a supplementary note, on an hypothesis advanced in the historical work of Mr. Fox. By T. Basely, M. A. 2s. 6d.

Theology.

The Regard which we owe to the Concerns of others. A Sermon addressed to the Members of the Devon Union, at their Annual Meeting, Exeter, 4th May, 1808; and published at their Request. By Samuel Greatheed. 8vo. pp. 47. pr. 1s. Woolmer, Exeter; Williams, Burditt.

The principles on which the Society, before which this sermon was preached, is established, may be gathered from the following extract.

'Your aim is to instruct the ignorant, to awaken the thoughtless, to reclaim the profligate, to convert sinners from the error of their ways, to save their souls from death, and to cover the multitude of their sins. You do not hope to accomplish such important ends by your own wisdom or power, but by the blessing of God on your labour; and in the use of means which the Lord hath provided and appointed for the purpose; the knowledge of the Gospel, which, in all ages, has been found the power of God, and the wisdom of God, unto salvation. It is not the peculiar sentiments and forms of one or of another party, that you aim to propagate; but those important doctrines, on which pious people of every party rest their own hope of salvation. While you aim to establish no sect, you likewise set yourselves in opposition to none. All are welcome to co-operate with you; none are censured by you, if they decline to do so. In joining with you, no one is required to relinquish, or disguise the sentiments on which he differs from you in judgment; or to act inconsistently, in the slightest degree, with the dictates of his conscience, or the rules of any society to which he may belong. All are invited to co-operate with you, only for such purposes, and to such degrees, as they can themselves conscientiously approve: and to exercise toward you only the same candour and affection that you extend to them. I congratulate you, my brethren, on your adoption of a plan, which appears to me congenial to the gospel, conformed to the exhortation in our text, calculated for important and extensive utility, and adapted (perhaps as much as human imperfection and depravity admit) to preclude many evils which have commonly been mingled with efforts to do good. I congratulate you on the success with which it has pleased God already, during the infancy of your institution, to crown your united measures in his service; and on the prospect which it now presents, of increasing solidity and extent.' pp. 29—31.

A Treatise of Divine Providence, General and Particular, as relating to the Church of God in the World. By Stephen Charnock, B.D. Fellow of New-College, Oxford. Fourth edition, carefully revised and corrected. With a Portrait of the Author, engraved by Hopwood. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Maxwell and Wilson.

This edition of a valuable discourse by an eminent divine of the seventeenth century, is neatly executed; and will be acceptable to the public on account of the difficulty of procuring the old edition.

Jerusalem, or an answer to the following inquiries. What is the etymology of the word Jerusalem? and is there any connection between Salem and Jerusalem? Wherein is shewn, that the true and literal interpretation of the word Jerusalem comprehends two very opposite and distinct national characters, peculiarly applicable to two equally opposite and distinct, tho' very disproportionate parts of the Hebrew nation: characters which are unquestionably expressed in the original name of their own capital city, though this has never before been explained, it seems, by either Jews or Christians. 2s.

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The importance of educating the poor. A Sermon preached July 17th, 1808, at the Black Friars, Canterbury, in behalf of the royal free school, recently established in that city. To which is added, the interesting letter of Sir R. Philips, Sheriff of London, of the present state of the Prisons of the Metropolis, and illustrative of the subject. By John Evans, A.M. Master of a Seminary for a limited number of pupils, Pullin's-row, Islington. 1s.

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A discourse on the Holy Spirit, by the Rev. John Owen, D.D. abridged by the Rev. George Burder. With additions not included in the folio volume. Second edition, 12mo. 5s.

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A Discourse on Trouble of Mind and the Disease of Melancholy. In three parts. Written for the use of such as are, or have been exercised by the same. With a preface containing several advices to the friends and relations of melancholy people. By Timothy Rogers M.A. To which is prefixed, a life of the Author. 12mo 5s.

Topography.

View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fisheries, of the Island of Arran, with Notices of Antiquities, and suggestions for improving the Agriculture and Fisheries of the Highlands and Isles of Scotland. By the Rev. James Headrick. 8vo. pp. 410, 10s. 6d. Murray.

The advantages possessed by this author in comprising the present work, he thus details in his preface.

'The author having been occasionally employed, during several years, by respectable noblemen and gentlemen, in making agricultural and mineralogical surveys of their properties in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland, humbly flatters himself he has collect-

ed a mass of facts, which are not only interesting to the individuals who employed him, but to the public at large. Under this impression he ventures to issue a volume, as a specimen of other similar works, if this should be so fortunate as to meet with public approbation.

'It may be necessary to enter into an explanation of the plan which the author has adopted, and which he means to follow out, should he be encouraged to publish other similar works.

'He alludes chiefly to the mineralogical department of his work. On the one hand, he might have presented an arranged list of all the rocks and minerals he observed in Arran. But this would have only shewn the materials of which the building was constructed; while it kept out of view the skill of the architect, and the order in which He had chosen to arrange them. The plan he has chosen is that of locality; dividing the island into districts, marked by natural boundaries; and describing each mineralogical phenomenon in the order in which it would occur to a traveller who chose to follow the same route. Though conscious that this plan necessarily induces a frequent repetition of the same ideas, the author cannot see how this repetition can be avoided, without rendering himself unintelligible.

'The author anticipates another objection—That his descriptions of minerals are too long-winded and tiresome. To this objection he pleads *guilty*; and the only defence he would humbly offer, is, that mineralogy being made up of a *slang*, unmeaning and disgusting, to men of intelligence: and being, further, adumbrated by crude and absurd theories, she cannot yet rear her head, and assume the rank of a science. Mineralogy never can be raised to the rank of a science by picking up stones along a sea-beach, or by composing crude theories from specimens collected in the closet. This desirable effect can only be produced by grappling with mountains; by accurate observation; and by minute description of nature.

'No subject calls more loudly for reform than the nomenclature of mineralogy. Every one is sensible of the great advantage which chemistry has derived from an improved, though imperfect nomenclature. It is thought the same method might be followed with mineralogy, and that names might be invented which would at once express the chemical composition, together with the most striking external character of minerals. Until this is done, the author generally contents himself with the names commonly used in this country; and when foreign words are introduced, he is anxious to explain the sense in which he uses them them. His sole wish is to be understood,—as he views mineralogy in subserviency to agriculture in determining the quality of soils.

He has annexed descriptions of the rocks which occurred, by the late Dr. Walker, who may be justly reckoned the father of mineralogy in this country. These were dictated in Latin, a few months before his death; and are a summary of more than twenty volumes of remarks on minerals, collected by the doctor during his long and laborious life. It was edifying to behold a man, venerable by years and useful labours, after he was stone-blind, was worn down by indisposition and by domestic affliction, stifling his inward sorrows, and displaying all the ardour of youth in scientific pursuits.'

It would afford no instruction to our readers to present extracts from descriptions of *granite*, *sandstone*, or *basalt*. We shall therefore present an account of the game, and other objects of natural history, now extant in this island.

Game.

'Among the quadrupeds which come under this description, the roes which formerly abounded, are now wholly extinct. So also are the wild boars, though a few tame swine are kept by the farmers. These swine seem to be derived from the ancient wild boars, and are the same breed which prevails through all the highlands. They are of small size, short ears, though longer than those of the Chinese breed, thin on the back, of a yellow colour, or variegated by rounded spots of black, and have bristles. As no attention has ever been paid either to their feeding, or breeding, they ough;

not to be rashly condemned. Perhaps skill and perseverance may elicit a valuable breed from them. When tolerably fed, they make pork of the finest flavour.

'The red deer, which was anciently the most conspicuous quadruped on the island, are either wholly, or nearly extirpated. This seems to have been occasioned by the improvident destruction of the woods, which afforded them covert and shelter during winter. A few are said still to loiter amidst the recesses of the granite mountains; though I did not see any of them, when scrambling through those terrific regions.

'Wild goats formerly abounded in Arran; and though their extirpation has been encouraged, on account of the mischief they did to plantations, a few are said still to exist among the mountains.

'Hares abound in all parts of the island; and rabbits among heaps of stones, or on sandy downs near the sea-shore.

'No foxes, or other quadrupeds of prey, were ever seen in Arran; and it is to be hoped that none of our modern Nimrods will be so mad as to attempt their introduction.

'Among the feathered tribes, the caperkailzie formerly abounded, but seems now to be extirpated. The black-cock and grouse swarm in the most unbounded profusion; and I suspect their further multiplication is prevented, by not having a sufficient proportion annually destroyed. Among these a few quails occur. On the granite mountains, the ptarmigan has chosen his residence. This bird seems to be the most extraordinary of any in existence. He is so much in love with cold, that he never descends from his aërial regions, even when the mountains are clothed with snow. During winter he is said to become as white as the snow. But I cannot conceive the possibility of an animal existing in such a situation, where he can get nothing but snow on which to feed and repose; and is unfurnished with instruments by which he may dig through the snow, so as to get at the herbage below. I am rather inclined to think, (notwithstanding numerous testimonies to the contrary,) that he must creep into a chink of the rocks, and there remain torpid, until the warmth of spring has dissolved the snows.

'Among the wild birds are plovers of various species; starlings; and others of smaller size, which seem to be migratory. A few partridges are found at South-End, and this bird can only propagate as cultivation increases.

'The birds of prey are, eagles, kites, hawks of various species, and carrion-crows. The premiums given by the late duke, for the preservation of game, have nearly effected their extirpation.

Reptiles.

'Serpents abound in Arran, and are thought to have multiplied since the birds of prey have been nearly extirpated. A species of hawk was described to me which preferred serpents to every other food. His method was, to seize the serpent by the tail, and carry him high in the air, swinging him so that he could not turn to bite; and having dropped him upon a rock or stone, the serpent was so much stunned, that the hawk could descend and devour him in safety.

'The serpents sometimes kill sheep, and convey to cows and horses, and even to men, a temporary lameness. The largest I saw were about three feet in length; but was told that many of them exceed four. I observed three species, clearly distinguished by their colour and spots; but as they are known to cast their skins, the people believe them to be all of one species, at different periods of their growth.

'1. The common adder, or viper. It is of a dirty green colour, with a mixture of yellow, and dull purple streaks, irregularly disposed. It has a forked tongue.

'2. Another species had a purple stripe running down its back from head to tail, from which purple stripes, forming meeting segments of circles, were projected on each side. These lateral purple segments included spots of a pale golden yellow colour, exactly shaped like eyes; which were large or small according to the breadth of the back, and were very regular and beautiful. The belly was flat, and azure blue. Observed no tongue; but its fang or sting was of a black ebony colour, inserted within its lower jaw, and which it could turn in various directions, and protude by muscular power. I suspect this to be a different species from the first, because I saw them of various sizes, from about six inches to about three feet.

'3. The third species was round in the body, of a dark glossy blue colour, smooth as satin, both on back and belly. The back was variegated by pale blue streaks resembling polished silver, three of which formed parallel segments of cir-

es which crossed each other at the centre of the back, and met towards the belly. Observed no tongue; but its fang was every way similar to that of the former. This is by far the most beautiful of the serpent tribes I ever observed. Whether it be a distinct species, I shall not pretend to decide; for I only saw one about two feet six inches in length. Was told they often exceed four feet; but the people impute their dark blue colour to age, and not to difference of species.

'A distinct species of serpent, which never attains a large size, was said to nestle among the loose stones along the shores of Lamlash; but I did not see any of them.

'Mr. Pennant describes a toad of enormous size, as a native of Arran. I was told that such toads exist there, though I did not see any of them.'

Mr. H. opinion is in favour of the authenticity of Ossian's Poems: he cites several circumstances of tradition, localities, &c. in their favour.

Travels.

Travels in Asia and Africa; including a Journey from Scanderoon to Aleppo; and over the Deserts to Bagdad and Bussora; a voyage from Bussora to Bombay, and along the Western coast of India; a voyage from Bombay to Mocha and Suez in the Red Sea; and a Journey from Suez to Cairo and Rosetta in Egypt. By the late Abraham Parsons Esq. Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon. 4to. 2 plates, pp. 352, pr. 1l. 5s. Longman.

The Editor, Mr. Berjew, in his *Preface* presents the following account of this work and its Author.

'As the public have a right to expect some information relative to the author of these travels, in order to be satisfied with regard to their authenticity, it has been thought expedient to prefix to them a short narrative of his history.

'Mr. Abraham Parsons was originally bred to the navy in which is father was a captain. In the earlier part of his life he commanded different vessels in the merchants' service, during which period he visited several parts of the globe; a pursuit particularly adapted to the turn of a mind naturally fond of novelty, and remarkably inquisitive. When he quitted the sea he carried on considerable commerce as a merchant in Bristol, which, not being attended with the desired success, after some years, he was obliged to relinquish. After this he was, in the year 1767, appointed by the Turkey Company, consul and factor-marine at Scanderoon, in Asiatic Turkey; a situation which, after a residence of six years, he was obliged, from the unhealthiness of the country, to resign, when he commenced a voyage of commercial speculation; the narrative of which is contained in these pages. Soon after the conclusion of this tour he retired to Leghorn, where he died in the year 1785.

'The manuscript devolved, by the author's bequest, to the Rev. John Berjew, of Bristol his brother-in-law, and from him descended to his only son, the present editor, whose principal motive in the present publication arises from a desire to comply with the wish of a much respected father, and the suggestions of several literary and scientific friends.

'It would have made it's appearance long before the present period, if the editor's professional engagements had afforded him sufficient leisure for transcribing the manuscript, correcting the language, and expunging those passages, which, referring entirely to the author's private concerns, could not possibly interest the public.

'The only liberty which the editor has taken with the narrative has been confined to the correction of verbal or grammatical inaccuracies, and in some very few instances to the altering of the arrangement of sentences, which in the original appeared obscure. Though much has been done, the editor is aware that if further opportunity had been afforded him, much more might have been effected. He has been severely scrupulous not to alter

the simplicity of the original composition, and aware that the first duty imposed on him was fidelity, he has been peculiarly solicitous neither to add to nor diminish from any circumstance or description in the narrative: he has preserved it in it's native form, as far as was possible, conscious that rhetorical ornaments were not to be expected in a writer, who, from the nature of his education, must necessarily be unacquainted with the elegancies of composition.

'To a candid public he trusts the narrative with all its imperfections, not without some hope, that though the region has been often before explored it may furnish some original and instructive information, in points but lightly touched on by former travellers; and that though some of the details may appear tedious, they may afford a more clear and natural view of the state of society and manners in the east, than many more elaborate and florid publications.'

As the table of contents enumerates the different places visited by the author and described in this work, we extract it entire.

Contents.

Chap. I. A description of Scanderoon and the adjacent country.

II. Road from Scanderoon to Bylan, including the celebrated passes from Asia Minor into Syria.—Description of Bylan, Karamut.

III. A journey from Bylan to Kepse (the antient Seleucia) and from thence to Latachia, (the antient Laodicea,) Aleppo, and back again to Scanderoon.

IV. Travels over the desert, from Aleppo to Bagdad.

V. Description of Bagdat, or Bagdad.

VI. Journey from Bagdad across Mesopotamia to Helah on the Euphrates.—Voyage from Helah down that River to Bussora.

VII. The city of Bussora described.—Account of the customs paid there, and of the trade to and from thence.

VIII. Meditated siege of Bussora by the Persians—A remarkable natural phenomenon—Transactions at Bussora—Advance of the Persian army—Progress of the Siege—Departure from Bussora.

IX. The town of Bushear, in Persia, described, with the port and road, &c.

X. Departure from Bushear—Isles of Baharin—Pearl fishery—Muscat—Arrival at Bombay—Account of the island.

XI. Voyage to the Southward along the coast of Malabar—Onore—Hyder Ally — Seringapatam — Tellicherry — Cochin—Cochinberg—Callicut—Mangalore—Goa.

XII. Departure from Bombay—Surat—Description of its port—Account of the population—Peculiar customs of the country—Commerce.

XIII. Departure from Bombay—Arrival in the Red Sea—Description of Mocha—Population—Commerce—Banyans—Dominions of Mocha—Bùke Fakey, or Hodedah—Jedda—Departure from Mocha—Ezion Geber—Tor—Arrival at Suez.

XIV. Description of Suez—Insurrection in Egypt—Arrival at Cairo—Description of the city—Rise of the Nile—Ceremony of cutting it's banks to let the water into the city canal—Excursions to the pyramids—Procession of the Mecca pilgrims—Rosetta.

The uncertainty of personal safety, the feebleness of the police, the rapacity to which the property of the inhabitants is exposed, the irregular methods of punishing delinquents in Turkey, are all well known: but the following instance unites the whole under one view so completely, that the extract will be read with considerable interest.

'September the 10th. This morning, whilst Mr. Murat and I were at breakfast, being alarmed at the firing of pistols, and clashing of scymeters, we went on the terras, and saw ten or twelve janisaries firing at and cutting down four other janisaries whom they presently killed, as they had made little or no resistance, being unexpectedly attacked. Soon after,

on hearing farther firings in the streets, and a great noise of mens voices, the consul ordered his gates to be shut; by noon, twenty-seven janisaries were killed. Different cryers were then dispersed about the town by order of the pasha, commanding every one to open their house-doors and shops, and follow their occupations, as no injury was intended to the inhabitants; but he forbad, on pain of death, any person from secreting any one of the proscribed janisaries, who were about eighty-two in number, whose names and descriptions were stuck up at every mosque in town. Every house was searched, but no more found this day. It is impossible to conceive the fright the inhabitants were in at first: every man in the streets ran into the first house, or shop that was open, and locked themselves in, the poor women looking out of their windows shrieking and crying for their husbands or sons, who could not get home in time, and whom they were afraid were killed; such an outcry and confusion is easier imagined than described, yet all was quiet by noon, such confidence was placed in the pasha's promises. The first man that suffered death was the aga, or commander of the janisaries; he was stabbed with a dagger at the pasha's seraglio by the sword-bearer, while they were saluting each other. His head was then cut off and presented to the pasha; the signal was then given to the several parties of janisaries to sally forth, and put their orders (which they had received the night before) in execution.

'At four this afternoon, Mr. Murat and myself (attended by our janisaries and servants,) paid a visit to a German family; in one street we saw five, in another four, and in another two janisaries lying dead; their bodies were washed, and their wounds exposed to view, as they were laid on their backs naked, excepting a clean linen cloth about their waist: there was not a person who stood looking on, but all passed by seemingly quite unconcerned; they were to be exhibited until sun-set, and then buried. In our ride through the streets, we met several parties of janisaries, who were of the pasha's guard, each party preceded by an officer, with their sabres drawn, patrolling the streets very quietly; yet the shops and bazars open, and every one minding their business, as if nothing had happened. No more of the proscribed janisaries were found this day.

'September the 11th. This morning early a strict enquiry was made; every mosque was searched, when in the great mosque were discovered nine, and in another, six of these unfortunate men on the steps of the columns leading up to the minarets, from whence the mollahs call the people to prayers. They were pursued and when they escaped into the minarets, or galleries, others fired at them from below; when they retreated on the steps in the column, they were fumigated by straw, set on fire beneath; at length they offered to surrender themselves, on condition that their lives might be spared, which the commanding officer, then on the spot, promised; on which they came down, but the treaty was not observed, as they were immediately killed. Thus forty-two of the eighty-two were dispatched; but the remaining forty, having found means to escape by sea on the first report of the slaughter of their brethren, got safe to Tripoli in boats, which they found on the beach near the port. This affair was managed with great secresy and dexterity by the pasha, whose secretary told me the reason why he proceeded against the janisiries with such rigour, in the following words, as nearly as I can recollect.

'It has been nearly a year since the former pasha (Hamet) of Tripoli, had been called away from his government, by his father Osman pasha, (who was then and is now pasha of Damascus) to assist in the defence of Damascus, as Ali Beg's army was on it's march from Gaza to besiege it, commanded by his nephew and general, named Abaa Dahab. When Hamet pasha departed, there were left at Tripoli, with the musolem, (or governor) the aga, and about one hundred and fifty janisaries under his command. The musolem being an easy man, and fond of indulgence, left the management of affairs entirely to this aga of the janisaries, who was not only imperious, but covetous, which the inhabitants soon experienced at their cost; for no sooner was the pasha departed, than he proposed to his janisaries the levying a contribution on the inhabitants, which they were to exact, and he to connive at, and prevent complaints reaching the ears of the musolem: of such contributions the aga was to have a moiety, the other to be divided equally amongst the acting janisaries; eighty-two of whom closed with his proposal, but the remainder did not: they began by going in small parties of six or eight in company to the shopkeepers, and borrowing small sums of money, which they promised to repay, when the aga paid them their

wages at the end of the month; when it was demanded, they said that the pasha having carried with him all the money, the musolem had not wherewith to pay the military then in town, and the inhabitants must pay them; they then went to the merchants' warehouses and shops, and, by threats and stripes, collected great sums of money, as well as cloth, silk, linen and other goods, sufficient to new clothe themselves; besides this, they made a weekly collection every Saturday. The inhabitants, finding that their complaints were not regarded, (the musolem never being apprised of any) deputed two of the principal merchants to sail for Constantinople with a memorial, witnessed by most of the principal men of the city, which the cadi and mufti both attested and affixed their seals to. This was done so secretly, that neither the aga, nor the janisaries, ever knew it to the day of their death. As soon as the complaints came before the grand vizir, then in divan, they set aside all other business, till they had acquainted the grand signior, who gave orders for immediate redress to the sufferers: the mode of which he left to the grand vizier and divan.

'They sent for a pasha, whose abilities they were well acquainted with, whom, after giving him proper instructions, they trusted with the punishment of the delinquents, and restoring peace to the inhabitants: at the same time he was appointed pasha of Tripoli and Latachia. The pasha and his retinue embarked, and the two Tripoli merchants, and with the first fair wind set sail, and proceeded to Soldee, and from thence by land to Antioch; where he produced a command to the governer to supply him with two thousand janisaries, with their proper officers, with whom he marched rapidly through Latachia to Tripoli. On his arrival, he received the compliments of congratulation from the musolem, the cadi, and mufti, and the aga of the janisaries, with great good nature and affability, and extolled the janisaries for their good behaviour. After staying at Tripoli about fourteen days, he had got fully acquainted which of the janisaries were delinquents, upon which he gave orders that all the military should hold themselves in readiness to march for Latachia, early in the morning of the next day, and he arrived here on the 1st of this month. From the first of his arrival until the 10th in the morning, the aga was always civily received, and had the honor to dine with the pasha every day, so that he and his rapacious janisaries being ignorant of any complaint having been lodged against them, seemed quite happy: but going as usual to pay his duty to the pasha about eight in the morning on the 10th, he was stabbed by the pasha's sword-bearer (as before related.) This was the signal for the slaughter of the rest, as those entrusted with the execution were prepared, each party having two or three of those janisaries, who had refused being of the aga's party; consequently the delinquents were easily known, and every mistake avoided. All the avennes to the city had been previously well guarded, and the same care had been taken at the port, lest any should make their escape; but as the fishermen were at sea, and it was a practice with them occasionally to land on the beach on the outside of the port, the forty janisaries seized their boats, in which they escaped to Tripoli: from Tripoli it is thought they will get to Egypt, the usual asylum for all delinquents from Turkey.

'September the 12th. Every thing in this city remains as quiet as if nothing had happened, nor is there a word said about the janisaries in common discourse among the towns people.

Ravages of the Plague.

'Annah suffered by the plague in April and May last (which was brought to them from Bagdad) in a very extraordinary manner. The aga of the town, with two of his friends, were so kind as to pay me a visit in my tent; after drinking coffee, upon my asking him some questions about the town, and its inhabitants, he began his relation with tears in his eyes, saying, that the town consisted of two hundred and six houses, and that the number of people in March last were upwards of two thousand and two hundred, of which number, at the end of last May, there only remained living one hundred and fifty-six men (and those the oldest in the town) and one hundred and thirty-eight women and girls; not a boy being left alive, or a man under forty years old; that he had lost four sons and five daughters, and a wife, out of three which he had; that the town begins to recruit considerably with young men, who come from the neighbouring parts, owing to its fine situation, but they have not yet had any supply of women; that the town has now about eight hundred and fifty men, and only one hundred and forty women and girls. They cannot obtain wives from among the Arabs, as they never intermarry with strangers,

or even promiscuously with those of their own nation; every tribe intermarrying with those of their own only.' p. 99.

Manner of hiring a convoy of Arabs for the Caravans.

'Yesterday our sheik paid off forty-two of his soldiers, who, after a feast given them, crossed over the ferry, and went to their several homes. These men hire themselves as soldiers to guard the caravans, which go to and from Aleppo to Bagdad, but approach no nearer Bagdad than this ferry. Those which were left with us belonged to tribes who inhabit Babylonia, between the ferry and Bagdad, and afforded us sufficient security. When a caravan is nearly ready to leave Bagdad, the shiek sends an express to Annah, with intructions to send from thence as many messengers as are requisite to the inland Arab tribes, who summon such a number of each tribe, with proper arms and ammunition, to repair to the ferry at an appointed time to meet the caravan. Their arms are a musquet, a pair of pistols, a scymitar, and three cartouch boxes; one of which contains sixteen pistol, and the other two sixteen musquet cartouches each. These men go to Aleppo with the caravan, and wait there until it departs on its return for Bagdad, and afterwards guard it back to the ferry. For this they are paid thirty piastres (three pounds fifteen shillings English), each man, on the caravan's arrival at Aleppo, and the same sum on its arrival on this side of the ferry. These poor fellows march on foot the whole way, as well as the cameliers. The sheik finds them provisions the whole time, which are pillaw, made of boiled rice and butter, once a day, or wheat boiled and butter; besides which, once a day, they are served with brown biscuit and onions, which they put in their pockets, and eat as they march. The caravans which go to and from Damascus to Bagdad are accompanied in the same manner, but each man is paid forty piastres. A caravan cannot pass the desart in safety without hiring Arabs of each of the tribes which inhabit the borders; so that when any horde of Arabs meets a caravan, they are sure to find some of their own tribe as guards. All then is safe, otherwise it is sure to be robbed, if not entirely carried off; for if the first horde which came was not strong enough, they would send an express to procure assistance, and in the mean time hover about in such a manner as to prevent an escape.

'It is the custom with such Arabs as rob on the desart, not to kill any person who does not make resistance; but to those who do, if they overcome, they give no quarter. From those who quietly suffer themselves to be robbed they never take their all, but leave them sufficient to pursue their journey, and oftentimes much more. When a caravan gets over the ferry, on the Babylonian side, a small guard besides the sheik, with his officers and cameliers, are a sufficient guard, as no horde of Arabs but what are tributary to the pasha of Bagdad live on this side the Euphrates, between the ferry and Bagdad. The pasha obliges himself to make good all deficiencies upon any merchandize which the merchants may be robbed of between the ferry and Bagdad, which he may well do, as he exacts a duty from all Turkish subjects of eight per cent. on the value or current price of each article at the time of arrival, and three per cent. from all Europeans or Franks, both on exportation or importation, into or from Bagdad, Bussora, or any other part of his own territories; where he is as much a sovereign prince as the grand signior is in Turkey; for, although he is content with the title of pasha, which denotes him to be a subject of the grand signior, yet he is not appointed by him, but by the principal inhabitants of Bagdad. On the appointment of every new pasha an express is sent to the Porte to obtain the grand signior's confirmation, which has been always complied with for more than one hundred years past; the grand signior being content with being nominal lord of so vast a country, and receiving annual tribute from the pasha, who lives at too great a distance to be chastised.' pp. 102—104.

Description of the Bridge of Boats at Bagdad.

'The bridge of boats consists of thirty-five boats, all of the same construction and dimension, the bows being sharp like the London wherries, the stern likewise bearing a near resemblance; their length is thirty-four feet six inches, and their breadth fourteen feet eight inches. The distance from the jetty heads to the first boat on each side is eight feet six inches, the space between each boat six feet four inches, which makes the river Tigris, at Bagdad, to be, from bank to bank, eight hundred and seventy-one feet and four inches broad. From one side of the river to the other two massy iron chains are extended; the iron bars with which the links are made are as large as a man's wrist; the ends of these chains are fasten-

ed to the rings of two extremely large anchors, which are buried in the earth, two within the great wall of the great mosque on the Persian side, the other two within the wall of a great warehouse on the opposite side. Each of these chains pass over the bows of twenty-nine of the boats, and are kept in their proper places by one of the links being placed over an iron bolt, which stands erect on the bow of each boat. Over these twenty-nine boats a stage is laid, made of strong planks, gravelled over, with railing on each side nearly four feet high; the space between each railing is near twenty-four feet, which gives the breadth of the bridge. The other six boats of which the bridge is formed, are so contrived as to be moved when rafts or vessels pass down from Mosul (the ancient Nineveh), or up the river from Bussorah, or any other place; which is performed in this manner, from the boat another is laid over the second and third boats, which reaches and is fastened to the stage on the fourth, as the stage over the first boat is fastened to that over the second on each side. When boats or large vessels want to pass, it is sufficient to loosen the first boat on that side where the boat or vessel chuses to pass; the boat with the stage on it immediately swings off itself with the current, and is soon replaced, but when large rafts pass, the next two boats with the stages on them must likewise be let loose, which causes an impediment to the passage over the bridge for at least half an hour.

'People who walk over the bridge ought to be very careful, as a great concourse of people on foot, as well as on horses, mules, and asses, are continually passing and repassing; particularly early every morning, when many hundred beasts come loaded with every kind of provisions from the Mesopotamian to the Persian side; and as in the middle of every boat timbers are placed across to secure and fasten the ends of the planks together, which, projecting above the gravel, form so many ridges, and are the occasion of many falls. No loaded camel is permitted to pass over the bridge.

'A toll of one para (three farthings) is paid for the passage of every loaded horse or mule, and half a para for a loaded ass; but nothing by foot passengers, or even by those on horseback, who go over the bridge, nor for any beasts which are not loaded.

'For moving one boat only, on either side, to let boats or large vessels pass, one piastre (two shillings and sixpence) is paid, for moving the three boats three piastres. The bottoms of the boats are quite flat, and draw six inches water at the bow, and four at the stern.

'There are always boats ready to supply the place of any of those which form the bridge, when they leak or want any kind of repair. They are placed in less than ten minutes, without moving either railing, planks, or even the gravel on the bridge; it is effected in the following manner.

'The defective boat is loaded with stones sufficient to sink her so low as to prevent her from bearing any part of the bridge; at the same time the bolts in the bows, which are let into a link of each chain, are likewise loosened; the boat, thus liberated, is moved in a minute, and the new boat (being previously loaded as the other was) is hauled up in her place: the loading is, by means of many hands, quickly taken, until she bears her proportion of her bridge, when the bolts are introduced into the links of the chain.

'I have seen three boats shifted in this manner, each of them in less than ten minutes of time, which is mostly spent in loading the one so as to liberate it, and in unloading the other so as to supply exactly its place.' pp. 119—120.

One of the plates in this work, *A view of Bagdad*, exhibits this bridge.

Melancholy effects of the Plague at Bagdad.

'During the time of the plague, many families were entirely destroyed, in consequence of which several villains, either separately or in partnership, took advantage to enter and despoil such houses as were left defenceless, which caused the ruin of many of those surviving relations, whose dependance was on the deceased. Hence it was common to see many men and women (who, heretofore, had been in good circumstances) walking the streets, with dejected appearances, seeking alms; they never begged, but would accost those whom they thought capable of affording them relief, with a down-cast look, and an air that pleaded more strongly than words; and at the same time presenting them with an orange, a lemon, or an apple, or something equivalent; which, if accepted, alms were given; if not, it was civilly returned.

'Another sort of distressed and pitiful objects were frequently met with, some of which were merry, and others melancholy mad, occasioned by the loss of parents or children, their dearest friends, or their

fortune, during the plague. I have many times seen well-dressed people bring one or two into a coffee-house, give them victuals, and afterwards sherbet and coffee: the merry would eat and drink, look round, and laugh at every body the whole time, and go away laughing without saying a word to any one. On the contrary, the melancholy, although pressed to sit down, would receive every thing with indifference, and whether they eat or drank or refused, they never spoke, although often intreated; but would, seeing every thing around with a silent indifference, rise and walk slowly away.' p. 183.

Remarkable Hurricane at Bussora.

'March the 15th. 1775. At four this afternoon, the sun then shining bright, a total darkness commenced in an instant, when a dreadful consternation seized every person in the city, the people running backward and forward in the streets, tumbling over one another, quite distracted, while those in the houses ran out in amazement, doubting whether it were an eclipse, or the end of the world. Soon after the black cloud which had caused this total darkness approached near the city, preceded by as loud a noise as I ever heard in the greatest storm; this was succeeded by such a violent whirlwind, mixed with dust, that no man in the streets could stand upon his legs; happy were those who could find, or had already obtained, shelter, whilst those who were not so fortunate were obliged to throw themselves down on the spot, where they ran great risk of being suffocated, as the wind lasted full twenty minutes, and the total darkness half an hour. The dust was so subtile, and the hurricane so furious, that every room in the British factory was covered with it, notwithstanding we had the precaution to shut the doors and widows on the first appearance of the darkness, and to light candles. At half past five the cloud had passed the city, the sun instantly shone out, no wind was to be heard, nor dust felt, but all was quite serene and calm again, when all of us in the factory went on the terrace, and observed the cloud had intirely passed over the river, and was then in Persia, where it seemed to cover full thirty miles in breadth on the land, but how far in length could not be even guessed at; it flew along at an amazing rate, yet was half an hour in passing over the city It came from the north-west, and went strait forward to the south-east. The officers of the company's cruizers came on shore as soon as the cloud had past their ships, and declared that the wind was so violent, and the dust so penetrating, that no man could stand upon the decks; and that after it was over, every place below, on board the ships, was covered with dust. Such a phenomenon was never known before, in the memory of the oldest man now living at Bussora.'

As several vessels have lately been built in India, for his Majesty's service, and others are contracted for (among which are several seventy-fours), we shall present this author's account of the naval arsenal at Bombay, and his account of the *teak* or *tick* wood.

'Bombay, was first called so by the Portuguese, literally in English, Goodbay, which it is in all respects: being so very capacious, as to be capable of receiving any number of ships of any size or draft of water, with room sufficient to moor clear of each other in safety. Here is a dock-yard, large and well contrived, with all kind of naval stores deposited in proper warehouses, together with great quantities of timber and planks for repairing and building ships, and forges for making of anchors, as well as every kind of smaller smiths' work. It boasts such a dry dock, as, perhaps, is not to be seen in any part of Europe, either for size or convenient situation. It has three divisions, and three pair of strong gates, so as to be capable of receiving and repairing three ships of the line, at the same or at separate times,; as the outermost ship can warp out, and another be admitted in her place every spring tide, without any interruption of the work doing to the second and innermost ships; or both the outermost and the second ship can go out, and two others be received in their places, without hindrance to the workmen employed on the third or innermost ship. Near the dock is a convenient place to grave several ships at once, which is done as well, and with as great expedition, as in any dock in England. Near the dock-yard is a rope-walk, which, for length, situation, and conveniency, equals any in England, that in the king's yard at Portsmouth only excepted, and, like that, it has a covering to shelter the workmen from the inclemency of the weather in all seasons. Here are made cables and all sorts of lesser cordage, both for the royal navy, the company's marine, and the merchant ships which trade to these parts of India. Besides cordage made of hemp, cables, hawsers, and all kinds of smaller ropes, are made of the external fibres of the cocoa-nut, which they

they have in such abundance in India, as to make a great article of trade among the natives of this place and those along the coast, between Bombay and Cape Comorin. The yarn made of these fibres is mostly manufactured in the towns and villages, on or near the sea-coast of Malabar: many vessels belonging to the natives are laden entirely with this yarn, which they always find a quick sale for at Bombay and Surat, let the quantity be ever so great, as it is the only cordage made use of amongst the small trading vessels of the country: large ships use much of it, made into cables, hawsers, and smaller ropes; it is called kyah. Ships built at Bombay are not only as strong, but as handsome, and as well finished as ships built in any part of Europe; the timber and plank, of which they are built, so far exceeds any in Europe for durability, that it is usual for ships to last fifty or sixty years; as a proof of which I am informed, that the ship called the Bombay grab, of twenty-four guns (the second in size belonging to the company's marine), has been built more than sixty years, and is now a good strong ship. This timber and plank are peculiar to India only; the best on this side of India grows to the north of Bombay; what grows to the south, on the coast of Malabar, is, however, very good, and great quantities of it are brought to Bombay; it is called tiek, and will last in a hot climate longer than any wood whatever.' pp. 214—215.

Elephants.

'December the 8th, I went to the nabob's palace to see his elephants, which are nine in number, of which I saw four. One is said to be the largest in India: they measured him at my request, and found him to be eleven feet nine inches high; they told me that he was then ninety-five years old. He was measured from the point of the shoulder to the ground, in the same place by which the height of horses is ascertained in England, where the rider, or rather the director, of the elephant sits when he is marched out. They were all remarkably tame, so as to suffer me (although in the European dress) to stroke and handle their trunks. I desired leave to mount the largest of them; they immediately brought the ladder, and I ascended and seated myself as directed. The elephant seemed pleased, thinking he was then going out to the place where they are watered every morning, and are afterwards exercised two hours. He seemed concerned to be disappointed.

'The maintenance of each of these elephants costs fifteen rupees per day, including the pay of five men attendant on each, which is one pound seventeen shillings and sixpence English, out of which the attendants have half a rupee daily wages; they often get presents from strangers, who frequently visit them out of curiosity. There is likewise an officer in the nabob's household who superintends the feeders and attendants on the elephants. I am told that his appointments is so very considerable, that he is esteemed next in rank and salary to the master of his horse. In my walk this day I met two of the elephants, with a man on each, going to water; they were so tame, and so well known, that no person seemed afraid to walk close by them. An officer who was with me told me a remarkable incident which lately happened to a man of this town, of which he was an eye witness; the man happened one morning to be galloping his horse near the glacis of the castle, and overtaking the large old elephant, his horse, whether by accident, or design of the rider, ran against the elephant, which incensed him so much, that he fixed his trunk under the horse's belly, and threw him and the rider full six yards from him, and then stopped and looked at them as they lay sprawling, without any effort to do them further injury; but walked on with apparent indifference.

'The same gentleman likewise informed me, that notwithstanding the seeming unwieldiness of the elephant, they have been known to overtake a horse on full gallop, but these are the wild elephants; the tame ones have so very little exercise, that it is doubted whether they could run fast were they to attempt it, yet I have observed at Cadicut that they can walk very fast even when loaded.' 449.

Remarkable mode of hunting.

'They have a peculiar method of hunting antelopes in different parts of the kingdom of Guzarat, with leopards, which are trained up for the purpose. The hunters are on horseback; the leopard hoodwinked, is put into a covered hunting cart, which is drawn by oxen; the keeper is likewise in the cart unseen, with the reins leading through lattice doors; they go on slowly, the huntsman keeping at a good distance behind.

'As antelopes are plenty in this country it is not long before they see some; they

are generally discovered in pairs and sometimes in herds. As soon as the person in the cart discovers them, he puts out a small red flag on the hinder part of the cart, as a signal to the huntsman, and keeps advancing: the antelopes not being afraid of the oxen or the cart, pursue their grazing; when the cart comes near, it stops; the man taking off the leopard's blind shews him the antelopes, which he is always eager to pursue: he is accordingly let loose, and springs out of the cart amongst them; the flag is then taken in, on which the huntsman comes galloping up, and the cart goes on a brisk pace. The leopard always singles out one, nor will he turn to the right or left to seize another, should they fall in his way.

'The antelope at first runs much faster than the leopard; but being frightened, he frequently springs up, always falling on his feet; these efforts oblige him to slacken his pace, whereas the leopard pursues uniformly, till he overtakes his prey, when he tumbles him over, and seizing him by the throat, sucks out his blood until he is weary or satiated. The keeper always carries in the cart a joint of mutton, which is thrown to the leopard after he has sucked the blood, otherwise he would not let go his hold until he had satisfied his hunger: sometimes it happens that the keeper does not come up in time to prevent the antelope from being mangled. Some antelopes will run three quarters of an hour, others not half the time, and it often happens that, through fright, he is sooner overtaken.

"As soon as the leopard's hunger is satisfied, he is led tamely to the cart, into which he springs, and is as quiet as as a lamb.

'The English gentlemen who have hunted in this manner assure me, that it is inconceiveable the glorious figure which the leopard makes, when on a full stretch in the field after his prey, with his fine tail straight out in a line, with which he seems to steer himself, and at such times they all agree that he seems twice as large as he does at others.

A Tour in France, 1802. 8vo. pp. 92. pr: 2s. 6d. Booth.

This is the journal of an invalid, to estore whose health, a residence in France was prescribed, and which answered the purpose designed. It is written by a person of observation, in a very amusing manner.

The following extracts present some idea of the luxury of the present Emperor and Empress: they are but a very small part of what is described in the pamphlet.

Though liberty and equality are announced on the gateways, walls, and buildings in every street, there is not a more perfect despot in Europe than Bonaparte: he hypocritically affects great plainess in his dress and manners, but his extravagance and splendor in his establishment, places, and mode of life, exceed belief. The Thuilery Palace and St. Cloud's, his two residences, have lately undergone a thorough repair, and complete beautifying; and every part of Europe has been searched for the finest and most expensive articles of furniture, to refit them; for what was considered as sufficient for the magnificence of the *Grand Monarch*, is by no means equal to Citizen Bonaparte's ideas. At the Palace of the Thuilleries he passes very little time, it is therefore very easy of access to foreigners, who procure a sight of it by applying to the officers of the household for tickets of admission. We procured a sight of it by these means, and were much struck with its splendour and magnificence.

.....

'No monarch I suppose in Europe inhabits such costly apartments, and yet we all agreed, that grandeur, elegance, and comfort were united. A minute description of this suite of rooms, twelve in number, would take too much time: they were if possible, more magnificent than the others; in every room was a lustre of wrought chrystal of prodigious size and beauty, and each of the lustres, one with another, cost 10,000*l*. In each room were two or three immense pier glasses, and costly ornaments of every kind, and the chimney pieces all inlaid marble, with fine pieces of scupture: the chairs and sofa were mostly of the finest gobelin, tapestry, in different patterns, which for colour and execution really put painting to the blush; the figures all elegance and animation, starting from the piece, and the flowers, on the first view, seemed actually hanging in festoons about the chairs; there were other chairs in sattin and velvet for use, all in gilt frames; and the carpets were all very beautiful, and manufactured to suit the furniture: the servant informed us, that the furniture of every room, one with another, including pictures and lustres, was valued at 20,000*l*. each room,

The first room was called the Salon de Madame, hung with silk and drapery at the top, trimmed with broad gold fringe, and looped up with gold tassels: curtains the same, and some very fine pictures, with other ornaments, costly and elegant. The next room was the Salon Dorée, called so from the profusion of gilding with which it is ornamented: it was very brilliant and highly finished. I was much struck with some beautiful pieces of furniture, and the lustres and mirrors exceeded what we had seen before. The next room was the Blue Saloon, hung with blue silk drapery, and gold fringe and tassels; this room was much plainer in appearance, than any of them, but there was a singular thing in it: on entering, I thought the middle window was thrown open, but on approaching, I found it a single pane of glass about eight feet high, and above four wide: it commanded a fine view, and had a beautiful effect. We next came to the music room, which was beautiful and highly ornamented. There was a harp and a piano forte in it, and some of the most elegant bronze figures I ever saw, supporting gilt sconces, and standing or rather flying from a gilt globe. The next room was the bath, and here was a curious deception; it had the appearance of a long gallery, with a row of baths down one side, but on farther examination, I found myself in a closet, about 12 feet square, completely lined with looking-glass, single plates from the top to the bottom, without either skirting board or cornish: it had a curious effect, which can be better imagined than described; it had only one bath in it, and the doors were covered with a blue silk curtain. From thence we proceeded to Madame Bonaparte's dressing room, which our party admired more than any thing they had seen. It was very highly ornamented, and full of costly bijoux; amongst others was a table of mother-of-Pearl beautifully inlaid. We next entered the bedchamber of the Consul and Madame, very rich and magnificent; two kinds of drapery formed the bed and window curtains, which crossed each other, and was so contrived, that either might be brought into use, according to the season. The one was silk, fringed with gold, the other fine muslin, trimmed in the same way. There were also two lamps, one for burning incense, and the other for oil, both of solid gold, and set on each side the bed, on small marble stands, supported by gilt tripods. On one side the bed hung a very magnificent Damascus sword, and on the other an Egyptian scymetar. I observed that besides a very fine carpet, there was at the bedside a piece of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, as a bedside carpet. In this room there was a profusion of fine Sevre china, and other costly ornaments. The next room was called the jewel room, from formerly containing the jewels and valuable toys of the late Queen. There is a very beautiful cabinet which contained her diamonds.

'The next room was called the drawing room, which, though very magnificent, pleased us less than the others: the hangings were flesh-coloured satin, laid in large plaits, and fastened with gold tassels; at the bottom was an embroidered border, and at the top a drapery fringed with gold; the chairs and sofas, like the rest, of fine gobelin tapestry, but the whole, though magnificent, had a sombre and heavy appearance. We passed through two other rooms handsomely furnished, hung with silk, and with some good pictures, and proceeded to the Salle à Manger, a handsome large room, in which we saw nothing particular, but the walls, which was a composition resembling inlaid marble, and highly varnished. With this room we finished this superb display; we had passed through fifteen rooms, and we all agreed, that for extent and grandeur, they were far beyond any thing we had ever seen before:

We were told that Bonaparte had spent above 300,000l, in furniture in three years, and that not satisfied with all this magnificence, he intended to refit and furnish Versailles in the same style; it is certainly as curious a burlesque upon equality, as his government is upon liberty.'

The pleasing interest attached to the following extract, will apologize for its extent.

'I have delayed my account of the Institutions in Paris, because I have much to say on the subject of one which interested me extremely, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The origin of this institution is of a nature as singular as it was benevolent. The Abbé de l'Epée one of those pious and excellent men, who are sometimes sent from Heaven, to bless their country and mankind, was the founder of this establishment, brought now to a degree of celebrity which even the Abbé himself did not foresee.

'A play, well known under the title of "Deaf and Dumb," frequently acted on

the English stage, is a translation from a French play, which records correctly a remarkable circumstance in the Abbé de l'Epée's life.

'Early in the last century, at the commencement of the Abbé's career of benevolence, a boy, about nine years old, was found wandering near the Pont Neuf, in great distress, and appearing to search for some one he had lost: on a further investigation, the child appeared to be deaf and dumb; the Abbé de l'Epée's benevolence instantly occurred, and he was carried to him. He received him as the gift of Heaven, and admitted him as one of his family. Many years passed, without the child being enquired for, a circumstance which surprised the Abbé, as he appeared, from his manners, to be of superior birth; and when his communications became intelligible, he made the Abbé understand, that his father was a man of rank, but of his name and place of abode he could give no account, except that he came from a distance. This precluded all hope of tracing his origin, and the desire of restoring him to his friends was lost in the ardent attachment of the Abbé to the amiable child, who was become intelligent, grateful, and a prodigy in all useful acquirements.

'Time rolled on, till he became an interesting and beautiful youth of eighteen; when passing along Rue St. Honoré, he was extremely agitated at the sight of an Avocat in full dress, stepping into his carriage, and gave the Abbé to understand, that such a man was his father, that he wore such a dress, and kept such a carriage. This incident renewed a desire in the Abbé's mind to trace the origin of his protégé, and he thought the recollection and intelligence of the child, would enable him to trace the road he came. He took him to the different barriers of the town, and at one leading to the south he stopped, and gave his patron to understand, that he entered Paris that way. He still kept tracing the track of his journey, and by recollection and time he conducted his patron to Thoulouse, which he ascertained as the place from whence he came. After wandering for some time in the streets, in search of his habitation, he stopped at the gate of a magnificent hotel, and betrayed a delight amounting to ecstacy: it was his fathers house. The first movement of the pious Abbé's mind, was gratitude to Providence for the wonderful discovery, and having lifted up his hands and eyes to Heaven, and breathed a prayer of devout thankfulness, he knocked at the gate, which was opened by an old porter, who eyed the young man with great attention. The Abbé asked who inhabited that house, and was told that it belonged to the Count d'Harancour; the Abbé, on questioning the porter, found he had lived many years in the family, and enquired whether he recollected about nine years since, that a child belonging to that family had been lost. The porter said, his present master was brother to the late Count, who died about the period mentioned, leaving an only son, who was deaf and dumb: that, on the death of his father, he had been sent to Paris for his education, and had there caught the small pox and died. This account explained the whole, and seemed to imply some act of villany.

'The Abbé demanded to be introduced to the Count, boldly told his story of the child being found in Paris, his recollection of his former situation, and the almost miraculous means by which he had been conducted to the place of his birth, and demanded for him, the rank and fortune of his family.

'The old porter and other domestics recognised the features of the youth, which, together with the singular mark set on him by Providence, and the remarkable coincidence of circumstances and events, established his claims as indisputable, and the Count was obliged to reinstate him in his family property. The previous story that appeared, was, that his uncle, seeing only this unfortunate child between him and the honours and fortunes of his family, had employed a wretch of his own to take him to Paris, under pretence of education, but with private orders to dispatch him in any way for which opportunity served; the man revolted at the idea of murder, and reconciled his conscience to deserting him in the streets of Paris, as has been before related.

'The Abbé de l'Epée lived many years to see his beloved protegé do honour to his rank and fortune; and to be the means of alleviating a misfortune in many hundreds of his fellow-creature. He died about thirty years since, and left his institution to the Abbé Sicard, a man of science and benevolence, who had many years been his pupil in the art of teaching these unfortunate children, which renders it one of the most interesting objects in Paris.'

THE

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ANNUNCIATIONS.

Biography.

A Biographical Index to the House of Lords has been for some time in the press, and will be speedily published. It is compiled by the editor of the 'Biographical Index to the House of Commons.' It consists of a single volume, of a portable size, and in addition to the descent of the Peers of England, given in an entire new form, it contains an account of the present and late ones, their habits, pursuits, and parliamentary conduct. The sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish members, are introduced in alphabetical order, as well as the bench of Bishops.

Mrs. Grant, author of Letters from the Mountains, is preparing to publish Memoirs of Mrs. Cuyley.

Mr. Brown of Whitburn is correcting and enlarging his Memoirs of Mr. Hervey for a second edition: the first being sold in a few months. He has received various letters from Mr. Hervey's friends in England, which cast much light on the character of that good man: of these he means to avail himself in the second edition.

Mr. Stace is proceeding with some original anecdotes of Cromwell, which will contain many curious and important incidents.

Botany.

A new edition of the first part of Dr. Hull's British Flora, is at press.

Education.

The Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, of Bath, will shortly publish a small octavo volume, containing observations addressed to the young ladies of Mrs. Broadhurst's establishment for education in that city, on the great necessity and importance of mental cultivation; also a review of a regular course of reading on subjects of science and literature; together with advice and directions for the conduct of females in genteel life on their entrance into the world.

Jurisprudence.

Mr. Williams, the barrister, and author of The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the the Peace, has nearly ready for publication the first part of a periodical work for the use of the Justices of the Peace, and of Parish Officers, intended to be continued annually, under the title of The Magistrates Annual Assistant, containing the Acts of Parliament and adjudged cases, so far as they respectively relate to the

offices of Justice of the Peace, and the power of the Parish Officers.

Medicine.

Dr. Thomas Dancer will shortly publish a new edition, much enlarged and improved, of the Medical Assistant, or West India Practice of Physic; designed for the use of young practitioners, heads of families, and managers of plantations.

In a few days will be published, Principles of Surgery, for the use of chirurgical students, a new edition with additions. By John Pearson, F.R.S. Senior Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, &c. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

We are requested to announce the advanced state of a most useful and elegant anatomical work, in folio, to be published in the course of the current month, entitled Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx and Fauces, with appropriate explanations and references to the parts by Mr. J. J. Watt, Surgeon, designed by the author to illustrate the Anatomy of those organs as they appear in different sections of the head, and performed with the strictest attention to anatomical accuracy. The engravings will be four in number, containing six views of the parts of their natural size, and accompanied with the same number of outline figures of reference; with an additional anatomical description of these organs, by Mr. Lawrence, Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The author has received very great encouragement from the professional gentlemen resident in London.

Miscellanies.

Dr. Forbes, of Edinburgh, is engaged in a translation of Pliny's Natural History which is to be accompanied with notes and illustrations, a life of the author, and a preliminary dissertation on the origin and progress of natural history. The work will extend to six or seven volumes in octavo.

A new edition of Collin's Peerage of England, with very considerable alterations and improvements, and brought down to the present time, by Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. is in the press.

Novels.

The author of the Private History of the Court of England will publish in a few weeks, Tales of the Manor, in two volumes.

Theology.

In imitation of the ancient *Lectionaries*, a Collection of the *Morning Lessons*, for Sundays and Holidays, is shortly to be published, as a companion to the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England.

A new and uniform edition, in seven quarto volumes, of Patrick, Lowth, Arnold, and Whitby's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, will appear in the course of this or the following month.

Mrs. Cappe is preparing for the press a complete History of the Life of Christ, as related by the four Evangelists; interweaving into one continued narrative their several accounts of the miracles performed in proof of his mission, of his prophetic warnings, awful admonitions, moral precepts, and various controversies with the Jewish rulers, terminating in his crucifixion, resurrection, &c. She has endeavoured to ascertain as nearly as possible the order of time in which these several discourses, and the extraordinary events which gave rise to them, took place, in the hope of exciting an increasing interest in the perusal of the sacred records, by exhibiting a more comprehensive view of the whole ministry of Christ, and thereby throwing additional light on many exceedingly important and beautiful passages. The whole is illustrated by a series of notes explanatory of eastern phrascology, of ancient customs, manners, opinions, and prejudices: formerly transcribed by the editor from the short-hand papers of

her late husband, the Rev. Newcome Cappe. The work is divided into sections, and at the close of each section such practical reflections are deduced as naturally arise out of the subject.

Topography.

A new edition of Thornton's Present State of Turkey, in two octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

Travels.

In the course of next month will be published, a Tour in Scotland, by Sir John Carr, in one handsome quarto volume, price, in boards, two guineas, to be embellished with plates from Drawings by the Author.

A new edition of Townsend's Journey in Spain will appear in the course of this month.

Mr. R. Southey will shortly publish a new edition, corrected and amended, of Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal.

Speedily will be published, in quarto, embellished with thirteen Views, Travels in the North of Europe; or, a Journal of a voyage down the Elbe from Dresden to Hamburg, and Travels through Denmark and Sweden. By Louis de Boisgelin, Knight of Malta, Author of the History of Malta.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.

Crosby's, Farmer, Grazier, Steward, Bailiff, and Cattle Keeper's, annual Pocket Book, for 1809 containing a Journal of every Day, a Calander of Business to be done, and Hints for the Weather, a List of Taxes, Towns, Bankers'-Laws, Rules and Regulations, and many other useful things for country gentlemen. 3s. 6d. bound.

Biography.

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The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by the British Parliament. By Thomas Clarkson, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1164, pr. 11. 1s. Longman.

'The name of Mr. Clarkson will be handed down to posterity as one of the most active and zealous opponents of that antichristian traffic which the decision of Parliament has (as far as relates to England) we hope, finally abolished. It is of course to be supposed, that all who wished its abolition, should feel some degree of curiosity to know by what means that abolition was affected: and no one could be so well qualified to present this information as the present writer.

"I scarcely know of any subject, the contemplation of which is more pleasing than that of the correction or of the removal of any acknowledged evils of life; for while we rejoice to think that the sufferings of our fellow-creatures have been thus, in any instance, relieved, we must rejoice equally to think that our own moral condition must have been necessarily improved by the change.

"To value the blessing of the abolition as we ought, or appreciate the joy and gratitude which we ought to feel concerning it, we must enter a little into the circumstances of the trade. Our statement, however, of these need not be long. A few pages will do all that is necessary! A glance only into such a subject as this will be sufficiens to affect the heart—to arouse our indignation and our pity,—and to teach us the importance of the victory obtained.

"The first subject for consideration, towards enabling us to make the estimate in question, will be that of the nature of the evil belonging to the Slave-trade. This may be seen by examining it in three points of view:—First, As it has been proved to arise on the continent of Africa in the course of reducing the inhabitants of it to slavery;—Secondly, In the course of conveying them from thence to the lands or colonies of other nations;—And Thirdly, In continuing them there as slaves."

Mr. C. paints in vivid colours the miseries which the slave trade produced in Africa—kid-napping—wars—the ordeals to which all accused persons are exposed for the purpose of condemning them to slavery.—the oppressions and injustice of the princes—and other scenes of distress.

Of the Middle Passage he says,

'I must observe at once, that, as far as this part of the evil is concerned, I am at a loss to describe it. Where shall I find words to express properly their sorrow, as arising from the reflection of being parted for ever from their friends, their relatives, and their country? Where shall I find language to paint in appropriate colours the horror of mind brought on by thoughts of their future unknown destination, of which they can augur nothing but misery from all they have yet seen? How shall I make known their situation, while labouring under painful disease, or while struggling in the suffocating holds of their prisons, like animals inclosed in an exhausted receiver? How shall I describe their feelings as exposed to all the personal indignities, which lawless appetite or brutal passion may suggest? How shall I exhibit their sufferings as determining to refuse sustenance and die, or as resolving to break their chains, and, disdaining to live as slaves, to punish their oppressors? How shall I give an idea of their agony, when under various punishments and tortures for their reputed crimes? Indeed every part of this subject defies my powers, and I must therefore satisfy myself and the reader with a general representation, or in the words of a celebrated member of Parliament, that "Never was so much human suffering condensed in so small a space." p. 15.

The state of slavery in the colonies is next described, with no flattering palliation. He concludes his first chapter with the following observations.

'As the contemplation of the removal of this monstrous evil should excite in us the most pleasing and grateful sensations, so the perusal of the history of it should afford us lessons, which it must be useful to us to know or to be reminded of. For it cannot be otherwise than useful to us to know the means of which have been used, and the different persons who have moved, in so great a cause. It cannot be otherwise than useful to us to be impressively reminded of the simple axiom, which the perusal of this history will particularly suggest to us, that "the greatest works must have a beginning;" because the fostering of such an idea in our minds cannot but encourage us to undertake the removal of evils, however vast they may appear in their size, or however difficult to overcome. It cannot again be otherwise than useful to us to be assured (and this history will assure us of it) that in any work, which is a work of righteousness, however small the beginning may be, or however small the progress may be that we may make in it, we ought never to despair; for that, whatever checks and discouragements we may meet with, "no virtuous effort is ever ultimately lost." And finally, it cannot be otherwise than useful to us to form the opinion, which the contemplation of this subject must always produce, namely, that many of the evils, which are still left among us, may, by an union of wise and virtuous individuals, be greatly elevated, if not entirely done away: for if the great evil of the Slave-trade, so deeply entrenched by its hundred interests, has fallen prostrate before the efforts of those who attacked it, what evil of a less magnitude shall not be more easily subdued? O may reflections of this sort always enliven us, always encourage us, always stimulate us to our duty! May we never cease to believe, that many of the miseries of life are still to be remedied, or to rejoice that we may be permitted, if we will only make ourselves worthy by our endeavours, to heal them. May we encourage for this purpose every generous sympathy that arises in our hearts, as the offspring of the Divine influence for our good, convinced that we are not born for ourselves alone, and that the Divinity never so fully dwells in us, as when we do his will; and that we never do his will more agreeably, as far as it has been revealed to us, than when we employ our time in works of charity towards the rest of our fellow-creatures! p. 29.

The second chapter enumerates those persons who at different times, previous to the year 1787 have attended to this subject—have been the *fore-runners* of the abolition, as Mr. C. denominates them.—Among these are Cardinal Ximenes—Charles V.—Leo X.—Queen Elizabeth—Louis XIII. of France.

The succeeding chapters relate to other persons in England, America, and elsewhere, whose individual or united efforts tended to the accomplishment of the same grand object. Mr. C. also notices those writers, who, without bending their whole efforts to this object, yet contributed to render it unpopular, by referring to it with disapprobation, casually, in their writings.

A considerable portion of the work is occupied by a recital of circumstances relative to slaves in England—whether or not they become free on arriving here—the decissions against that opinion—the particular trials resulting from it—the great exertions of Mr. Granville Sharp in favor of several individual Africans, as well as his exertions on the general question. Many very interesting anecdotes are recorded in this part of the work.

We extract the following.

'After this, one or two other trials came on, in which the oppressor was defeated, and several cases occurred, in which poor slaves were liberated from the holds of vessels, and other places of confinement, by the exertion of Mr. Sharp. One of these cases was singular. The vessel on which a poor African had been dragged and confined had reached the Downs, and had actually got under weight for the West Indies. In two or three hours she would have been out of sight; but just at this critial moment the writ of habeas corpus was carried on board. The officer, who served it on the captain, saw the miserable African chained to the mainmast, bathed in tears, and casting a last mournful look on the land of freedom, which was fast receding from his sight. The captain, on receiving the writ, became outrageous; but, knowing the serious consequences of resisting the law of the land, he gave up his prisoner, whom the officer carried safe, but now crying for joy, to the shore.' p. 75.

The efforts of Quakers in favor of

humanity are not passed over in silence, that most respectable body having also stood forward in defence of the injured rights of the oppressed.

'I must beg leave to stop here for a moment, just to pay the Quakers a due tribute of respect for the proper estimation, in which they have uniformly held the miserable outcasts of society, who have been the subject of these minutes. What a contrast does it afford to the sentiments of many others concerning them! How have we been compelled to prove by a long chain of evidence, that they had the same feelings and capacities as ourselves! How many, professing themselves enlightened, even now view them as of a different species! But in the minutes which have been cited, we have seen them uniformly represented as persons "ransomed by one and the same Saviour"—"as visited by one and the same light for salvation"—and "as made equally for immortality as others." These practical views of mankind, as they are highly honourable to the members of this society, so they afford a proof of the reality and of the consistency of their religion.' p. 117.

'We doubt but that the following detail of the means whereby this author was led to the subject, will be read with no common interest. After having stated that Dr. Peckard, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, had mentioned the cause of the Africans with great feeling, he says,

'But Dr. Peckard did not consider this delivery of his testimony, though it was given before a learned and religious body, as a sufficient discharge of his duty, while an opportunity remained of renewing it with effect. And, as such an one offered in the year 1785, when he was vice-chancellor of the University, he embraced it. In consequence of this office, it devolved upon him to give out two subjects for Latin dissertations, one to the middle bachelors, and the other to the senior bachelors of arts. They who produced the best were to obtain the prizes. To the latter he proposed the following: "Anne licent Invitos in Servitutem dare?" or, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?"

'This circumstance of giving out the subjects for the prizes, though only an ordinary measure, became the occasion of my own labours, or of the real honour which I feel in being able to consider myself as the next coadjutor of this class in the cause of the injured Africans. For it happened in this year that, being of the order of senior bachelors, I became qualified to write. I had gained a prize for the best Latin dissertation in the former year, and, therefore, it was expected that I should obtain one in the present, or I should be considered as having lost my reputation both in the eyes of the University and of my own College. It had happened also, that I had been honoured with the first of the prizes in that year, and therefore it was expected again, that I should obtain the first on this occasion. The acquisition of the second, however honourable, would have been considered as a falling off, or as a loss of former fame. I felt myself, therefore, particularly called upon to maintain my post. And, with feelings of this kind, I began to prepare myself, for the question.

'In studying the thesis, I conceived it to point directly to the African Slave-trade, and more particularly as I knew that Dr. Peckard in the sermon which I have mentioned, had pronounced so warmly against it. At any rate, I determined to give it this construction. But alas! I was wholly ignorant of this subject; and, what was unfortunate, a few weeks only were allowed for the composition. I was determined, however, to make the best use of my time. I got access to the manuscript papers of a deceased friend, who had been in the trade. I was acquainted also with several officers who had been in the West Indies, and from these I gained something. But I still felt myself at a loss for materials, and I did not know where to get them; when going by accident into a friend's house, I took up a newspaper then lying on his table. One of the articles, which attracted my notice, was an advertisement of of Anthony Benezet's Historical Account of Guinea. I soon left my friend and his paper, and, to loose no time, hastened to London to buy it. In this precious book I found almost all I wanted. I obtained, by means of it, a knowledge of, and gained access to, the great authorities of Andanson, Moore, Barbot, Smith, Bosman, and others. It was of great consequence to know what these persons had said upon this subject. For, having been themselves either long resident in Africa, or very frequently there, their knowledge of it could not be questioned. Having been concerned also in the trade, it was not likely that they would criminate themselves more than they could avoid. Writing too at a time, when the abolition was

not even thought of, they could not have been biassed with any view of that event. And, lastly, having been dead many years, they could not have been influenced, as living evidences may be supposed to have been, either to conceal or exaggerate, as their own interest might lead them, either by being concerned in the continuance of the trade, or by supporting the opinions of those of their patrons in power, who were on the different sides of this question.

'Furnished then in this manner, I began my work. But no person can tell the severe trial, which the writing of it proved to me. I had expected pleasure from the invention of the arguments, from the arrangement of them, from the putting of them together, and from the thought in the interim that I was engaged in an innocent contest for literary honor. But all my pleasures was damped by the facts which were now continually before me. It was but one gloomy subject from morning till night. In the day-time I was uneasy. In the night I had little rest. I sometimes never closed my eye-lids for grief. It became now not so much a trial for academical reputation, as for the production of a work, which might be useful to injured Africa. And keeping this idea in my mind ever after the perusal of Benezet, I always slept with a candle in my room, that I might rise out of bed and put down such thoughts as might occur to me in the night, if I judged them valuable, conceiving that no arguments of any moment should be lost in so great a cause. Having at length finished this painful task I sent my Essay to the vice-chancellor, and soon afterwards found myself honoured as before with the first prize.'

The author then proceeds to detail the steps he took; the different persons to whom he was introduced; the various circumstances which encouraged or excited him to proceed; and a variety of interesting particulars, for which we must refer our readers to the work itself.

In Chapter X. is given a curious *Map*, in which the whole history of the various classes of fore-runners and coadjutors up to the time of the formation of the regular Committee, is collected into one view, in the semblance of a *River*, in which the various individuals, as so many separate rills, unite in one main stream.

The Thirteenth Chapter commences the history of the *Committee*, and its proceedings

Chap. XIV. commences an account of the personal exertions of the author, and his journeys to Bristol, Liverpool, &c. for the purpose of procuring evidence.

'The objects I had marked down as those to be attended to, were—to ascertain what were the natural productions of Africa, and, if possible, to obtain specimens of them, with a view of forming a cabinet or collection—to procure as much information as I could, relative to the manner of obtaining slaves on the continent of Africa, of transporting them to the West Indies, and of treating them there—to prevail upon persons, having a knowledge of any or all of these circumstances, to come forward to be examined as evidences before parliament, if such an examination should take place—to make myself still better acquainted with the loss of seamen in the Slave-trade—also with the loss of those who were employed in the other trades from the same port—to know the nature, and quantity, and value of the imports and exports of goods in the former case:—there were some other objects, which I classed under the head of Miscellaneous.

In the course of his enquiries he discovers not only the shocking treatment of the *Slaves*, but also the barbarities to which the seamen employed in it were subjected.

In extracting the agonizing accounts of cruelties committed in this detestable traffic in human blood, we cannot but feel most sincerely, that such scenes *can no more be repeated.*

Treacherous Massacre at Calabar.

'In the year 1767, the ships Indian Queen, Duke of York, Nancy, and Concord, of Bristol, the Edgar, of Liverpool, and the Canterbury, of London, lay in old Calabar river.

'It happened at this time, that a quarrel subsisted between the principal inhabitants of Old Town and those of New Town, Old Calabar, which had originated in a jealousy respecting slaves. The captains of the vessels now mentioned joined in sending several letters to the inhabitants of Old Town, but particularly to Ephraim Robin John, who was at that time a grandee or principal inhabitant of the place. The tenor of these letters was, that they were sorry that any jealousy or

quarrel should subsist between the two parties: that if the inhabitants of Old Town would come on board, they would afford them security and protection: adding at the same time, that their intention in inviting them was, that they might become mediators, and thus heal their disputes.

'The inhabitants of Old Town, happy to find that their differences were likely to be accommodated, joyfully accepted the invitation. The three brothers of the grandee just mentioned, the eldest of whom was Amboe Robin John, first entered their canoe, attended by twenty seven others, and, being followed by nine canoes, directed their course to the Indian Queen. They were dispatched from thence the next morning to the Edgar, and afterwards to the Duke of York, on board of which they went, leaving their canoe and attendants by the side of the same vessel. In the mean time the people on board the other canoes were either distributed on board, or lying close to the other ships.

'This being the situation of the three brothers, and of the principal inhabitants of the place, the treachery now began to appear. The crew of the Duke of York, aided by the captain and mates, and armed with pistols and cutlasses, rushed into the cabin, with an intent to seize the persons of their three innocent and unsuspicious guests. The unhappy men, alarmed at this violation of the rights of hospitality, and struck with astonishment at the behaviour of their supposed friends, attempted to escape through the cabin and windows, but being wounded, were obliged to desist, and to submit to be put in irons.

'In the same moment, in which this atrocious attempt had been made, an order had been given to fire upon the canoe, which was then lying by the side of the Duke of York. The canoe soon filled and sunk, and the wretched attendants were either seized, killed, or drowned. Most of the other ships followed the example. Great numbers were additionally killed and drowned on the occasion, and others were swimming to the shore.

'At this juncture the inhabitants of New Town, who had concealed themselves in the bushes by the water-side, and between whom and the commanders of the vessels the plan had been previously concerted, came out from their hiding-places, and, embarking in their canoes, made for such as were swimming from the fire of the ships. The ships' boats also were manned, and joined in the pursuit. They butchered the greatest part of those whom they caught. Many dead bodies were soon seen upon the sands, and others were floating upon the water; and including those who were seized and carried off, and those who were drowned and killed, either by the firing of the ships or by the people of the New Town, three hundred were lost to the inhabitants of Old Town on that day.

'The carnage, which I have been now describing, was scarcely over, when a canoe, full of the principal people of the New Town, who had been the promoters of the scheme, dropped along-side of the Duke of York. They demanded the person of Amboe Robin John, the brother of the grandee of Old Town, and the eldest of the three on board. The unfortunate man put the palms of his hands together, and beseeched the commander of the vessel, that he would not violate the rights of hospitality by giving up an unoffending stranger to his enemies. But no entreaties could avail. The commander received from the New Town-people a slave, of the name of Econg, in his stead, and then forced him into the canoe, where his head was immediately struck off in the sight of the crew, and of his afflicted and disconsolate brothers. As for them, they escaped his fate; but they were carried off with their attendants to the West Indies, and sold for slaves.

'The knowledge of this tragical event now fully confirmed me in the sentiment, that the hearts of those, who were concerned in this traffic, became unusually hardened, and that I might readily believe any atrocities, however great, which might be related of them. It made also my blood boil as it were within me. It gave a new spring to my exertions. And I rejoiced, sorrowful as I otherwise was, that I had visited Bristol, if it had been only to gain an accurate statement of this one fact.'

The various cruelties and impositions practised on our own seamen, occupy a very considerable portion of several chapters. He thus emphatically terminates one of his paragraphs, "The trade was, in short, one mass of iniquity, from the beginning to the end," many more chapters are occupied by the account of the Parliamentary proceedings on the general subject.

The following presents a dreadful picture of mortality in a slave ship.

'They, (the advocates of the Slave Trade), were found also guilty of concealing

such facts, as they knew, if communicated, would have invalidated their own testimony. I was instrumental in detecting them on one of these occasions myself.

'When Mr. Dalzell was examined, he was not wholly unknown to me. My Liverpool muster-rolls told me that he had lost fifteen seamen out of forty in his last voyage. This was a sufficient ground to go upon; for generally, where the mortality of the seamen has been great, it may be laid down that the mortality of the slaves has been considerable also. I waited patiently till his evidence was nearly closed, but he had then made no unfavourable statements to the house. I desired, therefore, that a question might be put to him, and in such a manner, that he might know that they, who put it, had got a clew to his secrets. He became immediately embarrassed. His voice faultered. He confessed with trembling, that he had lost a third of his sailors in his last voyage. Pressed hard immediately by other questions, he then acknowledged that he had lost one hundred and twenty, or a third of his slaves also. But would he say that these were all he had lost in that voyage? No: twelve others had perished by an accident, for they were drowned. But were no others lost besides the one hundred and twenty and the twelve? None, he said, upon the voyage, but between twenty and thirty before he left the Coast. Thus this champion of the merchants, this advocate for the health and happiness of the slaves in the middle passage, lost nearly a hundred and sixty of the unhappy persons committed to his superior care, in a single voyage!' p. 543.

We present the conclusion of the first volume.

'The session of parliament having closed, the committee thought it right to make a report to the public, in which they give an account of the great progress of their cause since the last, of the state in which they then were, and of the unjustifiable conduct of their opponents, who industriously misrepresented their views, but particularly by attributing to them the design of abolishing slavery; and they concluded by exhorting their friends not to relax their endeavours, on account of favourable appearances, but to persevere, as if nothing had been done, under the pleasing hope of an honourable triumph.

'And now having given the substance of the labors of the committee from its formation to the present time, I cannot conclude this volume without giving to the worthy members of it that tribute of affectionate and grateful praise, which is due to them for their exertions in having forwarded the great cause which was intrusted to their care. And this I can do with more propriety, because having been so frequently absent from them when they were engaged in the pursuit of this their duty, I cannot be liable to the suspicion, that in bestowing commendation upon them I am bestowing it upon myself. From about the end of May 1787 to the middle of July 1788 they had held no less than fifty-one committes. These generally occupied them from six in the evening till about eleven at night. In the intervals between the committees they were often occupied, having each of them some object committed to his charge. It is remarkable, too, that though they were all, except one, engaged in business or trade, and though they had the same calls as other men for innocent recreation, and the same interruptions of their health, there were individuals, who were not absent more than five or six times within this period. In the course of the thirteen months, during which they had exercised this public trust, they had printed, and afterwards distributed, not at random, but judiciously, and through respectable channels, (besides 26,520 reports, accounts of debate inparliament, and other small papers,) no less than fifty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-two pamphlets, or books.

'Nor was the effect produced within this short period otherwise than commensurate with the efforts used. In May 1787, the only public notice taken of this great cause was by this committee of twelve individuals, of whom all were little known to the world except Mr. Granville Sharp. But in July 1788, it had attracted the notice of several distinguished individuals in France and Germany, and in our own country it had come within the notice of the government, and a branch of it had undergone a parliamentary discussion and restraint. It had arrested also the attention of the nation, and it had produced a kind of holy flame, or enthusiasm, and this to a degree and to an extent never before witnessed. Of the purity of this flame no better proof can be offered, than that even bishops deigned to address an obscure committee, consisting principally of Quakers, and

that churchmen and dissenters forgot their difference of religious opinions, and joined their hands, all over the kingdom, in its support.'

In the second volume, the author continues the recital of his labors, and of the exertions made by the anti-abolitionists to impede and arrest the cause in which he had embarked. In this, as in the former volume, he includes many extracts from the speeches of his friends. The following are twelve propositions which Mr. Wilberforce had deduced from the evidence contained in the report of the Privy Council.

'1. That the number of slaves annually carried from the coast of Africa, in British vessels, was about 38,000, of which, on an average, 22,500 were carried to the British islands, and that of the latter only 17,500 were retained there.

'2. That these slaves, according to the evidence on the table, consisted, First, of prisoners of war: Secondly, of free persons sold for debt, or on account of real or imputed crimes, particularly adultery and witchcraft; in which cases they were frequently sold with their whole families, and sometimes for the profit of those by whom they were condemned; Thirdly, of domestic slaves sold for the profit of their masters, in some places at the will of the masters, and in others, on being condemned by them for real or imputed crimes: Fourthly, of persons made slaves by various acts of oppression, violence, or fraud, committed either by the princes and chiefs of those countries on their subjects, or by private individuals on each other;—or, Lastly, by Europeans engaged in this traffic.

'3. That the trade so carried on had necessarily a tendency to occasion frequent and cruel wars among the natives; to produce unjust convictions and punishments for pretended or aggravated crimes; to encourage acts of oppression, violence, and fraud, and to obstruct the natural course of civilization and improvement in these countries.

'4. That Africa in its present state furnished several valuable articles of commerce which were partly peculiar to itself, but that it was adapted to the production of others, with which we were now either wholly or in great part supplied by foreign nations. That an extensive commerce with Africa might be substituted in these commodities, so as to afford a return for as many articles as had annually been carried thither in British vessels: and, lastly, that such a commerce might reasonably be expected to increase by the progress of civilization there.

'5. That the Slave-trade was peculiarly destructive to the seamen employed in it; and that the mortality there had been much greater than in any British vessels employed upon the same coast in any other service or trade.

'6. That the mode of transporting the slaves from Africa to the West Indies necessarily exposed them to many and grievous sufferings, for which no regulations could provide an adequate remedy; and that in consequence thereof, a large proportion had annually perished during the voyage.

'7. That a large proportion had also perished in the harbours in the West Indies, from the diseases contracted in the voyage and the treatment of the same, previously to their being sold, and that this loss amounted to four and a half per cent. of the imported slaves.

'8. That the loss of the newly imported slaves, within the three first years after their importation, bore a large proportion to the whole number imported.

'9. That the natural increase of population among the slaves in the islands, appeared to have been impeded principally by the following causes:—First, By the inequality of the sexes in the importations from Africa. Secondly, By the general dissoluteness of manners among the slaves, and the want of proper regulations for the encouragement of marriages and of rearing children among them. Thirdly, By the particular diseases which were prevalent among them, and which were in some instances to be attributed to too severe labour, or rigorous treatment, and in others to insufficient or improper food. Fourthly, By those diseases, which affected a large proportion of negro-children in their infancy, and by those, to which the negros newly imported from Africa had been found to be particularly liable.

'10. That the whole number of the slaves in the island of Jamaica in 1768 was about 167,000, in 1774 about 193,000, and in 1787 about 256,000: that by comparing these numbers with the numbers imported and retained in the said island during all these years, and making proper allowances, the annual excess of deaths above births was in the proportion of about seven-eights per cent.; that in the first six years of this period it was in the propor-

tion of rather more than one on every hundred; that in the last thirteen years of the same it was in the proportion of about three-fifths on every hundred; and that a number of slaves, amounting to fifteen thousand, perished during the latter period in consequence of repeated hurricanes, and of the want of foreign supplies of provisions.

'11. That the whole number of slaves in the island of Barbadoes was in the year 1764 about 70,706, in 1774 about 74,874, in 1780 about 68,270, in 1781, after the hurricane, about 63,248, and in 1786 about 62,115: that by comparing these numbers with the number imported into this island (not allowing for any re-exportation), the annual excess of deaths above births in the ten years from 1764 to 1774 was in the proportion of about five on every hundred; that in the seven years from 1774 to 1780 it was in the proportion of about one and one-third on every hundred; that between the year 1780 and 1781 there had been a decrease in the number of slaves of about five thousand; that in the six years from 1781 to 1786 the excess of deaths was in the proportion of rather less than seven-eighths on every hundred; that in the four years from 1783 to 1786 it was in the proportion of rather less than one-third on every hundred; and that, during the whole period, there was no doubt that some had been exported from the island, but considerably more in the first part of this period than in the last.

'12. That the accounts from the Leeward Islands, and from Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincent's, did not furnish sufficient grounds for comparing the state of population in the said islands at different periods with the number of slaves, which had been from time imported there and exported therefrom; but that from the evidence which had been received respecting the present state of these islands, as well as that of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from a consideration of the means of obviating the causes, which had hitherto operated to impede the natural increase of the slaves, and of lessening the demand for manual labour, without diminishing the profit of the planters, no considerable or permanent inconvenience would result from discontinuing the further importation of African slaves.'—pp. 67—73.

A Print, shewing the manner in which the slaves are *stowed* on board a slave ship, and which was universally circulated during the discussion, is repeated in this work.

The author recites his Travels to Paris to promote the abolition—notices the Committees of the Friends of the Negroes—the Counter attempts of the White Colonists—and many other interesting topics.

The late unfortunate Monarch of France is stated to have paid attention to this subject.

'The clamour which was now made against the abolition, pervaded all Paris, and reached the ears of the King. M. Necker had a long conversation with him upon it. The latter sent for me immediately. He informed me, that His Majesty was desirous of making himself master of the question, and had expressed a wish to see my Essay on the Impolicy of the Slave-trade. He desired to have two copies of it; one in French, and the other in English; and he would then take his choice as to which of them he would read. He (Mr. Necker) was to present them. He would take with him also at the same time the beautiful specimens of the manufactures of the Africans, which I had lent to Madame Necker out of the cabinet of Monsieur Geoffroy de Villeneuve and others. As to the section of the slave-ship, he thought it would affect his Majesty too much, as he was then indisposed. All these articles, except the latter, were at length presented. The King bestowed a good deal of time upon the specimens. He admired them; but particularly those in gold. He expressed his surprise at the state of some of the arts in Africa. He sent them back on the same day on which he had examined them, and commissioned M. Necker to return me his thanks; and to say that he had been highly gratified with what he had seen; and, with respect to the Essay on the Impolicy of the Slave-trade, that he would read it with all the seriousness which such a subject deserved.'—pp. 155, 156.

The following extract is from a speech of Mr. Wilberforce before the Committee of the House of Commons.

'He would now speak of the consequences of the abolition of the Slave-trade in other points of view; and first, as to its effects upon our marine. An abstract of the Bristol and Liverpool muster-rolls had been just laid before the House. It appeared from this, that in three hundred and fifty slave-vessels, having on board twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-three persons, two thousand six hundred

and forty-three were lost in twelve months; whereas in four hundred and sixty-two West Indiamen, having on board seven thousand six hundred and forty persons, one hundred and eighteen only were lost in seven months. This rather exceeded the losses stated by Mr. Clarkson. For their barbarous usage on board these ships, and for their sickly and abject state in the West Indies, he would appeal to Governor Parry's letter; to the evidence of Mr. Ross; to the assertion of Mr. B. Edwards, an opponent; and to the testimony of Captains Sir George Yonge and Thompson, of the Royal Navy. He would appeal also to what Captain Hall, of the Navy, had given in evidence. This gentleman, after the action of the twelfth of April, impressed thirty hands from a slave-vessel, whom he selected with the utmost care from a crew of seventy; and he was reprimanded by his admiral, though they could scarcely get men to bring home the prizes, for introducing such wretches to communicate disorders to the fleet. Captain Smith of the navy had also declared, that when employed to board Guineamen to impress sailors, although he had examined near twenty vessels, he never was able to get more than two men, who were fit for service; and these turned out such inhuman fellows, although good seamen, that he was obliged to dismiss them from the ship.

'But he hoped the committee would attend to the latter part of the assertion of Captain Smith. Yes:—this trade, while it injured the constitutions of our sailors, debased their morals. Of this, indeed, there was a barbarous illustration in the evidence. A slave-ship had struck on some shoals, called the Morant Keys, a few leagues from the east end of Jamaica. The crew landed in their boats, with arms and provisions, leaving the slaves on board in their irons. This happened in the night. When morning came, it was discovered that the Negros had broken their shackles, and were busy in making rafts; upon which afterwards they placed the women and children. The men attended upon the latter, swimming by their side, whilst they drifted to the island where the crew were. But what was the sequel? From an apprehension that the Negros would consume the water and provision, which had been landed, the crew resolved to destroy them as they approached the shore. They killed between three and four hundred. Out of the whole cargo only thirty-three were saved, who, on being brought to Kingston, were sold. It would, however, be to no purpose, he said, to relieve the Slave-trade from this act of barbarity. The story of the Morant Keys was paralleled by that of Captain Collingwood; and were you to get rid of these, another, and another, would still present itself, to prove the barbarous effects of this trade on the moral character.'—p. 240—243.

The remainder of the work is occupied by details or abstracts of the speeches and proceedings in parliament, and presents a fair means of estimating the arguments which were used on each side of this question so important to humanity.

The last act of the Grenville ministry, was the signing by commission the royal assent to the abolition-act, Mr. C. thus concludes

'Thus ended one of the most glorious contests, after a continuance for twenty years, of any ever carried on in any age or country. A contest, not of brutal violence, but of reason. A contest between those, who felt deeply for the happiness and the honour of their fellow-creatures, and those, who, through vicious custom and the impulse of avarice, had trampled under-foot the sacred rights of their nature, and had even attempted to efface all title to the divine image from their minds.

'Of the immense advantages of this contest I know not how to speak. Indeed, the very agitation of the question, which it invoived, has been highly important. Never was the heart of man so expanded. Never were its generous sympathies so generally and so perseveringly excited. These sympathies, thus called into existence, have been useful in the preservation of a national virtue. For any thing we know, they may have contributed greatly to form a counteracting balance against the malignant spirit, generated by our almost incessant wars during this period, so as to have preserved us from barbarism.

'It has been useful also in the discrimination of moral character. In private life it has enabled us to distinguish the virtuous from the more viscious part of the community. It has shown the general philanthropist. It has unmasked the vicious in spite of his pretension to virtue. It has afforded us the same knowledge in public life. It has separated the moral statesman from the wicked politician. It has shown us who, in the legislative and executive offices of our country are

fit to save, and who to destroy, a nation.

'It has furnished us also with important lessons. It has proved what a creature man is! how devoted he is to his own interest! to what a length of atrocity he can go, unless fortified by religious principle! But as if this part of the prospect would be too afflicting, it has proved to us, on the other hand, what a glorious instrument he may become in the hands of his Maker; and that a little virtue, when properly leavened, is made capable of counteracting the effects of a mass of vice!

'With respect to the end obtained by this contest, or the great measure of the abolition of the Slave-trade as it has now passed, I know not how to appreciate its importance; To our own country, indeed, it is invaluable. We have lived, in consequeece of it, to see the day, when it has been recorded as a principle in our legislation, that commerce itself shall have its moral boundaries. We have lived to see the day, when we are likely to be delivered from the contagion of the most barbarous opinions. They, who supported this wicked traffic, virtually denied, that man was a moral being. They substituted the law of force, for the law of reason. But the great Act now under our consideration, has banished the impious doctrine, and restore, the rational creature to his moral rights, Nor is it a matter of less pleasing consideration, that, at this awful crisis, when the constitutions of kingdoms are on the point of dissolution, the stain of the blood of Africa is no longer upon us, or that we have been freed (alas, if it be not too late!) from a load of guilt, which has long hung like a mill-stone about our necks, ready to sink us to perdition.

'In traeing the measure still further, or as it will affect other lands, we become only the more sensible of its importance: for can we pass over to Africa; can we pass over to the numerous islands, the receptacles of miserable beings from thence; and can we call to mind the scenes of misery, which have been passing in each of these regions of the earth, without acknowledging, that one of the greatest sources of suffering to the human race has, as far as our own power extends, been done away? Can we pass over to these regions again, and contemplate the multitude of crimes, which the agency necessary for keeping up the barbarous system produced, without acknowledgeing, that a source of the most monstrous and extensive wickedness has been removed also? But here, indeed, it becomes us peculiarly to rejoice; for though nature shrinks from pain, and compassion is engendered in us when we see it become the portion of others, yet what is physical suffering compared with moral guilt? The misery of the oppressed is, in the first place, not contagious like the crime of the oppressor. Nor is the mischief, which it generates, either so frightful or so perniscious. The body, though under affliction, may retain its shape; and, if it even perish, what is the loss of it but of worthless dust? But when the moral springs of the mind are poisoned, we lose the most excellent part of the constitution of our nature, and the divine image is no longer preceptible in us. Nor are the two evils of similar duration. By a decree of Providence, for which we cannot be too thankful, we are made mortal. Hence the torments of the oppressor are but temporary; whereas the immortal part of us, when once corrupted, may carry its pollution with it into another world.

'But independently of the quantity of physical suffering and the innumerable avenues to vice in more than a quarter of the globe, which this great measure will cut off, there are yet blessings, which we have reason to consider as likely to flow from it. Among these we cannot overlook the great probability, that Africa, now freed from the vicious and barbarous effects of this traffic, may be in a better state to comprehend and receive the sublime truths of the Christian religion. Nor can we overlook the probability, that, a new system of treatment necessarily springing up in our islands, the same bright sun of consolation may visit her children there. But here a new hope rises to our view. We not know but that emancipation, like a beautiful plant, may, in its due season, rise out of the ashes of the abolition of the Slave-trade, and that, when its own intrinsic value shall be known, the seed of it may be planted in other lands? And looking at the subject in this point of view, we cannot but be struck with the wonderful occurrences of events as previously necessary for this purpose, namely, that two nations, England and America, the mother and the child, should, in the same month of the same year, have abolished this impious traffic; nations, which at this moment have more than a million of subjects within their jurisdiction to partake of the blessing: and one of which, on account of her local situation and increasing pow-

er, is likely in time to give, if not law, at least a tone to the manners and customs of the great continent, on which she is situated.

'Reader! Thou art now acquainted with the history, of this contest! Rejoice in the manner of it termination! And, if thou feelest grateful for the event, retire within thy closet, and pour out thy thanksgivings to the Almighty for this his unspeakable act of mercy to thy oppressed fellow-creatures.'

If the above extracts should induce our readers to wish for further information on this interesting subject, we must refer them to the present work, as the most complete which has been or can be published on the subject.

Annals of George the Third, from His Majesty's Ascension to the Throne to the unparalleled victory of Trafalgar. By W. Green. A. M. 12mo. 14s.

Jurisprudence.

The law and practice of Patents for inventions. By William Hands, gent. one of the Solicitors of the Court of Chancery, &c. 8vo. 5s.

The Trial at large of Sir John Carr, v. Rood and Sharpe, for a libel; in the Court of King's Bench, Monday, 25th July 1808. Lamages laid at 2000l. Taken in short hand by Thomas Jenkins. To which is added a Supplement, containing letters of Ld. Mountnorris, Sir Rd. Philips, and the author of "My Pocket Booke;" and other curious matters. 1s.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, in the time of the Right Hon. William Scott. By Chr. Robinson, LL. D. Vol. VI. Part 2. Containing cases argued in 1804-6-7 and 8, with indexes, completing the 6th volume. 9s. 6d.

Medicine.

Anatomia Britannica. A System of Anatomy and Physiology, selected from the works of Haller, Albinus, Monro, Winslow, Soemmerring, Scarpa, Cruikshank, Masgagni, Murray, Walter, Sabatier, Meckel, Zinn, &c. &c. &c. The second edition. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. Wilson.

The plan and advantages of this work are thus detailed and enumerated in the preface:

'The work at present offered to the public has no claim above that of being an useful compilation. In it much interesting and valuable information in every department of Anatomical Science has been selected, and we hope judiciously arranged. Not only many of the numerous anatomical and physiological observations of Haller, Albinus, Monro, Winslow, Hunter, Soemmering, Scarpa, Cruickshank, Masgagni, Murray, Walter, Sabatier, Meckel, Zinn, Cottunnius, Wrisberg, &c. are here introduced, but also the Angiological Tables of Murray, the Myologic Descriptions of Innes corrected by those of Albinus, and the Osteological Accounts of the first Monro, freed from obsolete physiology, and improved by modern observation—each of them works altogether unequalled in their respective departments.

'This selection will probably therefore be found at once more complete, and, in proportion, far less expensive, than any other English Anatomical System.

'A new and probably more rational arrangement has been adopted in this work.

'The bones are first described as forming the basis of the human structure, next the Cartilages and the Ligaments which connect them, and then the Muscles which move them, with the Bursæ Mucosæ, which lubricate these. This First Part of our system therefore, considers the loco-motive organs of man; and thus far also the generality of other systems are well arranged. But in the arrangement of the subsequent parts, they almost uniformly err.

'In the present work, the Second

Part embraces the Description of those Organs on which animal existence depends: first, the intestinal canal with the other abdomenal viscera, as constituting one of the principal absorbing surfaces of the human body; next, the lacteal or lymphatic vessels which absorb from that surface, then the heart and lungs, to which, by these vessels, the absorbed chyle, mixed with former blood, is carried for oxigenation and circulation; next, the arteries through which the blood is propelled by the heart, then the veins by which it is returned; and lastly the organs of secretion, by which certain parts are separated from it.

'The Third Part of this system considers those organs which are more immediately connected with the mental operations of man: first, the organs of sense, which receive impressions from external objects; next, the brain, where they are matured into ideas; and lastly, the nerves through which the impulses of volition are effected, and by which we are excited to locomotion.—And thus in a natural circle, we return to the loco-motive organs of man—the point from which we set out.'—*Preface.*

The Physician's Vade Mecum; being a compendium of Nosology and Therapeutics, for the use of Students. By the Rev. Joseph Townsend, Rector of Pewsey, Wilts. Tenth edition, small 8vo. pp. 156. pr. 4s. Symonds.

'In this Compendium of Nosology, I have, as for as possible, confined myself to the system and the genera of my venerable master Dr. Cullen, whose memory and justly acquired reputation will be ever dear to those who studied in his school, and were honored with his friendship. Of all the systems which have yet appeared, his for a practitioner is undoubtedly the best: yet in some few instances I have departed from him: but it has been chiefly where he hesitates himself.

'For the Compendium of Therapeutics I have been indebted principally to Drs. Duncan, Whytte, Cullen, Elliot, Berkenhout; and for some of the most efficacious formula, I must acknowledge my obligations to the late Dr. Nankivel, and to Dr. Thornton, whose fame is too well established in our metropolis to need an eulogium from my pen.

'Let the young practioner, in all cases, ascertain, not merely the Class, Order, and Genus of the Disease submitted to his care, but the Species; because on this principally his indications must be formed. For unless he can ascertain the Species, he will prescribe to the name of a disease, not to the disease itself; and should he be so fortunate as to affect a cure, he will be indebted to chance, and not to skill.'—*Preface.*

This work contains, 1. The causes, orders, genera, and species of the disease. 2. A general index, with an explanation of the terms. 3. Medicines arranged in their classes and orders. 4. General index to the therapeutics. 5. General posological table. 6. *Index nominum mutatorum.*

A Treatise on the operation of Lithotomy. In which are demonstrated the dangers of the present method of operating with the gorget, and superiority of the more simple operation of the knife and staff. The manner of performing the incisions is explained in short rules, and represented by drawings, the size of the living figures. By Robert Allan, surgeon. Fol. 11.11s.6d.

The New Medical Compendium, considerably enlarged and improved; being a complete and explicit Guide to Pharmacy, &c. as far as instruction be wanted or may be attained in families. A glossary of abstruse, by no indelicate terms, is inserted; as also a copious index; together with a very interesting and useful account of mineral and other waters. By D. Cox, Chemist to His Majesty. 12mo. 8s. boards.

The Chirurgical Works of Pl. Pott, F. R. S. Surgeon to St. Barthomew's Hospital. A new edition, with his last

corrections. To which are added, a short account of the life of the author; a method of curing the hydrocele by injection; and occasional notes and observations, by Sir Js. Earle, F.R.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, &c. 3 vols. 9vo. 1l. 7s.

Anatomical Plates of the Arteries of the Human Body, accurately coloured and reduced from the Icones of Haller, with a concise explanation. 12mo. 15s.

The London Medical and Surgical Spectator. No 1. 2s. 6d. To be continued monthly.

An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water on the surface of the body, as a remedy for the cure of Fever; to which are added, Remarks on the effects of Cold Drink, and of Gestation in the open Air, in certain conditions of that disease; by Robert Jackson, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Miscellanies.

Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charaties, Depravities, Dresses and Amusements, of the Citizens of London during that period; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added, a Sketch of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illustrated by fifty Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A. Author of *Londinium Redivivum*, &c. &c. 4to. 502. pr. 2l. 2s. Longman.

We proceed to extract a few additional Specimens of this work, from the sixth and following chapters. The sixth chapter relates to anecdotes of popular tumult arising from religious orpolitical circumstances; such as these of the times of Dr. Sacheverell; of the Pretender; riots at particular executions, such as those of the infamous JohnShephard, and JonathanWild; and many other circumstances which induce us to reflect with no small satisfaction on our present more efficient system of police which exempts us from witnessing such disgraceful scenes. The riots of 1780, are not detailed with that attention which might be expected.

The Seventh Chapter relates to amusements.

'Many pursuits called *amusements* will be found in this section which the moralist must term Crimes. Amusement necessarily attends congregated population: the activity of the human mind must have new sources of attraction; the man who labours through the day should not fall into his bed wearied by exertion; time ought to be allowed for recruiting the spirits; and amusements, which are relaxations of the mind from oppressive thoughts, prepare it for that happy state of quiet, the cause of refreshing sleep and renovated vigour.

'The rich man, at perfect ease with respect to the animal wants of life, has no employment for his time, unless he devotes great part of it to amusement: the necessity thus urged, it will be far more difficult to define the term. What one individual would call amusement, a second would term a crime, a third labour, and a fourth folly. The depraved mind asserts that bull-baiting and cockfighting are manly amusements; but happily the majority think otherwise; and it gives me real pleasure to reflect that those, in common with all our antient rough sports, are becoming unfrequent, and gradually give place to that *frivolity* which renders the human mind gay and cheerfull, and consequently innocent.

'When the reader has traced the endeavours of the last century in the art of killing time, as related in this work, he cannot but agree with me that a laughing is better than a sullen and ferocious age.

'It may however be necessary to add, that I do not purpose to enter into an examination of the amuse-

ments of remote times; those have been treated on by other authors; nor shall I trace the origin of any particular amusement, but merely take them in 1700.'

'May Fair opened this year with the usual *splendid* entertainments, if the managers of these elegant diversions were to be credited, with more than common *eclat*. There was Mr. Miller's booth "over against" Mr. Barnes the rope dancer's, where was "presented an excellent droll called Crispin and Crispianus, or a Shoemaker a Prince, with the best machines, singing, and dancing *ever yet in the Fair*." This and other excellent performances attracted the lasses and lads of London, whose spirits, exhilarated by the season from which the Fair was named, met in vast numbers, and with them the thief and the prostitute, who, as usual, did not permit, the attractions of *drolls* to *divert* them from business: indeed they were so extremely active in their vocations, that the Magistrates thought proper to thin the number of the latter by commitments; but in the execution of this plan the Constables were resisted by a set of Soldiers, who determined to protect the *Fair*, which they did in such serious earnest, that Mr. John Cooper, one of the peace-officers, lost his life, and in due time was buried at St James's Church Westminster, where a Funeral Sermon was preached by Josiah Woodward, D.D. Ministerof Poplar Chapel, before the Justices, High Constable, &c. and which he published at their request. The Observator, a paper published twice a week at that period, says ironically of May Fair; "Oh the piety of some people about the Queen. Who can suffer things of this nature to go undiscovered to her Majesty, and consequently unpunished? Can any rational man imagine that her Majesty would permit so much lewdness as is committed at May Fair for so many days together so near her Royal Palace, if she knew any thing of the matter? I do not believe the patent for that Fair allows the Patentees the liberty of setting up the *Devil's shops*, and exposing his merchandise to sale: *Nor was there ever one Fair or Market in England constituted for this purpose.* But this Fair is kept contrary to Law, and in defiance of Justice; for the last Fair, when the civil Magistrates came to keep the Queen's peace there, one Constable was killed and three others wounded." The man who committed the above murder escaped, and a butcher of Gloucester was hanged for the crime; but the real culprit finally suffered; and thus tragically ended the Fair of May 1702.'—p. 312.

.....

'The grand jury of Middlesex presented May Fair in November 1703. And early in the ensuing year, the public mind had been so influenced by the dreadful storm of November, the effects of which were felt in every direction, that prelates, the clergy, authors, and in short, all men of virtue, joined in one grand exclamation against the obscenity, the immorality and the blasphemy of the stage, which its most ardent admirers must admit to have arrived at such a height as fully warranted an order from the queen to restrain it. At the same period the lord mayor and aldermen issued a proclamation, forbidding the cruel practice of throwing at cocks on Shrove-Tuesday; and the Tatler of April 18, 1709, mentions the total abolition of May Fair as far as related to the exhibition of puppets, and similar contemptible traps for the vulgar.'—p. 315.

.....

'A most tragical occurrence happened in September 1709, at that polite place of resort the Bear-garden at Hockley in the Hole. Christopher Preston, keeper of the garden, had taught his bears every thing but forgiveness of injuries; and this he experienced at an unguarded moment, by an attack from one, who not only killed, but almost devoured him before his friends were aware of the fact.'—p. 316.

.....

'I have hitherto described the amusements of the Londoners on *terra firma;* the frost of 1715-16 enables me to shew how they gamboled on the Thames when frozen. The following advertisement leads the way: "This is to give notice to gentlemen and others that pass upon the Thames during this frost, that over against Whitehall-stairs, they may have their names printed, fit to paste in any book, to hand down the memory of the season to posterity.

You that walk there, and do design to tell
Your children's children what this year befel,
Go print your names, and have a *dram* within;
For such a year as this has seldom been.'

'Dawks's News-letter of Jan. 14, says, "The Thames seems now a solid rock of ice; and booths for the sale of brandy, wine, ale, and other exhilirating liquors, have been fixed there for some time. But now it is in a manner like a town: thousands of people cross it, and with wonder view the mountainous heaps of water that now lie congealed into ice. On Thursday a great cook's-shop was erected there, and gentlemen went as frequently to dine as at any ordinary. Over-against Westminster, Whitehall, and White-friars, printing-presses are kept upon the ice, where many persons have their names printed, to transmit the wonders of the season to their posterity."

'Coaches, waggons, carts, &c. are said to have been driven over it, and an enthusiastic methodist preached to a motley congregation *on the mighty waters*, with a zeal fiery enough to have thawed himself through the ice, had it been susceptible of religious warmth. This and other diversions attracted the attention of many of the nobility, and even tempted the Prince of Wales to visit *Frost Fair*. On that day there was an uncommonly high spring tide, which overflowed the cellars on the borders of the River, and raised the ice full fourteen feet, without interrupting the people from their pursuits. The Protestant Packet of this date observes, that the Theatres were almost deserted.

'The News-letter of February 15th announces the dissolution of the ice, and with it the "baseless fabric" on which Momus had held his temporary reign. The above paper enables me to conclude this article, as I began it, with a scrap of doggrel:

"Thou beauteous river Thames, whose standing tide
Equals the glory of thy flowing pride,
The city, nay the world's transferr'd to thee,
Fix'd as the land and richer than the sea.
The various metals nature can produce,
Or art improve for ornament or use,
From the earth's deepest bowels brought are made
To shine on thee, and carry on the trade.
Here Guilleam, fam'd for making silver pass
Through various forms ———
And Sparks as fam'd for brass,
There's T—, 'tween God and gold who ne'er stood neuter,
And trusty Nicholson, who lives by pewter,
Wrote o'er their doors, having affixed their names,
We under-writ removed to the Thames,
Who on the slippery substance seek their food,
Some miles together for the common good.
Here healing Port-wine and there Rhenish flows,
Here Bohea-tea and there Tobacco *grows*.
In one place you may get good Cheshire cheese,
And in another whitest Brentford peas;
Here is King George's picture, there Queen Anne's,
Now nut-brown ale in cups and then in canns:
One sells an Oxford dram as good as can be,
Another offers General Peper's brandy.
See! there's the Mall, and in that little hut
The best Geneva's sold, and love to boot.
See there a sleek Venetian envoy walks;
See here an alderman more proudly stalks.
Behold the French ambassador, that's he;
And this is the honest Sire and Captain Leigh,
Here is St. James's-street, yonder the Strand:
In this place Bowyer plies: that's Lintot's stand."—p. 325—327.

.....

'The proprietors of the Boarded House Soho advertised a savage entertainment for the 21st of May 1717, which required the support of such magistrates as Margaret and Saunders, and such spectators as Freeman. They had, during the period between the baiting of the Leopard and May 21st, refined upon cruelty to the very *acme*, and were ready to exhibit an African Tiger on a stage four feet high, worried by six bull and bear dogs, for 100l.; a mad bull, and a bear, both covered with fire-works; and, lest those pleasant spectacles should fail to amuse, six young men were to play *at blunts;* in other words, he that broke most heads obtained a hat. The miscreants had even the audacity to conclude their detestable advertisement with "*Vivat Rex.*"—p. 329.

.....

'One of the amusements of 1718 was the juggling exhibition of a fire-eater, whose name was De Hightrehight, a native of the valley of Annivi in the Alps. This tremendous person ate burning coals, chewed flaming brimstone and *swallowed*

it, licked a red-hot poker, placed a red-hot heater on his tongue, kindled coals on his tongue, suffered them to be blown, and broiled meat on them, ate melted pitch, brimstone, bees-wax, sealing-wax, and rosin, with a spoon; and to complete the business, he performed all these impossibilities five times *per diem* at the Duke of Marlborough's head in Fleet-street, for the trifling receipts of 2s. 6d. and 1s. Master Hightrehight had the honour of exhibiting before Lewis XIV. the Emperor of Germany, the King of Sicily, the Doge of Venice, and an infinite number of princes and nobles—and the Prince of Wales, who had nearly lost this inconceivable pleasure by the envious interpotion of the Inquisition at Bologna and in Piedmont, which holy office seemed inclined to try *their mode of burning* on his *body*, leaving to him the care of resisting the flames and rendering them harmless; but he was preserved from the unwelcome ordeal by the interference of the Duchess Royal Regent of Savoy and the Marqui. Bentivoglia.'—p. 330, 331.

The enormous emoluments of foreign singers, which offend so many persons at the present time, appear not to be without parallel in times past.

'The Opera of 1723 was supported by the introduction of a lady from Italy, of great musical celebrity, named Cuzzoni. She sung in private for the amusement of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to their great satisfaction, previous to her appearance in public. Her engagement was at the enormous salary of 2000l. per season, presuming on her future success; nor were the managers disappointed, for they were enabled on the second evening of her performance to demand and receive four guineas each ticket. She received an incredible number of rich presents, which would have been extremely well, if other sums equal to those employed in their purchase had flowed in a stream at all correspondent towards the meritorious performers of the English Stage, who languished in comparative penury, while the managers profited, and exhibited them in a way which occasioned the following just censure from a contemporary: "When we come to consider the decoration of the Stage at present, we shall sometimes find it magnificent and well ordered. In this I include the habits of the characters or persons of the drama, in which the propriety is not so well observed as in the scenery; for we shall often see a shabby king surrounded by a party of his guards, every man of which belongs to the ragged regiment. One would think that the managers of the Theatre were republicans in their principles, and they did this on purpose to bring monarchy into contempt; for it is certain that Duncan King of Scotland has not had a new habit for this last century; and the mighty Julius Cæsar, first Emperor of Rome, appears as ragged as a colt, and many other monarchs I could name, that are no better dressed than heathen philosophers. The reason is, that you will find those parts are not played by any of the *three* managers, and it is their awkward vanity to appear fine themselves, though never so much out of character; so that when you go to see a play there in new habits, it is not the King, the Prince, or the General, but Cibber or B. you are to see well dressed.—p. 334, 335.

The following particulars relative to Drury-lane Theatre are curious—The observations relative to the width of the doors, are rendered painfully interesting by the late melancholy event at Covent-garden Theatre.

'The Theatre of Drury-lane was generally supposed at that time (1789) to have arrived at a period of decay, which rendered the safety of a crowded audience at least problematical. The proprietors therefore determined to rebuild it on an enlarged and magnificent plan; and for this purpose they hired the new Opera-house in the Hay-market for theatrical performances in 1791, while their own Theatre was in progress; and an advance in the prices of admission of 6d. in the pit and 1s. in the boxes took place, as it was said, to re'mburse the extraordinary expences of the measure.

'The following account of the operations attending the re-building appeared in one of the public papers of the time.

"One of the corner-stones of the new Drury-lane Theatre was laid on Tuesday September 4, 1792, and, as usual, some coins of the present day were deposited under it.

"The new Drury now proceeds; and Mr. Holland has declared he will have the Theatre covered in by the month of January next. The plan is extremely magnificent, and will afford the most ample accommodation. It is almost a square. A very grand piazza will be built round three sides of it, over which will be setts of chambers. The Theatre will be insulated, as there are to be streets all round

it. An opening is to be cut from Bridges-street into Drury-lane, through Vinegar-yard; and as the Theatre will extend to Drury-lane, there will be on one side Brydges-street, on the other Russell-street, the third Drury-lane, and on the fourth, the street through Vinegar-yard. Thus will there be avenues on all sides; and then can the Theatre be emptied of its company in the space of a quarter of an hour, a convenience which is much required.

"The money raised for this building is 150,000l. payable in three instalments.—60,000l. of this is to pay off the mortgagees on the old Theatre—80,000l. is allotted for the new building, and 10,000l. for contingent expences. The mode of raising this money is by an annuity of 100 years at 5 *per cent.* and a free admission for every subscription of 500l. which already bears a premium of 5l. *per cent.*"

'The Theatre is completed; but the East and West ends remain in a state of ruin, which must be injurious to the walls and foundations. The sides are faced with stone, and ornamented with pediments; and an unfinished colonnade protects the audience from rain, while waiting for admission; or their carriages are drawn before the doors on retiring from the amusements of the evening. A description of the interior is in a great measure unnecessary, and would be difficult to comprehend: the shape is that of the lyre, as indeed are all our present Theatres, and the decorations appear very splendid, though they are nothing more than plain boards well painted in relief; in short, the silvered pillars, and the beams, and the outward walls, are the only *substantial* parts of the building; and yet the effect is wonderfully magnificent, and far superior to Covent-garden Theatre, which underwent great enlargements, but in my opinion no improvements, at least in effect, about the time Drury-lane was completed.

'The ensuing particulars were given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1794: "New Drury-lane Theatre contains in the pit 800 persons; whole range of boxes 1802; two shilling gallery 675; one shilling gallery 308; total 3611: amounting to 825l. 6s. There are eight private boxes on each side of the pit; 29 all round the first tier, and eleven *back front* boxes; 29 all round the second tier, of which eleven are six seats deep; 10 on each side the gallery three tier; boxes in the cove nine each side. Diameter of the pit is 55 feet; opening of the curtain 43 feet wide; height of the house from the pit floor to the cieling 59 feet 6 inches."

'The proprietors deserve every praise for the precautions they have taken to extinguish fire, by providing reservoirs of water in different parts of the building, and an iron curtain to drop between the audience and the stage. Whether those in the hurry of so dreadful a moment would be of any real use, is a question which I sincerely hope will never be decided; I cannot, however, help observing that many large doors seem so obviously necessary in Theatres, that I dare not attempt to account for the diminitive size of the two through which the audience actually creep in the pit of Covent-garden Theatre. An alarm of fire in that house must end fatally, whether it spread, or was immediately extinguished.'—p. 422—424.

Chap. VIII. relates to the all-important article of Dress—commencing with the head, as the most noble part, the author pays due respect to the *Wig*.

'It may be inferred from the ensuing story, that Wigs of delicate and beautiful hair, whether for the use of ladies or gentlemen, were in great demand, or highly valued, by some of our beaus or belles. "An Oxfordshire Lass was lately courted by a young man of that country, who was not willing to marry her unless her friends could advance 50l. for her portion; which they being incapable of doing, the lass came to this City to try her fortune, where she met with a good chapman in the Strand, who made a purchase of her Hair (which was delicately long and light), and gave her *sixty pounds* for it, being 20 ounces at 3l. *an ounce*; with which money she joyfully returned into the Country, and bought her a husband." *Protestant Mercury*, July 10, 1700.

Hats, 1762.

"Hats are now worn, upon an average, six inches and three-fifths broad in the brim, and cocked between Quaker and Kevenhüller. Some have their Hats open before, like a church-spout, or the tin scale they weigh flour in: some wear them rather sharper, like the nose of a grey-hound; and we can distinguish by the taste of the Hat, the mode of the weaver's mind. There is the military cock, and the mercantile cock; and while the beaux of St. James's wear their Hats under their arms, the beaux of Moorfields-mall wear theirs diagonally over their left or right eye.

"Sailors wear the sides of their Hats

uniformly tacked down to the crown; and look as if they carried a triangular apple-pasty upon their heads.

"I hope no person will think us disaffected; but when we meet any of the new-raised infantry wearing the buttons of their Hats bluff before, and the trefoil white worsted shaking as they step, we cannot help thinking of French figure dancers.

"With the Quakers, it is a point of their faith not to wear a button, or loop tight up; their Hats spread over their heads like a pent-house, and darken the outward man, to signify they have the inward light.

"Some wear their Hats (with the corner that should come over their foreheads in a direct line) pointed into the air; those are the Gawkies.

"Others do not above half cover their heads, which is indeed owing to the shallowness of their crowns; but between beaver and eye-brows expose a piece of blank forehead, which looks like a sandy road in a surveyor's plan. Indeed, people should hide as much of the face under their Hats as possible; for very few there are but what have done something for which they ought to be out of countenance.

"I remember at a droll society established in Dublin, called 'The Court of Nassau,' a gentleman was indicted for wearing his Hat in the Court: the Attorney-general moved, in favour of the defendant, that the indictment was falsely laid; for in it was expressed, the gentleman had his Hat upon his head; and the Attorney proved his client not to have a head. Now if, in London, no persons were to wear Hats but such as have heads, what would become of the hatters? Yet this we may safely avow, that a man may shew by his Hat whether he has a head; or at least by the decorating it, whether his head is properly furnished. A gold button and loop to a plain Hat distinguishes a person to be a little lunatic; a gold band round it shews the owner to be very dangerously infected; and, if a tassel is added, the patient is incurable.

"A man with a Hat larger than common, represents the fable of the Mountain in labour; and the Hats edged round with a gold binding, belong to brothers of the Turf."—p. 441, 442.

Chap. IX. relates to Domestic Architecture, traced to its present improved state—Lighting and improving the streets—removing obstructions in them, &c.

Chap. X. Ecclesiastical Architecture—Specimens of different kinds.

XI. Sculpture and Painting.

'Sculpture received public encouragement in England from the remotest periods. Every art has its infancy, and this still affords us specimens of early and very rude performances even in London where the dæmon of alteration has always presided. Representations of Divinities have been found many feet below the present surface of streets, which were evidently not Roman works, from the outline of the figures, and, though characters inscribed upon the back of one of them seems to indicate M. DLVI. it is impossible it should be so, as the statutes are undoubtedly those of Heathen Divinities. Besides, the date refers to the time of Henry II. when Christianity universally prevailed in Europe.

'Weapons of stone lie buried in every tumulus. Those are undoubtedly of British origin: and the harrow-heads, and the wrought bone spear-heads, shew that rough Sculpture was known to the despised Briton. The Romans brought their Penates with them; and their artists may have made many statutes in England. Altars and Sepulchral stones, and a few small Temples, were erected all through the kingdom; and a slight improvement in Sculpture must consequently have followed, had not the natives been constantly employed in resisting their various invaders.

'Painting must have dawned about the same time. According to the Roman Historians, the Britons knew the *use of colours*, at least in *daubing their persons*. The Romans, perhaps, taught them to apply them in other ways.

'The Saxons are well known to have practised both Sculpture and Painting in England, and no doubt taught ingenious Britons the use of the chissel and brush. Their works with the former are common, and have been already noticed. Three very ancient effigies now lay in the Cloisters at Westminster Abbey which may serve as Specimens of Statuary between the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II. Painting did not keep equal pace with Sculpture. Some of the ancient alabaster effigies on altar-tombs are excellent; but the Divinity, the Saviour, the Virgin, and the Saints, were generally sadly drawn and miserably coloured. Not so the win-

dows of painted-glass; in those every thing is clear and vivid, and many of the figures graceful.

'When the British nation had emancipated itself from foreign oppression, and the diffusion of property enabled individuals to travel, our artists visited the Continent and studied the noblest works of the Antients; and from that time Princes and opulent men invited celebrated foreigners to England, who were employed to decorate the Mansions or Churches, and make their Tombs. Many instances might be mentioned in proof of the latter assertion; but it would be impossible to decide when Englishmen were exclusively employed.

'Things remained in this state till the Reformation. Soon after that event Painting and Sculpture were driven from the Churches; and probably the majority of foreign artists, who were Roman Catholicks, left England. Holbein, however, remained; and it must be acknowledged his works are the best extant of that reign.

'The Portraits previous to this date, and till after the reign of James I. are wretched, without a particle of true drawing, keeping or good colouring: in short we are indebted to Vandyke and Rubens for our emancipation from ignorance in Painting. We have at length studied to some purpose; and London at present rivals any part of Europe.

'Hollar was our great master in engraving; but we now far exceed his works in topography. Historical engravings is also arrived to great excellence.'—p. 480.

The concluding chapter describes the present state of society in London. That relative to the lower classes is unjustly unfavourable. As to the account of the higher classes, the reader shall judge for himself from the conclusion of the work.

'A fashionable and opulent inhabitant of Westminster often occupies a house calculated for the reception *conveniently* of the Master, the Mistress, two or three Children, a Nursery-maid, a Groom, a Coachman, a Butler, three Footmen, a Cook, and two or three House-maids, governed by a House-keeper; and we will finish the groupe by a Governesss *who speaks French*. So far all is right; now, future Reader, come the essence of my information. See this house, confined to an ichnography of twenty-five feet by forty prepared for a *rout:* the floor is painted in graceful figures and flowers with coloured chalks for dancing: girandoles and lustres of splendid cut glass with numerous wax-candles lighted exhibit the lady in her jewels ready to receive her guests equally resplendent. Ay, but the number—what say you to an *hundred, two hundred?* There is pleasure, there amusements and the inexpressible delight of languor, even fainting through exertion, heat, and suffocation! The company endeavor to compress themselves for obtaining a space to dance in, and afterwards they crowd to the supper-table sparkling with polished plate, and loaded with every delicacy; there the *amusements* of Tantalus are renewed. Can we wonder that Aurora often lights our fashionables home, when we reflect on these fascinating inducements to keep late hours? But those to whom Fortune has been more propituous, in presenting them with vast mansions, have entertained as many as eight hundred persons through the night in a far less crowded state. Other amusements of the great consist in riding through Hyde-park; the Ladies in their coaches, and the Gentlemen on horseback in an adjoining road. He that would judge of the population of London should attend in the Park on any Sunday at three o'clock, from February till May: he must be astonished at the sight. The coaches the horses, the populace of every rank who toil against the bleak East winds, are wonderfully numerous. Nor should he omit a visit to Kensington-Gardens in May, to view the beautiful pedestrians that form our fashionable world; or a winter excursion to the Serpentine-river and the Canal in St. James's-park, where numbers skait, or attempt to skait.

'It would be useless to more than mention the additional pursuits of the Rich, to visit the annual exhibition of Paintings and other attractive objects with eagerness, the Playhouse, Vauxhall, &c. &c. but, alas! London becomes a mere blank after the 4th of June. *Nobody* remains in *Town*; it is too hot, too suffocating! *Every body* therefore retires to their seats, *if they have them;* and *the rest* fly to *Margate, Ramsgate,* and *Brighton,* those *capacious* receptacles.

'Such are the follies of many: but, thanks to Heaven! there are numbers of our Nobility and Gentry who live and act for the general benefit of mankind,—And now, *Vale, Londinium.*'—p. 490.

Dissertation on the Gipseys: with an Historical Enquiry concerning their origin and first appearance in Europe. From the German of H. M. G. Grellmann. 8vo. p.p. 210. Wilson.

This Dissertation has already appeared in an English dress, having been some years since, translated by the late T. Raper, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S. for the purpose, as he states in his preface, of affording "such of his countrymen as were unacquainted with the German language an opportunity of learning from what part of the world it is probable the Gypsies came among us." The original work, and Mr. Raper's translation, are burthened with many notes—Greek, Latin, French, German, English — shewing the sources whence the information was derived, most of which are omitted in the present edition; such only being retained as were thought indispensible, or particularly interesting.—*Advertisement.*

This work presents information on the following subjects,—Description of the Gipseys, their manner of Life, Customs, and Properties—Appellations—Dispersion and numbers—Food, &c.—Dress—Family economy—Occupations—Marriages and Education—Funerals—Political regulations—Religion—Language, Science and Arts—Character and Capacities—Toleration by the different states of Europe—On their improvement—On their origin—First appearance in Europe—On their Egyptian descent—Come from Hindostan; supposed to be one of the caste of the Sudras.

'The Gipseys are a singular phenomenom in Europe; whether we contemplate their habitations, attend at their meals, or merely look in their faces, they always appear peculiar, and we are each moment struck with something new and extraordinary.

'What appears most worthy of remark is, that neither climate, nor example, has, in general, hitherto, made any alteration. For the space of between three and four hundred years, they have gone wandering about, like pilgrims and strangers: they are found in eastern and western countries, as well as among the rude as civilised, the indolent and active, people: yet they remain ever, and in all places, what their fathers were—Gipseys. Africa makes them no blacker, nor Europe whiter: they neither learn to be lazy in Spain, nor diligent in Germany: in Turkey, Mahomet, and among Christians, Christ remained equally without adoration. Around, on every side, they see fixed dwellings, with settled inhabitants; they, nevertheless, proceed in their own way, and continue, for the most part, unsocial wandering robbers.

As the eleventh chapter, treating of the religion of the Gipsey, is short, it is here subjoined.

'These people did not bring any particular religion with them from their native country, by which, as the Jews, they could be distinguished among other persons: but regulate themselves, in religious matters, according to the country where they live. Being very inconstant in their choice of residence, they are likewise so in respect to religion. No Gipsey has an idea of submission to any fixed profession of faith: it is as easy for him to change his religion at every new village, as for another person to shift his coat. They suffer themselves to be baptized in Christian countries; among Mahometans to be circumcised. They are Greeks with Greeks, Catholics with Catholics, and again profess themselves to be Protestants, whenever they happen to reside where protestantism prevails.

From this mutability, we may conceive what ideas they have, and thence deduce their general opinions of religion. As parents suffer their children to grow up without education or instruction, and were reared in the same manner themselves, so neither have any knowledge of God or morality. Few of them will attend to any discourse on religion: they hear what is said with indifference, nay rather with impatience and repugnance; despising all remonstrance, believing nothing, they live without the least solicitude concerning what shall become of them after this life. An instance, quoted by Toppeltin, will fully illustrate this matter: one of the more civilised Gipseys in Transylvania took the resolution of sending his son to school: leave being obtained from the government, the lad was admitted, and was going on very well, under his teachers hands.' The child died; whereupon the relations applied to the magistrates and clergy for permission to

give the young man Christian burial, he being a student at the time of his death. On this occasion the priest asked, whether they believed the deceased would rise again at the last day!—"*Strange idea!*" they answered; "*to believe that a carcase, that a lifeless corpse, should be re-animated, and rise again!—In our opinion, it would be no more likely to happen to him, than to the horse we flayed a few days ago.*' Such are the opinions of the greater part of these people with regard to religion; it naturally follows, that their conduct should be conformable to such ideas and conceptions. Every duty is neglected, no prayer ever passes their lips: as little are they to be found in any assembly of public worship, whence the Wallachian adage—"The Gipsey's church was built with bacon, and the dogs ate it." The religious party from which a Gipsey apostatises, as little looses a brother believer, as the one into which he goes acquires one. He is neither Mahometan nor Christian; for the doctrines of Mahomet and of Christ are unknown or indifferent to him, producing no other effect than that in Turkey his child is circumcised, and baptised in Christendom. The Turks are so fully convinced of the little sincerity the Gipseys entertain in regard to religion, that although a Jew, by becoming a Mahometan, is freed from the payment of the charadsch, the Gipseys are not, at least in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. They are compelled to pay this politax even though their ancestors, for centuries back, had been Mahometans: or though they should actually have been a pilgrimage to Mecca: the privilege of wearing a white turban is the only advantage their conversion gives them over unbelieving Jews and Gipseys.

'Such is the respect paid by the Gipseys to moral institutions, in every country where they are found. It is true that in this, as well as in other things, there may be exceptions, but they are very rare; by much the greatest part of them are as above described. Wherefore the more ancient, as well as the more modern, writers, agree in positively denying that the Gypseys have any religion, placing themselves even below the heathens. This sentence cannot be contradicted; since so far from having a respect for religion, they are adverse from every thing which in the least relates to it.'p.79.

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The account which we present to our readees of this valuable work, is wholly derived from the information conveyed in the *Preface*. The advantages which Dr. J. possessed in the prosecution of his arduous undertaking, are thus enumerated:

'It must be evident to every person of ordinary reflection, that a native of any country, or one at least who had long resided in it, can alone be qualified to compose a Dictionary of its Language. There is a copiousness in the Scottish, of which the native of another kindom can scarcely form an idea. Although I have spent my time in this quarter of the island, and devoted no inconsiderable attention to the subject; I find it necessary to acknowledge, that I have met with a variety of words and phrases, which,

although in common use, I find it extremely difficult to explain.

'On every word, or particular sense of a word, I endeavour to give the oldest printed or MS. authorities. I have had the best opportunities of doing so, not only from the kindness of my literary friends, but from the access I have had, in consequence of the liberality of the Faculty of Advocates, to their valuable Library, which contains a variety of Scottish Books, and MS. not to be found elsewhere. I am not so fastidious, however, as so reject every word that cannot be supported by written authority. In this case, many of our most ancient and expressive terms would be for ever buried. Having resided for many years in the County of Angus, where the Old Scottish is spoken with as great purity as any where in North Britain; I collected a vast number of works unknown in the Southern and Western dialects of Scotland. Many of these I found to be classical terms in the languages of Iceland, Sweden, and Denmark. I have also endeavoured as far as I could, to collect the terms belonging to the different provinces of Scotland. It could not be expected that literary men would use such diligence, in preparing the way for a Scotch dictionary, as was used with a view to the publication of the *Vocabulario della Crusca*; when books were first composed, containing such words as had formerly occurred only in conversation for the express purpose of supplying the compilers of that celebrated work with written authorities. I have therefore been obliged to give these words as I found them, on the authority of the nation at large, or of particular provinces. This, I humbly apprehend, is fully as good authority as that of a variety of later writers, whose works have scarcely had any other claims to the attention of their countrymen, than as they tended to preserve the vernacular tongue. If the first compilers of Dictionaries had rejected all the terms which they did not find written, many that now pass for classical would never have appeared in print to this day.'

The mode adopted by the author, in this compilation, and his indefatigable attention to it, are thus mentioned:

'This work is not professedly a dictionary of old English words. But such as occur in Scottish works, or seem to have been common to both nations are explained, as well as those that are peculiar to the work; while their sense is illustrated by referrences to the most ancient English writers, or to Vocabularies of Provincial terms. Notwithstanding the length of time that I have been habituated to researches of this kind, I do not, by reason of my local situation, think myself qualified to give a complete dictionary of all the old words used by English writers, or of those that belong to different provinces of England. I have endeavoured to compress the work as much as I could, without injuring it: yet, from the great variety of terms, either peculiar to the Scottish, or common to it with the English, had I pretended to give a complete view of all the ancient and provincial words of both languages, it must have far exceeded any reasonable bounds. The words explained, where it could be done with any degree of certainty, are exhibited in their relation to those which are allied to them whether in the ancient or in the modern dialects of the Gothic, in the Latin, or in the languages derived from it. The correspondence of others with similar words occurring in the Welsh, Armrican, Gaelic, or Irish, is also pointed out. I have occasionally, although sparingly, made etymological references to the Greek, and even to some of the oriental languages.

'I have been engaged in this work, often as a relaxation from professional labors, or studies of greater importance, for nearly twenty years. During this period, it has almost imperceptibly swelled far beyond any idea I had originally formed with respect to its size.

'When I first engaged in this investigation, it was not with the remotest idea of publication. Even

after proposals had been made to me on this head I designed to keep teh work on a small scale, and had therefore, in my notes in general, merely mentioned the name of the author who uses any word in a particular sense, without referring to the place. It was afterwards suggested, that the work would be less useful if it did not contain authorities for the different significations; and less acceptable to the public, as they would have no criterion for judging, whether the sense of the writers referred to had been rightly understood or not. Fully convinced of the justness of this remark, I subjected myself to the drudgery of going over the same ground a second, and in various instances, a third time. After all my labour, I have not been able to recover some passages to which I had formerly referred; and have therefore been obliged merely to mention the name of the writer. I have often quoted books which have neither acquired, nor have any claim to celebrity, and given extracts which, in themselves, scarcely merit quotation. But from the plan adopted, I was under a necessity of doing so, or of leaving many words without any authority whatever.

'I present this work to the public, fully convinced that it has many of the imperfections which must necessarily attend a first attempt of this kind. At the same time I flatter myself, that these will be viewed with a candid eye, and am assured that I shall meet with the greatest share of indulgence from those, who from literary habits of a similar description, have learned the difficulty and labour inseparable from such multifarious investigation, in which the mind derives neither support nor animation from unity, but every distinct word appears as a new subject.'

We shall present a single specimen of the manner in which Dr. J. has conducted his investigations: it will present much gratification to those whose learning qualifies them to judge of the aptness, and point of his quotations and references.

BELTANE, Beltein, *s.* The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S. hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

'At *Beltane*, quhen ilk bodie bownis
To Peblis to the Play,
To heir the singin and the soundis,
The solace, suth to say,
Be firth and forrest furth thy sound;
Thay graythit tham full gay.
Peblis to the Play, st. 1.

'On *Beltane* day, in the yeir nixt followyng, callit the Inuentioun of the haly croce, James Stewart the thrid son of Duke Mordo, mouit with gret ire, that his fader and brethir war haldin in captiuite, come with ane gret power to Dumbritane, and brint it, efter that he had slane John Stewart, of Dundonald, with xxxii. men in it. Bellend, Cron. B. xvii. c. 2.

'And quhair it be taintit that thay [rukis] big, and the birdis be flowin, and the nest be foundin in the treis at *Beltane*, the treis sal be forfaltit to the King.' Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

'On the first of May, O. S. a festival called *Beltan* is annually held here. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of *nipples*, raised all over the surface. The cake might perhaps be an offering to some deity in the days of Druidism.' P. Logierait, Perths, Statist. Acc. v. 84.

'A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the Highlands, is called *Tillie*-(or *Tullie*-) *beltane*, i.e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On *Beltane* morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it; then they make a procession round it, as I am informed, nine times.

After this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep-rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good Protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when *Beltane* falls on Sabbath.

'The custom still remains [in the West of S.] amongst the herds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in

honour of Beltan. *Beltan*, which in Gaelic signifies *Baal* or *Bel's fire*, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St. Peter's day.' P. Loudoun, Statist. Acc. iii. 105.

But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I have met with, is in the Statist. Acc. of the P. of Caliander, Perths.

'The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the highlands, and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Beltan*, or *Bal-tein day*, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a portion. He, who holds the bonnet, is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to *Baal*, whose favour they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the east, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the *devoted* person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

'*Bal-tein* signifies *the fire of Baal*. *Baal*, or *Ball*, is the only word in Gaelic for a *globe*. This festival was probably in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated on account of his having such a visible influence, by his genial warmth on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at Baltein, but upon many other occasions. Statist. Acc. xi. 621. V. WIDDERSHINS.

A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bodies still remains in the parish of Cargill, Perths.

'Near the village of Cargill may be seen some erect stones of considerable magnitude, having the figure of the moon and stars cut out on them, and are probably the rude remains of pagan superstition. The corn-field where these stones stand is called the *Moon-shade* [I. *shed*] to this day.' Statist. Acc. xiii. 536, 537, N.

It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also ascribed to the eighth day of May, from the old S. Prov. 'You have skill of man and beast, you was born between the *Beltans*;' i. e. 'the first and eighth of May.' Kelly, p. 376.

Mr. Pennant gives a similar account, and with the addition of some other circumstances. 'On the first of May' he says, 'the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein*, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whiskey; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised *nine* square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them: each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, *This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep*; and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: *This I give to thee, O fox! spare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded crow! this to thee, O eagle!*

'When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle: and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they reassemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment.' Tour in Scotland, 1769. p. 110, 111. 4to. edit.

The resemblance between the rites of different heathen nations is surprising, even where there is no evidence that these rites had the same origin. It is not so strange, that the same objects should excite their love or their fear, because men in general are actuated by common prin

ciples. But, it cannot easily be accounted for, that, when the expressions of these are entirely arbitrary, there should be an identity, or a striking similarity.

'The *Lemuria* was a feast observed by the ancient Romans, during the nones of May, in order to pacify the spirits or ghosts that excited their apprehensions by night. These hobgoblins they called *Lemures*. Some of the Roman writers pretend, that this feast was called *Lemuria*, quasi *Remuria* from *Remus*, who was slain by his brother Romulus; that it was instituted for making atonement to his ghost, which used to disturb the murderer; and that the word was gradually softened into *Lemuria*. It seems pretty certain, that the institution of the *Lemuria* was previous to that of the *Feralia*.

"According to Ovid, he who observed these gloomy rites, rose during the profound silence of night. To prevent his meeting with any of those nocturnal spirits, he clapped his fingers close together, with the thumb in the middle; and thrice washed his hands in spring-water. Then turning round, he put some black beans in his mouth, which he threw backward, and said, while throwing them, *These I send, by these beans I redeem both myself and mine.* This he repeated *nine* times, without looking over his shoulder. For he believed that the ghost followed him, and gathered up the beans, while unseen by him. Then he poured water on a certain kind of brass, and made it ring, requiring the ghost to depart from his dwelling. Having said nine times, *Depart, ye ghosts of my fathers!* he ventured to look behind him, being persuaded that he had strictly performed all the sacred ceremonies. Fast Lib. 5.

'*Nine* seems to have been a sacred number with the heathen. The *Bel-tein* cakes have *nine* knobs; and the person, who placated the nocturnal spirits, repeated his address to them *nine* times. The throwing of the beans backward is similar to the custom of throwing the knobs over the shoulder; the address to the names, *These I send, by these I redeem*, &c. to the language used at *Bel-tein* in devoting the knobs, *This I give to thee*, &c. As the Romans believed that the spirit kept behind the person who performed the ceremonies already mentioned, something of the same kind is still believed by the superstitious of our own country. For he who *sows hemp-seed* at *Hallow-een*, believes that, by looking over his shoulder, he will see the apparition of his future wife.

"In some circumstances, however, the rites observed on Beltein day bear fully as much resemblance to those peculiar to the *Palilia*, a feast celebrated by the ancient Romans, on the 21st of April, in honour of *Pales* the goddess of shepherds. The design of both seems to have been the same;—to obtain protection for shepherds and their flocks. As the herdsmen kindle a fire on Beltein-day, we learn from Ovid, that fires were laid in order, which were leapt over by those who observed the *Palilia*.

'Certe ego transdui positas ter in ordine flammas. *Fast.* Lib. 4.

As a cake is baked for Beltein, a large cake was prepared for Pales.—

—— 'Et nos faciamus ad annum
Pastorum dominæ grandia liba Pali.
Fast. Lib. 4.

The Romans had also a beverage somewhat resembling our caudle; for they were to drink milk and the purple *sapa*, which, according to Pliny, is new wine boiled till only a third part remain.

'Tum licet, apposita veluti cratere camella,
Lac niveum potes, purpureamque sapam. *Ibid.*

The prayer addressed to Pales is very similar to that idolatrously used in our own country.

'Thee, goddess, O let me propitious find,
And to the *shepherd*, and his *sheep* be kind.
Far from my folds drive noxious things away, [stray.—
And let my flocks in wholesome pastures
May I at night my morning's number take,
Nor mourn a theft the prowling *wolf* may make.— [press,
May all my rams the ewes with vigour
To give my flocks a yearly due increase, &c.
Fasti, Transl. by Massey, B. 4.

Eggs always forming a part of the rural feast of Beltein, it is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gauls call the sun *Bel* or *Belus*, in consequence of their communication with the Phenicians, the symbol of the egg might also be borrowed from them. It is well known, that they represented the heavenly bodies as oviform; and worshipped an egg in the orgies of Bacchus, as an image of the world. Plut. in Sympos. Univers. Hist. vol. i. Cosmog. p. 34.

The Egyptians also represented Cneph, the architect of the world, with an egg coming out of his mouth. In the hymns ascribed to Orpheus, Phanes, the first-

born god, is said to be produced from an egg. On these principles, the story of the serpentine egg, to which the Druids ascribed such virtues, may be explained. As they were greatly attached to mystery, they probably meant the egg as a symbol of fecundity, and in this respect might consecrate it to the worship of the sun, whom they acknowledged, in their external rites at least, as the universal parent.

To the same source, perhaps, may we trace the custom so general among children in this country, of having eggs dyed of different colours at the time of *Peace*, as they term it, that is *Pasch* or Easter.

A rite, allied to these, is still pretty generally observed throughout Scotland, by the superstitious, or by young people merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted entirely innocent, which tends to preserve ancient superstition. Early in the morning of the first day of this month, they go out to the fields to gather *May-dew;* to which some ascribe a *happy* influence, others, I believe, a sort of medical virtue. This custom is described by the unfortunate Fergusson.

'On May-day, in a fairy ring,
We've seen them round St. Anthon's spring,
Frae grass the caller *dew-drops* wring
To weet their ein,
And water clear as crystal spring,
To synd them clean.
Poems, ii. 41.

The first of May seems to have been particularly observed in different countries. There seems also to have been a general belief, that this was a sort of holiday among the inhabitants of the invisible world and witches. The first of May is celebrated in Iceland.

Although the name of Beltein is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i. e. the evening preceding our Beltein, the country people light fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting. This with them is the eve of Walburgh's Mess. The first of May is also observed.

It is called in Sweden *War Fruday;* le jour de notre Dame, our Lady's day. The witches are supposed to take, in the night preceding that day, their flight to Blakulla, a famous mountain; but it was formerly believed in Germany, that the witches travelled to the Bloxberg or Brocken, a high mountain contiguous to the Hartz Forest.' Van Troil's Let. on Iceland, p. 24. *Blaakulla*, pronounced *Blokulla*, is a rock in the sea between the island Ocland and Smoland, which, on account of the many shipwrecks that happen there, was in former times believed by the vulgar to be inhabited by dæmons, who brought these calamities on mortals. Hence," Ihre says, "sprung another fable, that on the Thursday of the great week the witches came hither to hold an infernal feast;" vo. *Blaa*. This *Blokulla* is the place described in the relation of the strange witchcraft discovered in the village Mohra in Swedland; Satan's Invisible World, p. 92, &c.

'In Ireland, Beltein is celebrated on the 21st June, at the time of the folstice. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year. This resembles the rite used by the Romans in the *Palilia*. Beltein is also observed in Lancashire.

'The respect paid by the ancient Britons to Belus, or Belinus, is evident from the names of some of their kings. As the Babylonians had their *Beletis*, or *Belibus*, *Rige-Belus*, *Merodach-Baladan*, and *Belshazzar*: the Tyrians their *Ich-boals* and *Balator*, the Britons had their Cassi-*belin*, and their Cuno-*belin*.

'As it has been common, in the Highlands, to kindle fires in the open air, on eminences, on this day, Dr. Mac Pherson mentions this as one of the remains of heathen superstition. He thinks that our ancestors, like almost every heathen nation, worshipped the sun, under the name of *Grian* or *Grannius*. Critical Dissert. xvii. p. 286. xix. p. 310.

'The Gael. and Ir. word *Beal-tine* or *Beil-tine* signifies *Bels Fire;* as composed of *Baal* or *Belis*, one of the names of the sun in Gaul, and *tein* signifying fire. Even in Angus a spark of fire is called a *tein* or *teind*.

Obrien gives the following account of *Beal-tine*. 'Ignis *Beli Dei Asiatici:* i.e. *tine-Beil*. May-day, so called from large fires which the Druids were used to light on the summits of the highest hills, into which they drove four-footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the people. This pagan ceremonies of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic god Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mi na Beil-tine* in the Irish language. Doc. Keating speaking of this fire of *Beal* says, that the cattle were drove through it and not sacrificed, and that the chief design

of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year; and he also says, that all the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, and kindled them again out of some part of that fire." He adds from an ancient Glossary; 'The Druids lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four-footed beasts through them, in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year.'

It has been conjectured, with considerable appearances of probability, that druidism had its origin from the Phenicians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gauls, though more civilized, or rather less barbarous, than those of Britain, came over to this country to be perfected in the druidical mysteries. Now, as the Gauls in Britain were undoubtedly a colony from the continent, had they brought their religion with them, it is not easy to conceive that those, from whom they originated, should have recourse to them for instruction. If we suppose that they received it from the Phenicians, who traded to this country in a very early period, it will obviate the difficulty. There, is, however, another idea that may in parts account for this circumstance. The Britons, from their insular situation, might be supposed to preserve their religion more pure, as being less connected with others, and for a long time separated from the *Belgae*, who do not seem to have adopted the druidical worship.

That there was a great similiarity between the religion of the Druids, and that of the heathen in the east, seems undeniable. Strabo says that Ceres and Proserpine were worshipped in Britain according to the Samothracian, i. e. Phenician rites; Gale's Court, i. 46.

Bochart not only takes notice of *Baal*, *Baalsamon*, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phenicians under the name of *Baaltis*. This he says Megastenes and Abidenus write *Beltin*. He supposes this goddess to have been the same with *Astarte*; George. p. 736. According to Pliny the Druids began both their months and their years from the sixth moon.

'It forms no inconsiderable presumption that the inhabitants of the countries north from Perthshire are not of Celtic origin, that the name of Beltein is unknown to them, although familiar to every one in Perthshire and in the western counties; and the name by which the term Whitsunday, which falls within a few days of it, is generally expressed.

'G. Andr. derives the name of *Balldur*, one of the *Asi*, or Scandinavian deities, from *Baal* or *Bel*, which signifies *Lord*; observing that the name *Balldur* contains a similar allusion. It is thought that they were called *Asar* or *Asi*, as being originally the companions of Odin in his expedition from *Asia*. V. RUDE-DAY." Vol. I.

In the *Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language*, Dr. J. maintains with great learning, that it is not as a daughter of the Anglo-Saxon, a *dialect* of the English, that as in common with that, derived directly from the ancient Gothic.

Poetry.

The Peasant's Death; or, A Visit to the House of Mourning: and other poems. By John Struthers. sm. 8vo. p. 111. pr. 3s. 6d. Ogle.

'The Scottish peasant has already been exhibited in various points of view, confessedly interesting. This, however which is attempted in these pages, were it executed with equal skill, cannot be less so than any that have preceded it.

Dropping into the grave in the midst of his years and his usefulness, an affectionate wife weeping over him, and his infant children weeping around him; yet, in the exercise of faith resigning his soul into the arms of the Saviour, and leaving his helpless family upon the care of all-wise Providence—whatever he may be to the philosopher, he must ever be an object of high interest to the Christian.

'The end I had principally in view, when composing the following pages, was to impress upon my own mind the certainty and solemnity of that hour, when the dust must return to dust, and the spirit to God who gave it,'—*Preface.*

We present the following extract.

This poor man, lifting up his death-dim eye, [view,
Of those he lov'd to take a farewell

And giving them, by faith, to God on high,
Finds in his soul more satisfaction true,
Than if he saw, with ev'ry wind that blew, [shores,
Wafted for them, the wealth of Asia's
Than if he left them crowns, to rich Peru [doors,
Were opening, vast, her subterranean
For them th' astonish'd world to heap with all her stores,
Yet still, no Stoic he, with cold neglect
To treat his own, despising nature's tye;
Nor raving, rapt, enthusiast, to expect
A miracle from heav'n for their supply—
No, no; the dew that moistens either eye,
The heavy sigh he labors to suppress,
While stretching forth his feeble hand, to dry
The stream of grief that flows on ev'ry face,
Compassion, love sincere, and deep regret confess. [e'en toil
"My lovely flock," he cries, "for whom
Was sweet at morn, at noon, at twilight gray,
If still I found you, with complacent smile,
Around me gather'd at the close of day.
Oft, while the silent hours have wing'd their way, [power,
Each shedding soft on you its soothing
Watchful, have I remain'd behind to pray, [ing hour,
That Heaven might long defer this try-
And kind, upon your heads, its choicest blessings pour, [more
But Heaven denies in part—This arm no
Shall lend you aid, my sands of life are run;
Alas! I see you, worn with travel sore,
In life's lorn thickets wandering one by one: [throne,
But turn, O turn your eyes to Mercy's
There fix your hopes, lodge all your sorrows there;
He never met the suppliant with a frown,
Though doom'd by man the victim of despair, [repair.
O sweet! His gracious smile can evry loss
Farewell my babes! afar from rude alarms,
In life's low valley be your quiet abode;
Around you be the everlasting arms;
And your strong refuge still th' Ethereal God. [how broad!
And O! my spouse, the stream of woe
A heavy, heavy charge devolves on you;
On Jesus lay the overwhelming load,
His grace alone can bear you safely through— [too.
O give him all the work, and all the glory
And as ye all shall answer in that day,
When, melting, every element shall burn, [away,
When heaven and earth for fear shall fly
And Time expire upon his broken urn,
Beware from duty's path ye do not turn,
To sport in wanton Folly's circling maze,
Or basely reason and religion spurn,
As oft is done in these degenerate days,
To catch the sickly gleam of Error's meteor blaze, [death,
He adds not, for beneath the frost of
Heavy, life's clogged wheels can scarcely play, [ing breath
Falters his speech, and weak his flutter-
At every pause seems dying quite away:
Yet, as his help-mate shrieks in wild dismay,
He lifts a look of pity on her case,
And, stretching forth his hand with faint essays, [face,
Exclaims, while pleasure brightens on his
"Weep not, my woes are o'er—the path I tread is peace."

Political Economy.

General Observations upon the probable Effects of any Measures which have for their Object the Increase of the Regular Army; and upon the Principles which should regulate the System for calling out the grhat Body of the People in Defence of the British Empire. By a Country Gentleman. 8vo. pp. 101. 2s. 6d. Murrap.

The principles which, ought to regulate any system for calling out the people in defence of their country, are, according to this author

1st, That the whole of our population shall be called out by *law*.

3d. That different classes and descriptions of our population can perform certain duties, and submit to certain sacrifices, which cannot be performed by others with the same effect, nor required of them, without creating much individual hardship and inconvnnience.

3d. And of conseque, that the different duties ought to be allotted to those who can perform them with

least inconvenience to themselves, and with greatest benefit to the public.

A Short Appeal to the Landed Interests of this Country, lest Permanent Advantages should be bartered for Temporary Gain. 8vo. 23 pp. 1s. Hatchard.

This author complains of the outcry raised against the prohibition of corn; argues strenuously in favor of that measure; and strongly reprobates the numerous county meetings, as sacrificing the permanent interest of the country to the temporary interest of a few individuals.

Politics.

An Attempt to shew by what Means the United Kingdom and the World may be saved from Subjection to France, without the Abolition in Great Britain and Irelrnd of all Distinctions on Account of Religion. 8vo. pp. 390, pr. 7s. 6d. Hatchard.

'It is the principal object of this work to give a clear and definite statement of certain practicable measures, the effect of which would be to institute a general Training of the people, and establish a local Irregular Militia in Great Britain, and greatly to augment the disposeable forces of the United Kingdom.

'On a fit opportunity, the peculiar state of Ireland will be adverted to, and an important question, supposed nearly to concern the interests of the Irish people, will be deliberately and fully discussed.

'It being intended to propose a well-combined and permanent military system for Great Britain and Ireland, the plan will be founded in general views of the interests of the British Empire, and of the state of the world not only as it is now, but as it is likely to be hereafter. For our measures have hitherto been too much adapted to the mere exigency of the moment: so that whenever the enemy was engaged in war with the Powers of the Continent, we thought only of the means of increasing the regular army, and when his forces were no longer employed at a distance, we devoted our whole attention to the providing for our security against invasion. It should rather be our endeavour to establish a plan equally well calculated to furnish the means of carrying on offensive and defensive warfare, and without deviating from which, we might at any time accommodate our policy in war, to the circumstances of the particular juncture.'

After mentioning some plans which have been submitted to the public, he says.

'It is presumed, that a more constitutional mode of proceeding, would be for the parliament to enact laws, requiring all persons under certain circumstances, to submit to be enrolled, embodied and exercised under the landed proprietors of the country; and to declare, that such forces should be liable to be called out by royal proclamation, in case of actual invasion, to serve in any part of Great Britain. This would be a very regular mode of enabling his Majesty to exercise his prerogative of commanding the services of his subjects; for the country would thus be placed nearly on the same footing, in point of Military preparation, as in ancient times, when the prerogative was first recognized.

'To this general training, every able-bodied young man of the age prescribed, might be liable: and a high price (perhaps not less than five-and-twenty pounds) should be required for exemption during a single year: non-attendance on fixed days should be punished by a fine, unless the person should make up for his deficiencies, by attending at the drills of some neighbouring parishes. Those guilty of serious crimes, such as selling, and making away with arms and accoutrements, or mutinous and refractory behaviour, might, as a punishment, be compelled, by an order of Magistrates, to serve for a limited number of years, in the navy or army, without a bounty, or any title to pensions and allowances.

'The new militia, for which the training would be a preparatory school, ought to comprise the population of one-and-twenty

years, and be divided into three classes, each comprising the population, might be left to be called out in case of invasion, to supply the deficiencies which would arise in the numbers of the embodied irregular forces. The first class of the militia should consist of persons from the age of eighteen to that of twenty-five; the second, of those from twenty-five to thirty-two; and the third, of those from thirty-two to thirty-nine. The clergy, medical men, and some religious Sectaries, should alone be exempt in all the classes. In the first class there should be no exemption on account of children. In the second fathers of three should be exempt. In the third fathers of two; and beyond the three classes, those who have one child or who are married. But the voluntary services of these persons might at any time be accepted.

He proposes the gradual but entire abolition of the Militia as at present organized. He thus concludes his work.

'What then must be now our determination, but to persevere with unconquerable firmness under necessary evils, in such measures of extraordinary vigour, as shall bring the present contest to a speedy termination? and let not the government, by a too strict adherence to any financial policy, and by an ill-timed economy of the public wealth, suffer to pass without advantage the last favourable opportunity, which may be afforded to Great Britain, of humbling the revolutionary pride of France, and checking her impetuous career. Let not our statesmen, through a reluctance to impose burthens on posterity, neglect the invaluable interests of the present generation. The now rapidly approaching crisis once past, a secure and lasting peace will enable us to establish, on the firmest basis, our financial as well as our naval and military greatness.'—p. 389.

A Letter to his Majesty's Ministers, relative to the Appointment of a Commander in Chief for the British Forces in Spain, by W. Playfair, 1s.

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Memorabilia of the City of Perth: containing, A Guide to Perth; Historical Memoranda respecting Perth; Charters relating to the Privileges of Perth; List of the Ministers and Rectors of the Grammar School and Academy; List of the Subscribers for Building the Bridge, and the Public Seminaries; and the Rev. Alexander Duff's (late of Tibbermuir) Traditional Account, in the town of Perth, of the Death of John, Earl of Gowrie, and his brother, Mr. Alexander Ruthven, in 1600. 8vo. 10s. *Perth*, Morrison: *London*, Cradock and Joy.

In 1776, a new edition of Mr. Adamson's Poems of *The Muse's Threnodie* was published by Mr. James Cant; who illustrated the frequent passages of local reference, with so many notes, that the book popularly acquired the title of "The History of Perth." It has now become exceedingly scarce; and being the only account of this important place in print, is consequently in considerable demand. For several

years the present editor has purposed to reprint it; but he has been hitherto with-held by the expectation that the Literary and Antiquarian Society would give to the world, a work, more worthy the title of an *History* of their native place. He has participated with the Public in the disappointment of this hope; and therefore offers to their patronage, this collection of notices, chiefly from Mr. Cant's book.'

An abstract of a description of the *localities* of a distant place, would not be read with much attention—we therefore present the following extract of the Account of the Academy, as more generally interesting.

'Many gentlemen in town and country having expressed their wish for an Academy in Perth, the town-council, on the 24th of September 1760, came to the following resolution: "Having considered the great utility it would be to the youth of this place and the neighbourhood, that an Academy for Literature and the Sciences should be established in Perth, they recommend to the present and succeeding Magistrates, to make inquiry on what footing these Academies are in other places, and to report the most proper plans to the Council."

The following course of study was recommended.

'FIRST YEAR.

'1. A short view of natural history in its different parts, viz. the constitution of the material world, the nature and property of the elements, and vegetable, mineral, and animal economy, as a proper introduction, is well calculated to fix the attention and awaken the curiosity of young people, being all illustrated by experiments.

'II. To this should succeed an accurate instruction in the arithmetic of integers, with the use and application of vulgar and decimal fractions.

'III. This prepares the way for the study of the first six books of Euclid.

'IV. Plain trigonometry.

'V. Practical geometry in its different parts, such as mensuration, surveying, dialling, fortification, &c. in theory and practice.

'VI. Algebra.

'VII. The 11th and 12th books of Euclid.

'VIII. Spherical trigonometry.

'IX. Navigation, with the use of the instruments necessary to a sailor.

'X. The practical part of conic sections, with the doctrine of projectiles.

'XI. The general principles and most useful problems in astronomy.

'XII. In this year an hour to be spent, on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the study of the English language, and an hour each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, which hour shall be additional to the stated hours in the Academy for the Sciences.

'SECOND YEAR.

'I. The business of this year might be very properly introduced with some lectures upon the history of philosophy, and the rise and progress of the arts and sciences.

'II. A course of natural philosophy, should follow, or practical mathematics, illustrated by experiments on the mechanic powers, and their applications and uses in life.

'III. To be succeeded by a practical course of geography, as an introduction to civil history, which should then follow.

'IV. The history of commerce, and a short view of its present state in the different nations, particularly in Britain.

'V. A short and practical system of logic should now be taught, that the young gentlemen may be instructed in the nature of composition, and in the proper method of studying and reasoning.

'VI. The whole course to be concluded with a short and distinct account of the principles of religion and duty, which ought to regulate our conduct in every station and condition of life.

'N. B. All the teaching in the academy, and exercises, ought to be in the English language.

'To carry this plan into execution.

'I. Two masters must be provided, men of character and sufficiency, who are not only knowing in their respective provinces, but also capable of communicating their sentiments with ease, and of giving the necessary application and attendance.

'II. Each shall have a salary of 50*l.* Sterling per annum.

'III. Each shall teach three hours every day, except Saturday, when some public exercise shall be performed in the common school.

'IV. The session shall continue ten months, viz. from the first of October to the first of August.

'V. The Magistrates, with the Managers of the Academy, shall annually make

choice of one to be rector of the Academy, [illegible] province it shall be to inspect the conduct of masters and students, to see that regular attendance is given, the laws and regulations observed; which power shall continue for one year.

'VI. Each student shall pay at his entry two guineas for the session, and shall be subjected to no other perquisite or payment for the public instructions in the Academy. But if any choose to be taught any other branch than what is in the Academy's plan, or to be attended at a private hour by any master, a particular agreement is to be made with the master.

'VII. The rector shall be the receiver of the gratuity paid by the students, who shall divide it equally betwixt the two masters, so that there may be no interfering interests, but both induced to exert themselves for the good of the Academy.

'VII. Three rooms shall be provided for the Academy, one for each class, and one for a common school; where all shall meet for their public exercises, and once every day for public prayer.

'The plan of education followed for a number of years has been differently arranged from that laid down 1761, but nothing material has been omitted. The great attention paid to fine writing, drawing, painting, and chemistry, since that period, and the vast improvements in mathematical and philosophical knowledge, during the same interval, have superseded some articles in the original arrangement, not deemed so necessary at present in the education of youth. On the other hand, those branches in the original plan, that related to commerce, have been dilated, in compliance with the taste of the times. Indeed, the plan has been progressively improving since the first institution of the Academy; and particularly since the accession of the present first master, who has adopted such an arrangement in the subjects taught, as greatly facilitates their acquisition by the pupil.'

The History of the Ancient Borough of Pontefract, containing an interesting Account of its Castle, and the three different Sieges it sustained, during the Civil War, with Notes and Pedigrees, of some of the most Distinguished Royalists and Parliamentarians, chiefly drawn from Manuscripts never before Printed---By R. Boothoyd. 8vo. pp. 534.---Pr. 15s. *Crosby.*

'Agreement in language, community of privileges, and a similarity in general habits, form the basis of the virtue called patriotism, or the love of our country; a virtue which grows with our growth, and ripens with our years. The same principles which generate the love of our country, give every man a peculiar interest in the place of his nativity, or in that where he has spent the chief part of his life. the former he recollects in connection with his boyish sports, and the gay and enchanting scenes of his youth when, his mind was free from care, and the illusions of fancy added charms to every object, and converted the world into a paradise; the latter is impressed on his heart by the toils he has endured, the friendships he has formed, and most probably by those tender sympathies and emotions which he feels as a husband and a father. The same principles which attach us to a particular place, lead us to enquire into its origin, and into the events which have occurred respecting it; and by connecting the idea of the place with the events, and disregarding the time, we feel as if personally interested.

Topography is founded on the above mentioned principles; and while it gratifies a natural desire, it often illustrates and improves general History. Every particular town, is a part of a general whole; an unit of the aggregate number of which a kingdom consists. To describe each separately, and to state with precision the most interesting occurrences, must tend to render general History more minute and more faithful.

This work originated in the wish of a respectable friend, Richard Hepworth, Esq. who had made a collection of such materials towards it as he had met with in the course of his reading. These he offered to the Author, and generously promised any assistance which it was in his power to afford; and during the progress of this work, he faithfully adhered to his engagement. On perusing these materials,

the Author found that much was yet to be done—that beside the task of arranging, diligent search was necessary in order to explain and illustrate various facts which were only noticed en passant by our Historians. He availed himself of all the sources of information within his reach, he met with materials far beyond what he had expected.

The most valuable communication the Author received from the Rev. F. Drake, Lecturer, of Pontefract. This was the MS. journal of the siege wrote at the time by his ancestor, Captain Drake, and which had been carefully preserved in the family. By the aid of this valuable MS. the history of the siege is more particular and interesting than it could possibly otherwise have been'—*Preface.*

'Though this place has not been hitherto honoured by a particular history, it is not owing to any want of authentic and interesting materials. Its antiquity, the singular events which have occurred; its connection with the general history of the kingdom, afford ample matter for the historian. To use the language of a late writer, this place is memorable for the residence of a proud Norman conqueror—for the tragical end of a beloved King—for the noble blood which flowed by the hand of the executioner; and for the unshaken loyalty here manifested in the defence of that unfortunate monarch Charles the first.'—*Introduction.*

The authentic document referred to above, renders the interest excited by this Volume superior to that of most Provincial Topographies. It is very full and particular, and bears every internal evidence of authenticity. As we cannot present a detail of the siege, we must content ourselves with an extract from the conclusion.

On the 30th of January, 1648-9, Charles I. was beheaded; and the report of the event had no sooner reached Pontefract, than the garrison loyally proclaimed his son Charles II. and made a vigorous and destructive sally against their enemies. They struck silver coins expressive of similar sentiments.

Notwithstanding the sallies of the garrison, and the occasional losses the besiegers sustained, the activity, prudence and perseverance of Lambert precluded all hope of deliverance. He now discovered many of the country people who held correspondence with, and gave intelligence to the garrison. Among these were two divines, and some women of rank, friends and relatives of the besieged. The Rev. George Beaumont, being judged one of the most criminal, was seized and executed. He was Chaplain to the garrison at this period, and rector of South Kirkby in this neighbourhood. His zeal for the royal cause had led him to engage in the attempt to surprise the castle. He was one of Morrice's first associates; and at his house was held the meeting, when the plan was laid how to effect it. He afterwards kept up a correspondence with the garrison in characters, which were discovered by an intercepted letter. He was seized and imprisoned by order of Lambert; and after being loaded with heavy irons, he was tortured to discover his characters, and those who were concerned with him in the conspiracy. Constant and faithful to his principles he refused to make any discovery; in consequence of which he was tried and executed before the walls of the castle; and to render his punishment more severe, it is said, that one of his own relations, was compelled to assist at his execution. He left a wife and four small children, with little to support them, to mourn his loss.

The besieged, having lost many of their brave comrades, and many others being confined by sickness; their provisions almost spent, and having no prospect of relief, at length offered to treat for the surrender of the castle, on honourable terms. They however declared, "that unless the terms were such as they could in honour accept, they had provisions for some time; that they were not afraid to die; and if compelled, they would sell their lives at as dear a rate as they possibly could."

Lambert receiving these hints, answered by throwing letters over the wall, in which a stone was wrapped, "that he he knew that they were gallant men, and that he was desirous to preserve as many of them as he could, but that his hands were bound, and he was obliged to except six of them, whose lives he could not preserve, nor could he mention their names till after the treaty was signed by the governor. As to the rest, he said, he was content to release them, that they might return to Pontefract. They were driven

their own homes secure and unmolested, and that he would do them all the good in his power, by applying to parliament for an easy composition for their delinquency."

On receiving this answer, Col. Morrice called the officers in the castle together, and it was unanimously agreed, "not to deliver up any person without his consent." They therefore replied to General Lambert, "that they were sensible of his kindness and civility, and would gladly have embraced his offer, if they could have done it with honour; but declared that they could never be guilty of so base a thing as to deliver up their companions."

Whatever might be the fortitude or attachment of the besieged to each other, necessity soon compelled them to enter into a new treaty with Lambert. The garrison, which at first consisted of more than five hundred men, was now reduced, by losses sustained in different sallies, desertion and sickness, to one hundred; and some of these were in such a state of weakness as to be unfit for duty. Six officers on each side were chosen to settle the terms of surrender.

Col. Bright, the principal of Lambert's commissioners, informed them, "that he had authority to engage, that none of those gentlemen, named to treat for the capitulation, were of the number of excepted persons." Some of them then said, perhaps the governor was one? Col. Bright evaded giving a direct answer, and said, "that the major general did not so much look upon the governor as some others who had delivered up the castle to them." On this they parted, without concluding any thing.

Having returned to the castle, the commissioners for the garrison acquainted Morrice with all that had passed. Some told him that Col. Bright had engaged, that he should not be one of the excepted persons. On referring to Captain Thomas Paniden, who was one of the commissioners, he told him, that it was his opinion he would be excepted; and repeating the expressions of Col. Bright, observed, that his opinion was grounded on the circumstance, that the colonel had not engaged that the governor should not be one, as he had, respecting those gentlemen who were employed to treat. Another of the commissioners replied, that Lieut. Crooke had assured him, that the governor was not one of the excepted persons. On this, Col. Morrice said, "that if he should be one of the excepted persons, he would take his chance;—that he could not endure the thought, that so many brave gentlemen should perish for his sake." He then ordered the commissioners to return, and conclude the treaty.

Capt. Paulden requested that some other person might be sent in his place, as he had solemnly resolved never to consent to deliver up the governor. They therefore departed to meet Lambert's commissioners, and having speedily concluded and signed the articles of capitulation, brought back with them, the names of the six persons, who were excepted from mercy, which were Col. Morrice; Lieut. Anstwick and Cornet Blackburn, two of the persons concerned in the death of Rainsborough; Major Ashby, Ensign Smith and Serjeant Floyd, the three persons who had been Morrice's confederates in the castle.

'The troops in the garrison were sensibly affected when they heard the names of those excepted. They sent again the commissioners to Lambert, and requested that he would allow them six days, in which time the unfortunate victims might endeavour to escape, and that it might be lawful for the rest of the garrison to assist them.

'To this proposal General Lambert consented, "provided the rest would surrender at the expiration of the time, and engage never again to advise or take up arms against the parliament," to which the commissioners agreed.

'On the first day after this agreement, the garrison appeared twice or thrice as if they were resolved to make a sally, but retired every time without charging.

'On the second day, they made a strong and vigorous sally in a different direction, and drove the enemy from their post with the loss of several men. Although the attempt was made at the time the guards were relieving, and when the number of men was doubled, yet such was the resolution with which the charge was made, that Col. Morrice and Cornet Blackburn, two of the excepted persons, pushed through the troops of the enemy, and made their escape. The other four were compelled to retreat with their friends to the castle.

'The garrison now remained still for two whole days; but early on the night of the 4th day they made another attempt. In this attempt they were wholly unsuccessful back to the castle, having Ensign Smith,

another of the excepted persons, killed. His friends conveyed his body into the castle, and he was interred in the chapel of St. Clement.

The three excepted persons who now remained, considered it in vain to make any more sallies in order to escape. Several lives had already been lost in the attempts made; and they contrived a different method in order to secure themselves. The buildings of the castle were large and extensive, and owing to the sieges, some of these had become ruins. Among the ruins, they found a place, where the three excepted persons might be concealed, and from whence they might easily make their escape. Accordingly their friends walled up the place after they had entered, leaving them apertures sufficient for the admission of air, and furnishing them with provisions for a month, in which time, it was not doubted but they would be able to make their escape.

The next morning (14th March, 1748—9) the garrison pretended to rejoice, and sent the governor word, that as their six friends had made their escape, they would surrender the next day. At the hour appointed, the garrison marched out of the castle. Lambert narrowly inspected each individual, not believing that any of the six excepted persons had escaped; but being satisfied, that they were not among those who now surrendered, he treated them with great civility, and punctually performed all his promises; nor did he seem displeased that the brave soldiers had happily escaped. Lambert did not pay any attention to the castle, so that the three excepted persons, the night after threw down their inclosure and securely decamped.

Picture of Edinburgh; containing a History and Description of the City, with a particular account of every remarkable object in, or establishment connected with the Scottish Metropolis. By J. Stark, illustrated with a plan, and upwards of thirty Engravings on wood. 24mo. pp. 234. 6s. *Edinburgh*, Constable: *London*, Murray.

This neat and full little volume presents a very complete account of the Scottish Metropolis: it contains information relative to its general description—Antiquities—Political establishments—Religions establishments—Charitable Institutions — Public Amusements — Manners — Markets—Trade—Population—Objects of Natural History—Romantic Scenery, &c.

We doubt not but that the following account of the rise, progress, and present state of *News Papers* in the Edinburgh, will please all who are interested in the advancement of literature, knowledge, and popular curiosity.

Periodical Publicatio

'The utility of periodical publications for the knowledge and spread of literature has been universally acknowledged. In the literary history of the Scottish metropolis, however, it was a long time before these vehicles of information appeared. The establishment of *Newspapers* is not very ancient, even in London, the capital of Britain. The earliest of these known to have been published is entitled "The English Mercurie," which appeared in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was "imprinted at London, by Christopher Barker, her highnesses printer, 1688.' From the period of their first introduction into Britain, newspapers rapidly increased; and previous to the lamentable fate of Charles I. there had been published more than a hundred, with different titles. Though no periodical tract appeared in Scotland during the commotions which agitated the country prior to, and for some time after, that event, yet various papers were published in London concerning Scottish affairs, either to gratify private interest, or to promote public measures. In 1632, appeared in that city 'The Scots Scout' Discoveries;' in 1643 was published 'The Scots Intelligencer, or the Weekly News from Scotland and the Court;' and at the same time the 'Scots Dove' flew abroad:

'Our Dove tells newses from the King's,
'And of harmonious letters sings.'

'Oliver Cromwell was the first who communicated the benefit of a newspaper to Scotland. That great man, great though he was an usurper—meriting the thanks of the literary world, though he was the murderer of his king, when his army invaded Scotland, had carried with him a printer. When Cromwell had fortified Leith, he settled this printer, Christopher Higgins in that town, in November 1662. Higgins began his work by printing what

had been already published at London, 'A Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs,' for the information chiefly of the English soldiers. 'Mercurius Politicus,' a London paper, began to be reprinted at Leith on the 26th of October 1653. The following year it was transferred to Edinburgh, where it continued to be published till the 11th of April 1660, when it was reprinted under the name of 'Mercurius Publicus.'

The first newspaper of Scottish manufacture appeared at Edinburgh on the 31st of December, 1660, under the title of 'Mercurius Caledonius; comprising the Affairs in agitation in Scotland, with a survey of Foreign Intelligence.' The projector and editor of this newspaper was Thomas Sydserfe, but his undertaking met not with the success which was expected, and after languishing for ten numbers it was dropped altogether. To those who are curious in investigating the progress of literatures, manners, or arts, in Scotland, it perhaps may not be unintersting to know the form in which the first Scottish newspaper appeared. It was a small 4to, of eight pages, which was printed by 'a Society of Stationers,' and published once a week.

'The 'Mercurius Publicus' continued to be republished at Edinburgh, from the London paper, even after the restoration of Charles II. though not now in the hands of Higgins. It was however at last superseded by 'The Kingdom's Intelligencer,' which was also merely a copy of the news retailed in the English capital.

'In February 1699 a paper appeared by royal authority, entitled, 'The Edinburgh Gazette,' which was published by James Watson, who is known to the world by his 'History of Printing.' When he had published only forty-one numbers, he transferred the 'Edinburg Gazette' to John Reid, whose son continued to print it even after the union.

Mr. Watson seems to have been the great newsmonger of Scotland at this period. In February 1695 he established the 'Edinburg Current,' which, after he had printed fifty five numbers, he transferred to the heirs and successors of Andrew Anderson, the printer to the queen, to the city, and to the college. Mr. Watson, in September 1705, again began a new paper, which he called the 'Scots Courant" and which he continued to print till after the year 1718. At the æra of the union Edinburgh was thus in possession of three newspapers, but these neither promoted nor retarded that measure by their wit or by their arguments.

To these papers were added the 'Flying Post,' which appeared in October 1708; 'the Scots Postman,' which was established by permission from the town-council in August 1709; and the 'North Tatler' which was begun to be printed in March 1710.

The *Edinburgh Evening Courant* was first established on the 24th of December 1718; at which time the town-council gave an exclusive privilege of James Macewan, stationer-burgess, to publish this paper, 'the said James being obliged, before publication, to give ane coppie of his print to the magistrates.' This paper acquired a popularity which has insured its continuance to the present time. It is now printed by Mr. David Ramsay, the ingenious author of 'Military Memoirs of Great Britain, or a history of the war 1755—1763,' published at Edinburg in 1779.

The '*Caledonian Mercury*' was begun in April 1710. This paper is still continued to the present day; and the reputation which such an editor as Ruddiman procured to it, has not diminished in the hands of his successors.

The '*Edinburgh Advertiser*' was begun, and the first number published on the 7th of January 1764. Since that time it has acquired and still deservedly holds, a high place in the public estimation.

Within these fifteen years also other newspapers have made their appearance; The *Scots Gazetter*, the *Edinburgh Herald*, the *Scots Chronicle*, and the *Weekly Journal*; but only two of these, the Herald and the Journal, are now published. The *Edinburgh Gazette*, a paper begun a few few years ago, and which is principally used for the publication of bankruptcies and other matters under judicial authority, is printed twice a week.

A Statistical and Geographical Survey of Spain and Portugal, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Picture of Madrid, taken on the spot, translated from the German of Christian Augustus Fischer, 8vo. 6s.

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

November, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Agriculture.

Dr. Mavor, whose Agricultural Report of Berkshire will speedily be published, has long had it in contemplation to bring out a new edition, with georgical notes, of Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, a work now become extremely scarce, and which furnishes many excellent precepts in the science of Agriculture, delivered in an original style of poetical composition. The quaintness of the Elizabethean age, mixed with much good sense and good humour, distinguishes the work of Tusser, and renders him equally entertaining and useful.

Biography.

Shortly will be published the Life of Mr. John Bunyan, containing his Grace Abounding to the chief of Sinners; an account of his imprisonment, conversation before the Justices, &c. first published from his own Manuscript in 1765. With remarks on his Character and Writings, and a Portrait. By the Rev. Joseph Ivemay.

Botany.

Miss Anna Murphy intends to publish an Account of the most remarkable Trees and Plants, collected and abbreviated from the best authorities.

Medicine.

Dr. Adams, Physician to the Small Pox Hospital, author of the Treatise on Morbid Poisons, &c. &c. has undertaken Dr. Batty's Department of the Medical and Physical Journal.

Natural History.

Mr. George Montague's Supplement to the *Testacea Britannica*, is nearly finished and will soon appear.

Novels and Romances.

Mr. Belfour intends speedily to publish, in two octavo volumes, Illustrations of Don Quixote: tending to confirm and elucidate several real events related in that ingenious work; to convey intelligence of authors and of works therein cited; to discover the sources whence Cervantes has adopted various stories and adventures, improved by the glow of his own fertile immagination; to disclose his continual allusions to works of chivalry and romance, and to develope the satire he employs to correct the follies and vices of the Spanish nation: with oc-

casional reflections on certain doctrines and opinions which he advances or supports.

Miss Owenson has a new Novel in the press, the scene of is said to be laid in Greece.

Theology.

The Rev. William Parry, of Wymondley House, will shortly send to press "A vindication of strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, in reply to the animadversions of the Rev. T. Hill, with further strictures on Dr. Williams's Hypothesis."

Also, speedily will be published, "A rejoinder to the Rev. Thomas Hill's brief strictures on Mr. Bennett's remarks relative to the Origin of Moral Evil; exhibiting the Passive-Power-Hypothesis in its application to the doctrine of Original Sin." By the Author of the Remarks," &c.

A Volume of Sermons by the late excellent Mr. Lavington, of Bideford, is now in the Press.

The Rev. Joseph Ivemay will shortly publish the History of Baptism, or an Appeal to the Scripture and History for information on that subject; in dialogues between a Baptist and Pædobaptist; with a Frontispiece representing the baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch.

The Rev. Mr. Wix has nearly ready for publicatiou, Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England.

Topography.

Dr. Andrew Grant, who has recently returned from South America, has in the press a History of Brazil, which will contain a geographical and historical account of that important colony, with a description of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the natives; interspersed with remarks on the nature of the soil, climate, productions, and foreign and internal commerce; to which will be subjoined observations on the most prevalent diseases incident to the climate, with hints to new Settlers on the most efficacious modes of prevention. It will form one volume 8vo.

Travels.

Mr. E. A. Kendal, of New York, has in the press Travels in Lower and Upper Canada. A considerable importance attaches itself to these Travels, as well for the recent and authentic information which they contain, concerning two provinces of so much value to the British Empire, as for the novel and interesting views which they afford of the countries north-west of the Canadas, their inhabitants and natural history, In Lower Canada, a prominent object of inquiry was the commerce in furs; and every detail of this commerce necessarily connects itself with the actual history of the North American Nations, involving accounts of their numbers, habits, and conditiou. These subjects, so well calculated to fix the attention of Philosophers and Statesmen, Mr. Kendal has been enabled, by the aid of original documents, and much oral communication, to treat of, in a novel and satisfactory manner. The work is expected to form one large volume in quarto. and will be published in England about the time of its appearance in America.

Veterinary Science.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in one volume, quarto, a History of the Horse, by the Author of "Rural Sports"; containing directions for breeding, rearing, training, &c. the Race-horse, the Hunter, the Hackney, the Carriage, and the Cart-horse, for the different purposes of the turf, the field, and the road: interspersed with anecdotes appertaining to each class: comprizing also an account of the most approved methods of treating those disorders which the horse is liable to, as well as those originating from too indulgent or careless management.

PUBLICATIONS.

Agriculture.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture; on Subjects relative to the Husbandry, and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. II. part I. 4to. pp. 268. plates 5. pr 15s. G. & W. Nicol.

In p. 147 we gave an account of the second part of Vol. V. of these Communications, which contained an Essay on the nature, origin, and extension of the Merino Breed of Sheep; the present part is not confined to any particular Department of Rural Economy, but relates to a variety of subjects, by different writers.

For the information of those who are interested in Agricultural Science, the following account of the *Contents* of the Work is inserted.

I. Planting and Waste Lands. By the Bishop of Landaff.

II. On Waste Lands. By the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley, Ringwood. Hants.

III. On Marle, Chalk, and Clay. By the same.

IV. On Irrigation. By Edward Wilkinson, Esq. of Potterton Lodge, near Wetherby, Yorkshire.

V. On Soiling Cattle. By John Christian Curwen, M. P.

VI. On Stall-feeding Cows during the Summer. By John Collett, Esq. of Ulfevold, near Christiana, Norway.

VII. Letter from Edward Sheppard, Esq to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. on the Subject of his Experiments regarding the Improvement of the fine wooled breed of Sheep in the Kingdom.

VIII. Statement of the mode of cultivating Flax and Hemp, in Russia, Prussia, and Poland. By James Durno, Esq. British Consul at Memel.

IX. On the Culture of Flax. By the late Robert Somerville, Esq. of Haddington, in East Lothian.

X. Memoir on the Irish *Fiorin Grass* (a Variety of the *Agrostis Stolonifera*.) Addressed to Humphrey Davy, Esq. of the Royal Institution, London. By William Richardson, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

XI. Expence and Produce of Four Acres. By A. H. Chambers, Esq.

XII. Communication on Various Crops, viz.

1. Red Oats. By William Dawson, of Frogdon.

2. Barley. By George Buchan Hepburn, Esq. of Smeaton, near Haddington.

3. Ruta Baga, and on the Curl in Potatoes. By the same.

4. Ruta Baga. Memorandum of the Management and Use of Ruta Baga, made at Ayton, in Summer 1795, and Winter 1796. By Mr. Robert Thompson.

5. Carrots. By the Rev. Charles Findlater, of Newlands, N. B.

6. Beans. By the Rev. John Ramsey, of Kirkmichall, Ayrshire.

7. Experiments on different Sorts of Beans. By Mr. J. Boys, of Betshanger, Kent.

XIII. Communications on Embankments, Reservoirs, and Small Canals.

1. Embankments. By Philip Howard, Esq. of Cumberland.

2. Embankments. By W. A. Madock, Esq. of Caernarvonshire.

3. Reservoirs. By W. Joseph, Esq.

4. Small Canals. By Mr. Robert Fulton, of Stockport.

XIV. Communications on the Destruction of Insects.

1. With Lime. By Robert Menzie, Esq. of Dura.

2. With Coal Tar. By the British Tar Company.

3. With Coal Water. By Captain Schank, of the Royal Navy.

XV. Commons, Planting, &c.

1. Observations on the Cytisus of the Ancients. By Professor Martyn.

2. On the Iron Oak. By the Rev. Thomas Gibson.

3. On the Sorts of Oak. By Dr. Thomas Martyn.

4. On Combining Timbers for Ship Building, and on Planting. By Chris-

topher Wilson, Red Lion Street, Red Lion Square.

XVI. A Table of the Cycle of the Moon. By Patrick Robertson, Writer in Glasgow.

XVII. On Roads. By the Rev. Charles Whetly, Aston Ingham, near Gloucester.

XVIII. Account of Holy Island, in Northumberland. By the Rev. Lancelot Wilson.

XIX. On Improvement of Waste Lands, and on Crops. By John Prideaux, Esq. of North Tawton, near Exeter.

XX. Considerations concerning the Poor, and for Amendment of the Method of Providing for the Poor in the City of Edinburgh. By the late Lord Swinton.

XXI. State of Agriculture in Flanders and Germany.

1. Agriculture in Flanders. By Philip Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle, Cumberland.

2. State of German Agriculture, &c. By Mr. Voght.

XXII. Communications by Sir John Call, Bart. viz.

1. Agricultural State of India.

2. Accounts of improving Thirty-four Acres of Waste.

3. Population of Cornwall.

4. Account of the Population, &c. of Thirty-two Parishes in Cornwall and Devon.

XXIII. Contents of England, Wales and Scotland, in Acres. Calculated by Mr. Cary.

XXIV. Account of Swedish Turnips produced in a Field at Test, in Cheshire, in 1806. Transmitted to the Board of Agriculture, by John, Lord Sheffeld.

XXV. Additional Communication from Mr. Cramp, regarding the Produce of his Cow. Transmitted by the Earl of Chichester.

XXVI. Mode by which Cottagers gain a Settlement in Parishes, in Cheshire. By George Wilbraham, Esq. of Delamere Lodge.

XXVII. Communications on Fences. By the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley, Hants

XXXIII. On Embarkments. By Lord Borringdon, of Saltram, near Plymouth.

XXIX. Inclosure of Marshes, from the Sea. By Admiral Bentinck.

XXX. On the Culture of Potatoes. By the Honourable Baron Hepburn.

XXXI. Œconomical Dwelling for small proprietors of land. By Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

XXXII. A Brief Reply to Queries, proposed by Sir John Sinclair, respecting the application and effect of gypsum, as a manure for the artificial grasses, &c. By Mr. Smithe, of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

From the first paper it appears that the expence and loss of rent in planting 322,500 larches, of 276 acres of land, including rent, capital, &c. employed, calculated at compound interest for 60 years amounted to 13,798*l.* the value of the trees, felled at 20, 40 and 60 years, amounts to 150,000.

On the increase of size, the Rev. Author says:

'From extensive experience I am inclined to believe, that plantations of larches, during the first eighteen or twenty years of their growth, do not, if planted so close as at the distance of six feet from each other, increase in circumference, at six feet from the ground, above one inch and one quarter even in low situations; and that on high and bleak mountains, they do not annually increase much above half an inch from the first planting.

This paper concludes with observations in improving wet lands.

The second paper contains statements of the treatment and produce of different pieces of land, under the management of different proprietors, in the parish of Christ Church, county of Southampton. Mr. Willis strongly recommends cultivators of wastes, to proceed *gradually*, to *feel their way*, and not to break up more than they can faithfully attend to in *all* its branches of culture: thus they may alter their plan, and retract or pursue their undertaking according to its success, without incurring a heavy, and sometimes fruitless expence.

No. IV. states that the expence of converting 13 acres at Potterton, Yorkshire, into a water meadow, amounted to 164*l.* Value of produce, previous to its being watered, 1 year, 22*l.* 15*s.* Value of produce,

first year after being watered, 65*l.* 16: and from the appearance of the meadow, the next year will probably exceed this.'

In the paper on *Soiling* cattle instead of *Grazing* it is stated, on a space of twenty-six acres and a half, that the profit amounted, by *Soiling*, to 383*l.* 15*s.* or 14*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per acre,—by *Grazing*, the profit (on an average of 112 acres) was only equal to 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per acre, leaving a difference in favor of *Soiling* of 12*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* per acre.

'We must not confine the advantages of *Soiling* to the statement above, considerable as it is. One most important object, both to the public and to individuals, is the saving of ground; which affords to individuals the means of keeping large stocks near populous towns, where an extent of pasture could not be procured. The public at large are very greatly benefited by the surplus of land left applicable to the supply of other necessaries. In such situations where farmers have no adventitious resources of procuring manure, it opens to them a prospect of intended cultivation, which they can obtain by no other means; and it will be allowed, as a still farther, and a most material recommendation in favor of soiling, that not only the cattle are in better condition, but that they are less liable to accidents.'

No. VII. Informs us that 986 Fleeces' crosses of Ryland ewes with Spanish rams gave 3033 lbs. of wool. total value 676*l.*

No. VIII. May be called a *Treatise on the Culture of Flax and Hemp.* It is arranged under the following heads, —1 Soil.—2 State of Cultivation. How judged of, and prepared—3 Seasons of Sowing and Reaping—4 Weeding—5 Mode of Reaping—6 Mode of gaining the Seed—7 Of Steeping—8 Of Drying again after being steeped—9 Of Dressing—10 General Observations —11 The Cultivation, how far limited or encouraged.

'It does not appear that the encouragement of the cultivation either of flax or of hemp has ever been an object of the government of any of the countries in question; so far the contrary, that in some parts of them, and particularly in West Prussia, formerly Royal Prussia, the peasants are not allowed to meddle with flax or hemp, until they have sown at least as much corn as may be necessary for their own consumption.'

XII. Comparison of the advantages arising from the Cultivation of Flax and Hemp against the sorts of Grain.

It appears that the produce, expences deducted, in the following proportions.—Hemp 72—Barley 36—Pease 40.

'It is indeed true, that the cultivator individually considered, does not gain the whole, nor perhaps any thing more than a very small proportion of this gross surplus; but, whatever may remain to him as a net profit, the whole is clearly a public gain, since the excess goes for manual labour, necessarily incurred by the extra means of cultivation; and this gain is of the more importance, as arising in articles of importation, on which the very existence of the country depends.

'Whether under such circumstances, the growth of flax and hemp ought to be encouraged, is a question which seems to be well worthy of investigation.

'That corn, as a first necessary of life, ought to be the grand object, must be allowed to a certain, but only to a certain degree; for if applied to some situations, and particularly to that of Great Britain, as a maritime and manufacturing nation, it may perhaps be carried too far. If neither our political independence, nor our œconomical or finance system, can be supported and maintained, unless we can annually command certain quantities of flax and hemp, are not these articles as necessary as corn? Is bread more necessary than the means of earning or obtaining it? And unless we suppose ourselves either in the primitive state of man or secluded from all communication with other countries, can we suppose it less possible for an individual, consequently for any number of individuals composing a nation, to be able, in the general concurrence of reciprocal wants, that is to say, at market, to obtain a certain proportion of corn than of flax or hemp? a small part of what he eats, than a great part, perhaps the whole of the raw article, by the manufacturing of which he must gain his daily bread? especially if we suppose what experience seems to have ascertained to be matter of fact; that the general or average produce of those countries which lay within the compass of such an intercourse or exchange of reciprocal necessaries, never fails of being adequate to their general consumption; and that Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway as countries that seldom or

ever produce a sufficiency of corn for their own proper consumption, are examples in point.

'It may perhaps be advisable, of two necessaries, to grow that at home which is at once the most valuable in itself, and the most difficult to be procured: to risk the want of a small proportion of barley and pease, for it is with these that flax and hemp clash, as articles to be had from many countries, and for which if the consumption of them cannot, by a limitation of the distilleries, be occasionally moderated, substitutes may be found, in order to lessen the proportion of flax and hemp as articles to be had in few other countries, of which we never can consume too much, and for which no substitute can be found.'

No. IX. Contains information on the Culture of Flax, under the following heads—1 Flax Seed—2 Present Mode of Culture, and after Treatment of Flax—2 Method and Time of pulling Flax—4 Ripping or separating the seed from the Green Flax—5 Watering—6 Breaking and Skutching—7 Hickling—8 Nature and Preparations of the Soil—9 Time of Sowing Flax—10 Pulling of Flax—11 Watering—12, 13 Steeping in stagnant or running Water. This paper concludes with an enumeration of the points most worthy of minute investigation.

In No. XIII. a very satisfactory view is given of the superiority of *small* boats for Canals, over *large* ones. The general principle seems to be like that of small waggons on iron rail ways. The *form* of the boat also receives proper attention.

M. Voght thus describes the state of German Agriculture.

'Sir,

'I would have written to you long ago, if I had not wished to add to it a sketch of an agricultural tour I made in *Holstein*, last year; and to give you the details of a pretty accurate analysis of the most fertile mould I ever saw, and of which the results are strange enough: had I not wished above all, to acquaint you with the success of my endeavours, for establishing a board of agriculture for the north of Germany.

'But my time has been to much taken up by my agricultural pursuits, and by my employment for the management of the establishment for the poor in Hamburgh, that I really had no leisure to forward the two former to you in the state I wished them to be. I have met with less success in the latter of these pursuits than I have wished. Times are not favorable. The whole edifice of society every where is tottering: government has enough to do, to keep the whole standing, and little care can be taken of its comforts and improvements, when the very preservation of the whole is every day at stake. Property is held through all Germany, on titles and conditions so different, that no general interest prevades the whole.

'In our part of the country, Holstein and Mecklenburgh, the greatest number of estates are cultivated by slaves. The estates are large, and the capital short. Most estates are mortgaged for one half or three-fourths of their value. An estate of 5000 acres has not so many hands, as would be required to cultivate *well* an estate of 500; and of those hands, 5 men are not worth one good Scotch or English labourer. It is in this respect just as in Ireland.

'Our noblemen are no farmers, and our farmers no gentlemen: our authors on agriculture, possess no cultivated land, and those few who could give to the public, the precious result of long experience and labour, would starve their printer for want of readers.

'Thus situated, you easily judge that *generally* speaking, we have half a century's work, before we can reach the point where you set out, and your improvements, are so far beyond the reach of the *generality* of our agriculturists, that they cannot be greatly interested in them.

'I go on analysing, with Mr. Schmeisser's assistance, earths of various kinds, with all possible attention.

'It is curious enough, that in the most luxuriant sort I ever knew, those low grounds, formed by the slow alluvia of the river between *Glukstadt* and the sea, there was not a particle of carbon, of lime, or fixed air.

'As far as the facts go, which, till now, I have had an opportunity of collecting the goodness of soil depends almost entirely on its degree of permeability, and power of retention of water, air and light: and this depends much less on what we are used to call texture, (though it does in a great degree,) than to the form and consequent power of adhesion, of the small particles whenever they come to be of such a size, as to escape our microscopical obsertation. Fermentation is more than any thing apt to create this minute

division, and by that, a great part of the effects of dung, as well as of exhausting and improving crops, may be explained, and the principles of a proper rotation, for any given soil, may be established.

Ever and sincerely your's,
To Sir. J Sinclair, M.P. VOGHT.'

No. XXIII. presents as a result the following *Contents* of England, Wales, and Scotland in acres.

England, ...	31,929,340
N. Wales, ...	2,035,200
S. Wales, ...	2,284,800
Scotland, ...	18,943,720
	55,193,060

The value of Gypsum as a manure is strikingly detailed in the last paper in this part. It's interest induces us to insert it.

No. XXXII. A Brief Reply to the several undermentioned Queries, pro posed by Sir John Sinclair, respecting the Application and Effect of Gypsum, as a Manure for the Artificial Grasses, &c. By Mr. Smithe, of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

'*Query* I. Sorts of soil best adapted for it?

'*Answer*. Dry loamy sandy and gravelly soils, together with thin chalky ones: also heavy stiff loams, with a large mixture of flints, if chalked at the rate of from fifty to seventy cart loads per acre, will afterwards prove kindly for St. Foin and trefoil, although they would scarcely vegetate before; but thus ameliorated, gypsum may be applied with an extraordinary good effect.

'*Q.* II. Time of applying the gypsum?

'*A.* The best time is from about the middle of April to the end of May, after vegetation has begun, and is advancing rapidly; have also used it with very great effect after the first cut of clover or hay, or soiling horses; in which case I have afterwards found the seed-crop improved in the proportion of three to one, as to the part left without gypsum, for a test.

'*Q.* III. The quantities per acre?

'*A.* On its first introduction here, six bushels per acre was the usual quantity made use of, but lately three bushels have been found sufficient for St. Foin or lucern, repeating the same quantity the second or third year, if a decline in the colour or vigour of the plant indicates the want of assistance, which may always be discovered in time to apply the remedy, that is, by the middle of May. But upon clover or trefoil, &c. &c. intended as a *preparation* for wheat, six bushels may be used with particular advantage, as I have found the succeeding wheat crop generally improved in proportion as the clover had been previously forced.'

'*Q.* IV. Crops on which to be applied?

'*A.* Lucern, clover, St. Foin, trefoid, cow-grass, &c. and I have seen a few instances where it has had a very considerable effect upon old pasture or meadow land, that had become very mossy. Have also repeatedly tried it on a variety of corn crops, without perceiving any effect worth notice.

'*Q.* V. The effects produced?

'*A.* As positive and authentic experiments, can alone be relied upon in satisfactorily answering this important question, I now particularly feel the value of my experiments communicated to the Board; first in 1795, and subsequently in my Essay on Gypsum, in 1804, which I now mean to avail myself of, by briefly stating the average value per acre of the gypsum, and natural products of each experiment, with the balance as under.

In		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	'*St. Foin Experiment.*			
1792.	The average value per acre of the five gypsumed numbers amounted to	6	9	3
	The ditto ditto of the three numbers of natural product; and the soot No. 4.	4	5	8
	Effect of gypsum *l.*	2	4	0
	Cow Grass Experiment.			
1795.	The average value per acre, deducting the expence of gypsum	5	3	6
	The ditto ditto of the natural growth	2	2	10
	Effect of gypsum *l.*	3	0	8
	Dutch Clover Experiment.			
1795.	The medium value per acre of two pieces gypsumed, amounted to ..	13	9	5½
	The medium ditto of two pieces natural growth amounted to	3	2	7½
	Effect of gypsum *l.*	10	6	10
	Red Clover Experiment upon Eighteen Acres.			
1804.	The aggregate total amount of clover, hay, seed, and straw per acre, gypsumed	24	7	9

The ditto ditto of the natural growth	7	5	0
Effect of gypsum *l.*	17	2	9

The clover layer was sown with wheat in November 1800, and in May following the superiority of the gypsumed part was then very apparent, by the colour and strength of the plant, which by harvest became so striking, that one might form a very near estimate of the difference by the eye. But to bring it to a proof; when the wheat was ripe, I carefully measured equal proportions from the gypsumed and ungypsumed divisions, near the line of partition, and had them cut and carried to the barn, and immediately thrashed, cleaned, and measured, under my own inspection, with the following results:

Gypsumed produce per acre, four quarters six bushels, at 72s. per quarter	17	2	1
Natural product per acre, two quarters four bushels, at 72s. ditto	9	0	0
Effect of gypsum *l.*	8	2	0

I must, not however, omit mentioning, that this is certainly the strongest instance I have ever met with, of the very powerful effect on the *clover crop* being continued, and nearly equalled in the succeeding wheat crop; it indeed far exceeded my expectations, having never before grown more than three quarters per acre in this field, when wheat had followed beans, peas or trefoil, which had several times been the case during the time I occupied the farm, which was twenty-eight years.

'*Q.* VI. Is it found most effective in wet or dry seasons?

'*A.* From the general observations I have made as to this particular, it very fortunately seems to have the strongest effect when its assistance is most wanted, that is, in very dry summers. A striking proof of which is mentioned in my communications to the Board in 1795; instanced in the Dutch clover experiment, gypsumed the 17th of May, from which time, until the seed was ripe, we had a continued drought, a circumstance particularly marked in my detail.

'*Q.* VII. Does it answer best for first or second crops?

'*A.* In general the second crop not only equals, but is very frequently superior to the first year's application of the manure; and I have seen an instance in this parish, where it was used upon St. Foin, without any visible effect the first year; but afterwards for three successive crops, acted most powerfully. That there really is an efficient cause for this seeming inconsistency cannot be doubted. I fear at present, however, we must cut the knot we cannot untie, and get rid of the *onus probandi*, by taxing it with being a *whimsical manure*.

'*Q.* VIII. How long does the effect continue?

'*A.* As lucern and St. Foin are the only plants generally cultivated, that abide a considerable number of years, when the soil is well adapted for them, it has, in many instances, been found, that by forcing a heavy crop of the latter, by using six bushels per acre the first year, and repeating that quantity the third and sixth years; that after the seventh, or perhaps the eighth year, the plants have been so completely exhausted, as to admit no alternative but the plough; it therefore depends, in a great measure, upon local circumstances, or the particular views of the farmer, how far the obtaining maximum crops in a short term, by the above forcing process, is more advantageous, than applying from two to two and a half and three bushels per acre, beginning when the St. Foin is two or three years old, and afterwards using *either* of the small quantities every other year, by which mode, the duration of the plant may be extended to ten or twelve years, at a medium crop of two loads per acre.

'*Q.* XI. What effect has it on the seed of clover or St. Foin?

'*A.* By referring to the experiments quoted in answer to the Fifth Query, and comparing the seed products of the contrasted perches, with and without gypsum, expressed in the column which gives the seed value of each number respectively.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
'It appears that the average seed amount of the five numbers gypsumed, is per acre	3	7	3½
And the average seed amount of the four numbers not gypsumed, is per acre .	2	6	3½
Effect of gypsum *l.*	1	1	1
The next experiment upon Dutch clover and common red clover are, *Dutch Clover Seed, in* 1795.			
The average or mean amount of the two gypsumed pieces, A and B, per acre, is	12	0	0
The ditto *a* and *b* without gypsum, is	2	7	11
Effect of gypsum *l.*	9	12	1

Red Clover Experiment in 1800.

A gypsumed seed, amount per acre	5	5	0
A not gypsumed seed, amount per acre	1	0	0
Effect of gypsum l.	4	5	0

As the results of the above experiments certainly indicate a powerful and decisive effect on the fructifying or seeding principle in plants, it is a singular satisfaction to me to add, that as I assisted at the different operations, from the sowing the gypsum until the close of each particular process, I have reason to believe the several statements are correct.'

Biography.

The Life of Thuanus, with some account of his Writings, and a Translation of the Preface to his History. By the Rev. J. Collinson, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 484. portrait. pr. 10s. 6d. Longman.

Thuanus was a president of the Parliament of Paris, and a confidential minister of two Kings of France, Henry III. and Henry IV. surnamed the Great; but he is chiefly known to posterity, as the author of a history of his own times, from the year 1546 to 1608. So prevalent was Latin, at a certain period after the revival of learning, that the Latin appellations are often more familiar to our ears than those of the vernacular tongue; for instance, Thuanus is more common than De Thou, Grotius than De Groot.

This Historian was considered hostile to the Jesuits, and a favourer of the Protestants; yet Papirius Masso, who was a Jesuit, says that, "to blame his history for its freedom, is the same thing as to reject wine on account of its strength;" and the continuator of Baronius, La Sponde, terms it "the great history of a great man."

M. Perrault, after saying that Thuanus united in his own person all the good qualities of his ancestors, "a good heart, love of justice, and all that is requisite for forming a complete character in the points of probity, courage, wisdom, and science;" praises his history for its "unexampled accuracy and fidelity. This noble and generous boldness," he adds "gained him the praise of all the great men of his time particularly of Papirius Masso; and his writings would perhaps be superior to many left by Latin authors; had he not too much attempted to imitate their language, and, thus disfigured in a strange manner the names of persons and places."

The learned Niceron, in his Memoirs of Illustrious Persons, has compiled an ample and judicious account of this author and his writings. He passes a general encomium upon the merit of his history; and particularly commends the Preface, as a master-piece of its kind, with which, he says, only two other similar compositions deserve to be placed on a level, the Dedication of Calvin's Institutes to Francis the First, and of Casaubon's Polybius to Henry the Fourth. This passage of Niceron probably suggested to Dr. Warton a remark to the same purpose, which occurs in his Essay on the Genius of Pope.

M. Dacier in the Preface to his translation of Plutarch, uses these expressions respecting Thuanus: "This great historian sustains the honor of France, in that branch of literature, in competition with the writers of Greece and Rome. His works are as remarkable for depth and energy of thought, as for sincerity and truth."

Voltaire places Thuanus in the same rank with Guicciardini and Hume, and calls him "an historian distinguished for eloquence and veracity."

The great work of Thuanus has yet a higher claim to attention. It records a series of events, unparalleled in the history of the Christian Church, and more important to the political state of Europe, than any that have occurred in modern times, except only those of a very recent date. It is no small advantage to have this momentous period treated by an historian, who was not only an eye-witness, but actively and honourably engaged in the passing scenes; and whose character is so well established in the essential points of fidelity and judgment.

The chief materials of this life, are taken from the Latin memoirs of Thuanus; who under the character of

a third person, speaks of himself without unbecoming egotism. The work was first published after the author's decease, with some immaterial additions, by his friends and executors Rigaltius and Du Puy.

'The following incidents, related in the memoirs, though not strictly connected with the purport of this work, are admitted here because they shew the manners of the times, the weakness which had prevailed in the administration of justice in those countries, before the arrival of the Parisian commissioners, and the integrity with which they executed their office. 'One Gaillard, an officer in the army, had conceived an animosity against a person of his own profession, who lived in the neighbourhood: and attended by a band of ruffians, broke open the house by night. The man, startled and surprised, leaped up in his shirt, and made a brave defence with his sword. He was, however, murdered, with his brother, wife, and a small number of servants. Vengeance quickly pursued the assassins; for, as they roamed about the house in search of plunder, a barrel of gunpowder accidentally blew up. Some were crushed in the ruins; others remained extended on the ground, naked, scorched, half dead. In this condition the officers of justice found them no longer formidable, and conveyed them in a cart into the town, where they presented a miserable spectacle, black, disfigured, and retaining nothing human, except their horrid cries. After a short examination they were all broken on the wheel. Gaillard himself, a fine man in person, had suffered like the rest, and had besides received a wound in the head, at the beginning of the fray; but he behaved intrepidly to the last, avowing the whole, and accusing, with insolent obstinacy, the poor murdered man of having caused the destruction of so many brave soldiers; so he called his infamous associates.

'At another time a young person of condition withdrew herself, under the plea of religion, from her mother, and married a young man in inferior life. As this union had not been consummated, the commissioners declared it null and void, and forbade the young man, on pain of death, to have any intercourse with her; but at the same time restrained the mother from using arbitrary measures on the subject of her daughter's religion. The decree was meant as a check upon clandestine marriages, and to prevent the disorders of this nature which has invaded many families of rank.—pp. 29. 31.

'When they had reached Mande, the bishop of the place entertained them in the most sumptuous manner for some days. They perceived that the game at table generally wanted a wing or a leg, and sometimes the head; on enquiry they were surprised to hear that it was supplied from the nests of eagles in the neighbouring cliffs. The peasants build small hovels or huts near, to screen themselves from the fury of the parent bird, which brings food for its young, and after the spoil is deposited flies away. The peasants then hasten to remove what they find, chickens, hares, partridges, or pheasants, and throw in garbage to the eaglets; but some portion of the prey is generally devoured, Three or four nests supply an elegant table through the year, and chains are fastened round the young, to prevent their flying as soon as they otherwise would. Thuanus had the curiosity to ascend to one of these nests, and was a witness of the scene described.' p. 60.

The following relates to an interesting period of British History: it is part of a letter from the celebrated Camden.

'With regard to the account of Scotch affairs, already submitted to the press, I see not how I can assist you; but all the exertions of my diligence and zeal are at your service.

'In the transactions of the year 1566, you must proceed cautiously, with regard to the Lords Murray and Hamilton, the queen, the king, and the patrizans of different sides: a middle course will be the safest. James, Earl of Murray, natural brother to Queen Mary, and Hamilton, Duke of Chatteleranlt, separately aspired to the throne; the latter by hereditary right, for his Grandmother was daughter to King James the second. Murray, of a lofty spirit, *imagined* some solemnization of marriage between his father and mother, and hoped to supply the defect of his birth, by a specious pretext of attachment to the reformed religion, by his personal merit and the strength of his party. Each, when the queen returned to Scotland from France, wished her already in Heaven; each, inflamed by his own particular ambition and hope of success, officiously raised obstacles to her marrying again. Murray exerted himself the most; by his artifices he paved the way for Mary's abdication and exile, making use of the assistance of Buchanan, (the "Archbellows, which excited

the flame of rebellion," as our king sometimes calls him;) who, attacking the queen with infamous libels, fastened upon her character many false aspersions: so that, whatever credit he may generally deserve, you must not lightly believe what he relates in regard to the queen and her natural brother. Mary, full of youth and vivacity, unused to govern, freely indulged in the enjoyment of her prosperity: the king (Ld. Darnley) likewise, young and inexperienced, credulous, lighter than a feather or a leaf, was neither capable of judging well for himself, nor of adopting wise advice, and the secrets of state were a burden to him. Hence he lost the queen's affections; the factious laid snares for him, and finally, succeeded in taking his life. Elizabeth, our queen, was a spectatress of these scenes, and often commiserated the queen of Scotland; but less than she would otherwise have done, on account of her having usurped the title and arms of England, and because the Romanists amongst us had placed all their dependence upon her. I can only hint at this account of the matter, which men of prudence and moderation here believe to be the least removed from truth; you must use your own judgment and your own pen.'

'This brief and masterly sketch of an important period of Scottish History is particularly interesting, on account of the circumstances under which it is given. The remainder of Camden's letter relates to the affairs of Ireland, and is too long, as to the object of it is irrelevant to the present work, to be inserted.'

The author thus sums up the character of Thuanus.

'Our Author's character bears considerable resemblance in many points in that of Lord Clarendon; and there is a remarkable coincidence in many leading circumstances of their lives. Each was born of a good family, and raised himself by merit to a station of the highest dignity in the legal profession: each was the object of his widowed mother's partial affection, and indebted to her bounty for an early establishment in life. Both in tempestuous times, were firm adherents to the Crown, and confidential ministers to two sovereigns; both experienced an unjust reverse of favor, and were exposed to the aspersions and ridicule of dissipated and licentious courts. Lastly, each composed a history of his own times, in a style of singular candor and moderation.

'The parallell between these two illustrious characters might be farther extended to their exemplary moral and religious habits. Thuanus was accused by the Papists of his time, of inclining to Protestantism: and the author of his epitaph thinks it necessary to say that he adhered firmly 'to the ancient Christian faith.' Ancient is a very moderate word, if applied by a member of the church of Rome, to his own establishment; and proves that the Protestants had begun to obtain some consideration and respect. But it is very probable that the word 'ancient, is here meant to refer to the primitive, Apostolic usages.

'It is also evident that Thuanus disapproved persecution, and did not believe that those who dissented from the Church of Rome were excluded from all hope of salvation.

'These two tenets, of the Papal infallibility, and of the final perdition of all who are not of the Romish Communion, have, perhaps, never been strongly maintained by sensible and humane Romanists. They, indeed, bear no relation to the Gospel of Christ; but it must be allowed that they are powerful instruments to sway the minds of the multitude, and have actually been at the root of the most dreadful tumults and excesses.

'If Thuanus was not a good Papist, we may be allowed to call him a good Christian; for his sincerity in religion cannot be doubted by those who attend to the language he uses. It is probable that he saw many errors in the Church of Rome, and wished that it might silently reform the abuses that had crept into it, and thus obviate schism and contention.

'His political principles were of the purest kind. Fortune, dignity, life itself, were never by him put in competition with his duty and the suggestions of his conscience. The imbecility of King Henry III. did not make him desert his cause in difficulty, nor was he detached from it by the inviting smiles and professions of the Duke of Guise. Yet was his service given more to his country than to the monarch. He always maintained the independence of the parliament; and, in a memorable passage of his preface, exhorts the amiable Henry IV. to remember "that Frenchmen were all servants of the laws, in order that they might be free."

'Learned himself, he was a munificent patron of literature; and, by his lavish praises of scholars, seems to have entertained a predilection for polite learning, above any other attainment. His talents, if not of the first-rate, were directed to the best purposes, with sound judgment and unwearied application.

'His conduct, in private life, was most amiable and attractive. We may wish for more familiar and minute particulars and anecdotes of his manners and disposition; but it is sufficiently evident that he was without any disguise or concealment, of great simplicity, plain, sincere, and affectionate. He was a tender husband and a provident father; and it is pleasing to observe, from his will, that he would not have his daughters forced to take the veil against their inclinations.

'Those who wish to be acquainted with the shades of our Author's character, will perhaps discover that he felt a too great consciousness of his own merit, which made the gravity of his manners appear formal and unbending, and sometimes degenerated into expressions of vanity and pride. Though in most respects superior to the idle prejudices of the age in which he lived, he was a believer in omens and presages; and the following singular instance is recorded of his unsuspicious credulity:

'In the reign of King Henry II. it was reported that an Indian came to Paris, bringing with him a wonderful stone, which is thus described (in Latin) by Fernelius, a gentleman who was about the court at that time: "The stone shines with the splendor of light itself, and, darting its rays around, fills the air with its beams. Leaving the earth, it leaps spontaneously upwards. It cannot be restrained, but requires a free and ample space; it has the greatest purity and brightness, and retains no dirt or pollution. It has no fixed form, but frequently changes its appearance. It is unsafe to handle; but is useful, and even necessary for many purposes of life." This fanciful description, which is an enigma, signifying *fire*, deceived Thuanus, and he had the misfortune to insert in his history some incidental account of the supposed rarity; but the passage was afterwards expunged.

'To be gratified with the incense of flattery is so general a tendency of human nature, that it can hardly be ascribed as a peculiar failing to Thuanus.

'His weaknesses never amounted to vice; but the energy he possessed was all employed on the side of virtue. So severe and nice were his principles, that he seems unwilling to allow that he regarded in any action the praise even of good and wise men; but endeavoured to regulate his whole conduct upon religious motives.

'He was uniform and consistent in the practice of virtue; and was one of the few "of whom to record the truth is their best praise." The words which Tacitus applies to the expression of Agricola's countenance, may, with some propriety, be adopted in summing up the general character of Thuanus, "Bonum virum facilè dixeris, magnum libenter:" "You pronounce him without hesitation to have been a good man; you feel willing to rank him among the great."—p. 171—178.

Of the History of Thuanus, the writer says:

'After a perusal of about thirty books of Thuanus's work, I am inclined to think that there would be only one, but at the same time, perhaps an insurmountable obstacle to its becoming popular in a translation: I mean its prolixity. It is, I believe, the longest history extant. M. le Gendre, author of a history of France, computes that a person, who should give his attention to it for four hours a day, would not finish the perusal in twelve months: and he with justice adds, that as it comprehends the events of only 64 years, it is too voluminous.'

'Thuanus gives what may be termed a microscopic view of history; and treats his subject accurately and distinctly in its parts, rather than comprehensively as a whole. He makes few reflections, and, for the most part, leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions from the facts before him. Many accounts of sieges, battles, embassies, public acts, and other matters, he apparently derived from persons who bore a part in them. Hence he details them with a minuteness of information, which is amusing and instructive, and forms a characteristic feature of this work. His history may be considered as a safe and ample repository of the memorials of past times: but those parts of it, which relate to foreign nations, are sometimes tedious and indistinct.

'His fidelity and candor have been the theme of continual praise. The contemporary historians, Sully and Davila, appear to agree with his general statement of the affairs of France. Davila, the advocate of the Catholics, is evidently embarrassed with some parts of his subject, particularly the massacre of St. Bartholemew. Voltaire never mentions our author without commendation: he wrote an animated defence of him, in reply to some observations of a M. Buri who, in a life of Henry IV. accused Thuanus of pedantry.

'Our author's preface had been placed in the same rank with two compositions

of a similar kind, written by Calvin and Casaubon. Calvin's dedication of his 'Institutes,' to Francis the First, is chiefly remarkable for an austere spirit of religion strongly expressed. Casaubon's preface to his Polybius is indeed written with peculiar elegance of style, and his critiques, on the subject of the ancient classical historians, are deservedly celebrated. But if a comparison were instituted, I believe Thuanus would be found superior to both, in mildness, sincerity, good sense, and a most happy union of freedom and moderation.

'Perhaps in that passage, where he professes his readiness to abide by the king's judgment of his work, the reader, who considers the length of it, may be inclined to smile at his simplicity, in supposing that his writings were capable of inspiring Majesty, with a perseverance in study, adequate to the task of perusal.

'To praise Thuanus as a good writer and a faithful historian, is to mention not the most important part of his merit. He was a man of principle and a Christian, and probably never wrote a line, which from its moral tendency, he could wish at his decease to be obliterated. He discovers in every page, a desire 'of discountenancing vice, and of promoting the best interest of mankind.' Yet, in censuring licentiousness, his language is temperate, and he is of too pure a mind to enter, as some satyrists have done, into its disgusting detail. In a word, the observation which his friend Rigaltius makes with regard to his conversation and society, may be applied to his writings; namely, 'that they are calculated to render those, who attend to them, better and wiser men.'

The appendix contains, Latin verses addressed to Posterity—A Specimen of Scioppius's remarks—Exordium of the 127th book—Thuanus's Will.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Cornelius Winter, compiled and composed by William Jay. 8vo. pp. 500. price 10s 6d. *Bath*, Gye: *London*, Williams and Smith.

The Author's *Preface* so fully explains his motives and advantages in composing and publishing this work, that it will advantageously form our account of the publication, independently of affording an interesting specimen of Mr. J's style.

'Before a work professedly biographical can be righteously justified or condemned, two things should be fairly examined. First.—What advantages are derivable from the lives of particular individuals? Secondly—What characters are the most proper subjects for delineation?

The former of these questions it is easy to answer. Biography has often been highly extolled. It has been frequently compared with other kinds of composition, and pronounced peculiarly entertaining and instructive. The utility of it has been even ranked above the advantages resulting from *general* history.

Let us attend to this preference, and see whether it be not founded in reason and truth.—The aim of *all* history *should* be to describe and exhibit persons impartially as they are, that goodness may excite admiration and vice abhorrence. Upon this principle, individual representations are obviously superior to general and aggregate. When the attention is attracted and confined to one particular object, the view is more distinct, and the impression is more forcible. Expansion and division weaken. Multiplicity and variety distract. This may be judged of says a masterly writer, by the feelings and operation of the mind in the contemplation of other things.—"When from the summit of some lofty mountain, we survey the the wide extended landscape; though highly delighted, we feel ourselves bewildered and overwhelmed by the profusion and diversity of beauties which nature spreads around us. But when we enter the detail of nature: when we attend the footsteps of a friend through some favoured, beautiful spot, which the eye and the mind take in at once; feeling ourselves at ease, with undivided, undistracted attention we contemplate the whole, we examine and arrange the parts; the imagination is indeed less expanded, but the heart is more gratified; our pleasure is less violent and tumultuous, but it is more intense, more complete, and continues much longer; what is lost in respect of sublimity, is gained in perspicuity, force and duration." Again, "It is highly gratifying to find ourselves in

the midst of a public assembly of agreeable people of both sexes and to partake of the general cheerfulness and benevolence; but what are the cheerfulness and benevolence of a public assembly, compared to the endearments of friendship, and the meltings of love? To enjoy these, we must retire from the crowd, and have recourse to the individual. In like manner, whatever satisfaction and improvement may be derived from general histories of mankind, which we would not be thought by any means to depreciate; yet the history of particular persons, if executed with fidelity and skill, while it exercises the judgment less severely, so it fixes down the attention more closely, and makes its way more directly and more forcibly to the heart."

To this quotation, the beauty of which will more than atone for the length, we may add, that biography is the most eagerly read of all kinds of narrative productions, and the most easily applied to the various purposes of life.

But is is less necessasy to enlarge upon the advantages of this species of writing, than to ascertain what are the most proper subjects to bring under review.

—They are by no means persons raised to the highest elevations, or distinguished by the most extraordinary atchievements. For not to observe that such characters are rarely remarkable for goodness and worth, it is easy to see, that they fall not within the reach of common imitation—that they exhibit nothing that leads to self reflection—nothing that occasions moral comparison—nothing to reprove, to stimulate, to encourage in the course we pursue: they seem to belong to a state in which we have nothing to do: and therefore though they excite curiosity, and furnish materials for conversation, they do not govern our manners, or regulate our practice. How few are placed in situations in which they are likely to grow wiser, by the errors of a statesman, or the mistakes of a general. "Life" says Johnson "derives its comforts or wretchedness from the management of these things, which nothing but their frequency makes considerable, and which can have no place in the relations of those, who never descend below the consultations of senates, and motions of armies."

"It is not," says the same author, "improper to take advange of prejudice, and to gain attention by a celebrated name; but the business of the biographer is often to pass slightly over those performances and incidents, which promote vulgar greatness, to lead the thoughts into domestic privacies, and to display the minute detail of daily life, where external appendages are cast aside, and men excel each other only by prudence and by virtue. There are many invisible circumstances which whether we read as inquirers after natural or moral knowledge, are more important than public occurrences. Thus the story of Melancthon affords a striking lecture on the value of time, by informing us, that when he had an appointment, he expected not only the hour but the minute to be fixed, that the day might not run on in the idleness of suspense. And all the plans and enterprizes of De Wit, are now of less importance to the world, than the part of his personal characeter which represents him as careful of health, and negligent of life. In the estimation of uncorrupt reason, what is of most use is of most value. Between falsehood and useless truth there is little difference. As gold which he cannot spend will make no man rich, so knowledge which he cannot apply will make no man wise."

Neither are eccentric characters the best suited to instruct and impress. These can be easily made to awaken notice, and therefore their lives are often written and greedily read: but as the former subjects cannot be imitated so these ought not. Eccentricity is sometimes found connected with genius, but it does not coalesce with true wisdom. Hence men of the first order of intellect have never betrayed it; and hence men of secondary talents drop it as they grow wiser; and are satisfied to found their consequence on real and solid excellency; not on peculiarity and extravagance. They are content to awaken regard and obtain applause by the rectitude and gracefulness of their going, rather than to make

passengers stare and laugh by leaping over the wall, or tumbling along the road. True greatness is serious; trifling is beneath its dignity. We are more indebted to the regular, sober, constant course of the sun, than to the glare of the comet: the one indeed, enriches our papers, but the other enriches our fields and gardens; we gaze at the strangeness of the one, but we live by the influence of the other.

For the purposes of biography, those lives are the most eligible that are the most imitable: and these are derived from characters that belong to our own community, that are found in the same relations and conditions with ourselves; whose circumstances make us feel for the emotions which would be excited by the same good or evil happening to ourselves; whose attainments, while they resulted from the divine blessing, appear not to have been preternatural, but were made under no greater advantages than our own; whose progress was not less owing to the stroke of the oar, than the favourableness of the wind; whose excellencies while they do not discourage us by their perfection, animate us by their degree; whose success teaches us not how to be great, but how to be good and happy; whose piety is not fluctuating, but steady; not visionary, but producing a beautiful correspondence to all the claims of the stations in which they are placed.

Those lives are worthy of remark that exhibit a sameness of principle in diversified circumstances. For the changing scenes through which a man passes, render his history at once more interesting and more profitable: they revolve his character, and we behold it successively in every point of light.

A life is deserving of regard that has filled various offices and relations, and has been exemplary in each of them. They that were connected with him, and those who were under his care will be likely to remember his instructions and example; while he serves as a model for others who are called to move in the same direction with himself.

Our great moralist admires a life in which a man is his own biographer. "Those relations are commonly of most value in which the writer tells his own story. He that recounts the life of another, commonly dwells most upon conspicuous events, lessens the familiarity of his tale to increase its dignity, shews his favorite at a distance decorated and magnified like the ancient actors in their tragic dress, and endeavors to hide the man, that he may produce a hero. But if it be true which was said by a French prince, *that no man was a hero to the servants of his chamber*; it is equally true, that every man is yet less a hero to himself. He that is most elevated above the crowd by the importance of his employment, or the reputation of his genius, feels himself affected by fame or business, but as they influence his domestic life. The high and low, as they have the same faculties and the same senses, have no less similitude in their pains and pleasures. The sensations are the same in all, though produced by different occasions. The prince feels the same pain when an invader seizes a province, as the farmer when a thief drives away his cow. Men thus equal in themselves, will appear equal in honest and impartial biography: and those whom fortune or nature places at the greatest distances may afford instruction to each other.

The writer of his own life has at least the first qualification of an historian, the knowledge of the truth; and though it may be plausibly objected that his temptations to disguise it, are equal to his opportunities of knowing it, yet I cannot but think that impartiality may be expected with equal confidence from him that relates the passages of his own life, as from him that delivers the transactions of another. He that sits calmly and voluntarily to review his life for the admonition of posterity, or to amuse himself, and leaves this account unpublished, may be commonly presumed to tell truth, since falsehood cannot appease his own mind, and fame will not be heard beneath the tomb."

If these considerations are allowed, I am fully justified in having wished to send forth this account of the Rev.

Cornelius Winter. It was principally written by himself. He has moved in a variety of relative situations. His life, though it has not made so much noise in the world as the progress of some others, has been in no small degree diversified and eventful; and the whole has been in a high degree holy, benevolent and useful.

It has indeed been supposed that the delineation of very eminent example may be injurious to persons of weak and tender minds, and that the sight of superiority so great, will discourage from efforts at imitation. Three things will fully answer such an objection as this. First—Though persons of inferior attainments ought to be encouraged, they ought not to be flattered. We must not turn the cordials of the gospel into opiates; nor lull into satisfaction with themselves those who ought to be roused to advance and excel. Secondly.—It is well to have a good copy however imperfect the writing may be. A pattern ought to be something above us; something that will remind us of deficiency, and animate us to diligence. Thirdly.—The sources of excellency lie open to us. If the attainments of those who commemorate were self-derived, and we were required to follow them in our own strength, we might indeed feel discouraged at the contemplation. But if their faith, and hope, and love and usefulness, were the production of God's own spirit—and the residue of this spirit is with him—and he has said ask and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find; none need despair. By the grace of God they were what they were: and the grace that was sufficient for them is equally so for us. We should therefore be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus.

But some may imagine we have spoken too highly of the venerable subject of the following pages. And it must be acknowledged that the manner in which works of biography have been frequently executed, has rendered a suspicion of this kind too natural. So often has the writer been the eulogist instead of the historian that the mind becomes sceptical, and takes it for granted that if fable be not mixed with fact, reality is embellished by description, and magnified by the fondness of admiration. There is also peculiar danger that a biographer will be warped into partiality and exaggeration, if he feels very powerfully the sentiments of esteem and gratitude. I hope my readers will do me the justice to believe—that I sat down to this work under a persuasion of the truth of these remarks, and aware of the danger in which my feelings placed me. I have endeavored to keep myself under the eye of God—and though I know not whether there has been a wakeful hour since his death, in which I have not thought of the deceased, or that I have written a page concerning him without tears, for tears have been my meat.

In commendation of this servant of God, this benefactor of man, I am in no hazard of contradiction from those who knew him: for perhaps seldom, if ever, was there such an harmony of sentiment concerning any individual before. "That good man" was the manner in which he was always introduced, and the preface to every thing that was said of him.

The work ought to have been better: and probably would have been if more time had been allowed by the importunity of friendship; but I have done what I could in a very few weeks of frequent interruption and indisposition. The toil of examining an immense number of letters received and written by the deceased, and the perplexity of selecting extracts, and inserting them in their proper place have not been without fatigue. But I have labored with pleasure, and rejoice in the enterprise, from a persuasion that what I have written from the warmest affection, and the highest regard, will at the same time be ratified by a large proportion of the public voice: and that I am doing good to others, while I have an opportunity to indulge my own feelings, and to acknowledge the obligations to my dear and honored friend and benefactor, which I shall never be able to discharge. To him I owe all my respectability in life, and all my opportunities of public usefulness. Though not a child by birth, I have been one by adoption; and close this Preface by a line borrowed from Ho-

mer, which our admired Cowper, with some little variation, inscribed on a bust of his Grecian favorite:

Lov'd as his son, in him I early found,
A father, such as I will ne'er forget.

The first part of this work consists of Mr. W——'s own account of himself, up to his fifty-eighth year The second part, which is divided in four chapters, contains the continuation of his Life—his Sickness and Death—Views of his Character—as a Man of Talents—a Tutor—a Minister—an Author—a Christian—his Private Life—his Friendship — Beneficence — Innocency — Candour — Diligence—Humility — Confidence in God—and some general remarks. The third part consists of Extracts from his Diary and a a Selection of his Letters.

The following account of the celebrated Preacher, Mr. G. Whitfield, is written with the peculiar advantage, of personal observation.

'In compliance with your request, my own history must be entwined with the history of others. I keep in mind the remark you made to me in a late conversation, namely, that it was the opinion of some, that there had not been a sufficient notice taken of Mr. Whitfield as a preacher, and that you wished I would endeavour to exhibit him more particularly in that view. I doubt I shall fail in the attempt; though my close connexion with his person as a private humble friend, as well as the attention I paid to his ministry, may be supposed to give me an advantage in writing upon this head.

'The time he set apart for preparations for the pulpit, during my connexion with him, was not to be distinguished from the time he appropriated to other business. If he wanted to write a pamphlet upon any occasion, he was closeted; nor would he allow access to him but on an emergency, while he was engaged in the work. But I never knew him engaged in the composition of a sermon until he was on board ship, when he employed himself partly in the composition of sermons, and reading very attentively the history of England written by different authors. He had formed a design of writing the history of Methodism, but never entered upon it. He was never more in retirement on a Saturday than on another day, or sequestered at any particular time for a period longer than he used for his ordinary devotions. I never met with any thing like the form of the skeleton of a sermon among his papers, with which I was permitted to be very familiar, nor did he ever give me any idea of the importance of being habituated to the planning of a sermon. It is not injustice to his great character to say, I believe he knew nothing about such kind of exercise.

'Usually for an hour or two before he entered the pulpit he claimed retirement; and on a sabbath-day morning more particularly, he was accustomed to have Clarke's Bible, Matthew Henry's Comment, and Cruden's Concordance within his reach: his frame at that time was more than ordinarily devotional; I say more than ordinarily, because, tho' there was a vast vein of pleasantry usually in him, the intervals of his conversation evidently appeared to be filled up with private ejaculation connected with praise. His rest was much interrupted, and his thoughts were much engaged with God in the night. He has often said at the close of his very warm address, "This sermon I have got when most of you who hear me were fast asleep."

'He made very minute observations, and was much disposed to be conversant with life, from the lowest mechanic to the first characters in the land. He let nothing escape him, but turned all into gold that admitted of improvement; and, in one way or another, the occurrence of the week or the day, furnished him with matter for the pulpit—a specimen—when an extraordinary trial was going forward, he would be present; and on observing the formality of the judge putting on his black cap to pronounce sentence, I have known him avail himself of it in the close of a sermon; with his eyes full of tears, and his heart almost too big to admit of speech, dropping into a momentary pause —"I am going now to put on my condemning cap: sinner, I must do it; I must pronounce sentence upon you—" and then in a tremendous strain of eloquence, recite our Lord's words, "Go ye cursed," not without a very powerful description of the nature of the curse. I again observe, that it would be only by hearing him, and by beholding his attitude and his tears, that a person could well conceive of the effect; for it was impossible but that solemnity must surround him, who, under God, was the means of making all solemn.

'He had a most peculiar art of speaking personally to you, in a congregation of four thousand people, when no one would suspect his object. If I instance it in an effect upon the servant of the

house, I presume it is not unsuitable. She had been remiss in her duty in the morning of the day. In the evening, before the family retired to rest, I found her under great dejection, the reason of which I did not apprehend; for it did not strike me, that in exemplifying a conduct inconsistent with the christian's professed fidelity to his blessed Redeemer, he was drawing it from remissness of duty in a living character; but she felt it so sensibly as to be greatly distressed by it, until he relieved her mind by his usually amiable deportment. The next day, being about to leave town, he called out to her "Farewel;" she did not make her appearance, which he remarked to a female friend at dinner, who replied, "Sir, you have exceedingly wounded poor Betty," which excited in him a hearty laugh; and when I shut the coach door upon him, he said, "Be sure to remember me to Betty; tell her the account is settled, and that I have nothing more against her."

'The famous comedian Shuter, who had a great partiality for Mr. Whitfield, shewed him friendship and often attended his ministry. At one period of his popularity was acting in a drama under the character of Ramble. During the run of the performance he attended service on sabbath morning at Tottenham-court chapel, and was seated in the pew exactly opposite to the pulpit, and while Mr. Whitfield was giving full sally to his soul and in his energetic address was inviting sinners to the Saviour, he fixed himself full against Shuter, with his eye upon him, adding, to what he had previously said, "And thou poor Ramble, who hast long rambled from him, come you also. O end your rambling by coming to Jesus." Shuter was exceedingly struck, and coming in to Mr. Whitfield, said, "I thought I should have fainted, how could you serve me so?"

'It was truly impressive to see him ascend the pulpit. My intimate knowledge of him admits of my acquitting him of the charge of affectation. He always appeared to enter the pulpit with a significance of countenance, that indicated he had something of importance which he wanted to divulge, and was anxious for the effect of the communication. His gravity on his descent was the same. As soon as ever he was seated in his chair, nature demanded relief, and gained it by a vast discharge from the stomach, usually with a considerable quantity of blood, before he was at liberty to speak. He was averse to much singing after preaching, supposing it diverted the savor of the subject. Nothing awkward, nothing careless appeared about him in the pulpit, nor do I ever recollect his stumbling upon a word. To his ordinary as well as to his public appearance, this observation applies; whether he frowned or smiled, whether he looked grave or placid, it was nature acting in him.

'Professed orators might object to his hands being lifted up too high, and it is to be lamented that in that attitude, rather than in any other, he is represented in print. His own reflection upon that picture was, when it was first put into his hands, "Sure I do not look such a sour creature as this sets me forth, if I thought I did, I should hate myself." It is necessary to remark that the attitude was very transient and always accompanied by some expressions which would justify it. He sometimes had occasion to speak of Peter's going out and weeping bitterly, and then he had a fold of his gown at command, which he put before his face with as much gracefulness as familiarity.

'I hardly ever knew him go through a sermon without weeping, more or less, and I truly believe his were the tears of sincerity. His voice was often interrupted by his affection; and I have heard him say in the pulpit, "You blame me for weeping, but how can I help it when you will not weep for yourselves, though your immortal souls are upon the verge of destruction, and for aught you know, you are hearing your last sermon, and may never more have an opportunity to have Christ offered to you." His freedom in the use of his passions, often put my pride to the trial. I could hardly bear such unreserved use of tears, and the scope he gave to his feelings, for sometimes he exceedingly wept, stamped loudly and passionately, and was frequently so overcome, that, for a few seconds, you would suspect he never could recover; and when he did, nature required some little time to compose herself.

'You may be sure from what has been said, that when he treated upon the sufferings of our Saviour, it was not without great pathos. He was very ready at that kind of painting, which frequently answered the end of real scenery. As though Gethsemane were within sight, he would say, stretching out his hand—"Look yonder! what is that I see! it is my agonizing Lord." And, as though it were no difficult matter to catch the sound of the Saviour praying, he would exclaim, "Hark! hark! do not you

hear?"—You may suppose that as this occurred frequently, the efficacy of it was destroyed: but, no, though we often knew what was coming, it was as new to us as though we had never heard it before.

'That beautiful apostrophe, used by the prophet Jeremiah, "Oh earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord," was very subservient to him, and never used impertinently,

'He abounded with anecdotes, which though not always recited verbatim, were very just as to the matter of them. One for instance, I remember, tending to illustrate the efficacy of prayer, though I have not been able to meet with it in the English history—it was the case of the London apprentices before Henry the eighth, pleading his pardon of their insurrection. The monarch, moved by their sight, and their plea, "Mercy! mercy!" cried, "Take them away, I cannot bear it." The application you may suppose was, that if an earthly monarch of Henry's description, could be so moved, how forcible is the sinner's plea in the ears of Jesus Christ. The case of two Scotchmen, in the convulsion of the state at the time of Charles the second, subserved his design; who unavoidably obliged to pass some of the troops, were conceiving of their danger, and meditating what method was to be adopted, to come off safe: one proposed the wearing of a scull-cap; the other, supposing that would imply distrust of the providence of God, was determined to proceed bare-headed. The latter, being first laid hold of, and being interrogated "Are you for the covenant?" replied, "Yes;" and being further asked, "What covenant?" answered, "The covenant of grace;" by which reply, eluding further enquiry, he was let pass: the other, not answering satisfactorily, received a blow with the sabre, which, penetrating through the cap, struck him dead. In the application, Mr. Whitfield, warning against vain confidence, cried "Beware of your scull-caps." But here, likewise, the description upon paper wanting the reality as exemplified by him with voice and motion, conveys but a very faint idea. However, it is a disadvantage that must be submitted to, especially as coming from my pen.

'The difference of the times in which Mr. Whitfield made his public appearance, materially determined the matter of his sermons, and, in some measure, the manner of his address. He dealt far more in the explanatory and doctrinal mode of preaching on a sabbath-day morning, than, perhaps, at any other time; and sometimes made a little, but by no means improper, shew of learning. If he had read upon astronomy in the week, you would be sure to discover it. He knew how to convert the centripetal motion of the heavenly bodies to the disposition of the christian toward Christ, and the fatal attraction of the world would be very properly represented by a reference to the centrifugal. Whatever the world might thing of him, he had his charms for the learned as well as for the unlearned, and as he held himself to be a debtor both to the wise and to the unwise, each received his due at such times. The peer and the peasant alike went away satisfied.

'As though he had the voice of God ever sounding in his ears, the important admonition, "Work while it is called to-day," this was his work in London at one period of his life: after administering the Lord's supper to several hundred of communicants, at half an hour after six in the morning, reading the first and second service in the desk, which he did with the greatest propriety, and preaching full an hour, previous to the evening service at half an hour after five, and afterwards addressing a large society in public, he read prayers and preached in the afternoon. His afternoon sermon used to be more general and exhortatory. In the evening he drew his bow at a venture, vindicated the doctrines of grace, fenced them with articles and homilies, referred to the Martyr's seal, and exemplified the power of divine grace in their sufferings, by quotations from the venerable Fox. Sinners were then closely plied, numbers of whom from curiosity coming to hear a sentence or two, were often compelled to hear the whole sermon. How many in the judgment day will rise to prove that they heard to the salvation of their souls. The society, which after sermon was incircled in the area of the tabernacle, consisted of widows, married people, young men and spinsters, placed separately; all of whom, when a considerable part of the congregation was re-settled, for hundreds used to stay upon the occasion, used to receive from him in the colloquial stile various exhortations, comprised in short sentences, and suitable to their various stations. The practice of christianity in all its branches was then usually inculcated, not without some pertinent anecdote of a character worthy to be held up for an example, and in whose conduct, the hints recommended were

exemplified. To the young men for instance—A young man in the mercantile line whose uncle described him as such a jumble of religion and business, that he was fit for neither.—A widow would be held up to view, remarkable for her confidence in God. A young woman would be exemplified commendable for her chastity, prudence, and decorum—in a way that made it desirable for each description of characters to imitate them. Masters of households at these opportunities, parents and children, had their portion, but nothing enforced upon legal principles.

'Perhaps Mr. Whitfield never preached greater sermons than at six in the morning, for at that hour he did preach winter and summer, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. At these times his congregations were of the select description, and young men received admonitions similar with what were given in the society; and were cautioned while they neglected the duty required from them under the bond of an indenture, not to anticipate the pleasures and advantages of future life. Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters, was one of the cautions I remember upon those occasions.

'His stile was now colloquial, with little use of motion; pertinent expositions, with suitable remarks; and all comprehended within the hour. Christian experience principally made the subject of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evening lectures; when, frequently having funeral sermons to preach, the character and experience of the dead helped to elucidate the subject, led to press diligence in the christian course, to reflect upon the blessing of faith on earth, and glory in heaven. Mr. Whitfield adopted the custom of the inhabitants of New England in their best days, of beginning the sabbath at six o'clock on Saturday evenings. The custom could not be observed by many, but it was convenient to a few—a few compared with the multitude, but abstractedly considered, a large and respectable company. Now ministers of every description found a peculiar pleasure in relaxing their minds from the fatigues of study, and were highly entertained by his peculiarly excellent subjects, which were so suitable to the auditory, that I believe it was seldom disappointed. It was an opportunity peculiarly suited to apprentices and journeymen in some businesses, which allowed of their leaving work sooner than on other days, and avail themselves at least of the sermon; from which I also occasionally obtained my blessings. Had my memory been retentive, and I had studiously treasured up his rich remarks, how much more easily might I have met your wishes, and answered the design of this letter. But though I have lost much of the letter of his sermons, the savor of them yet remains. The peculiar talents he possessed subservient to great usefulness, can but be faintly guessed from his sermons in print, though, as formerly God has made the reading of them useful, I have no doubt but in future they will have their use. The eighteen taken in short hand, and faithfully transcribed by Mr. Gurney, have been supposed to have done discredit to his memory, and therefore they were suppressed. But many who have been accustomed to hear him, may collect from them much of his genuine preaching. They were far from being the best specimens that might have been produced. He preached many of them when, in fact, he was almost incapable of preaching at all. His constitution, long before they were taken, had received its material shock; and they were all except the two last, the production of a Wednesday evening; when by the current business of the day, he was fatigued and worn out. The "Good Shepherd," was sent him on board the ship. He was much disgusted with it, and expressed himself to me as in the 1440th letter of the third volume of his works—"It is not verbatim as I delivered it. In some places it makes me speak false concord, and even nonsense; in others, the sense and connexion is destroyed by the injudicious disjointed paragraphs, and the whole is entirely unfit for the public review." His manuscript journal, as quoted by Dr. Gillies, notes—"September 15. This morning came a surreptitious copy of my tabernacle farewel sermon, taken, as the short-hand writer professes, verbatim as I spoke it; but surely he is mistaken. The whole is so injudiciously paragraphed, and so wretchedly unconnected, that I owe no thanks to the misguided, though it may be well meant, zeal of the writer and publisher, be they who they will. But such conduct is an unavoidable tax upon popularity." He was then like an ascending Elijah, and many were eager to catch his dropping mantle. In the sermons referred to there are certainly many jewels, though they may not be connected in a proper orders.

'Whatever fault criticism may find with his sermons from the press, they

were, in the delivery, powerful to command the most devoted attention. I have been informed by good judges, that if many of the speeches in our two houses were to be given in their original state, they would not appear to the first advantage, nor would Mr. Whitfield's sermons have had criminal defects, had they been revised with his own pen. In the fifth and sixth volumes of his works, all the sermons he ever printed are comprised. It is very easy to distinguish them which were pre-composed, from others which were preached extemporary. Of the latter, I notice Peter's denial of his Lord, and the true way of beholding the Lamb of God, Abraham's offering up his son Isaac, Christ the believer's husband, and the resurrection of Lazarus; these and others preserve the extemporary stile, and fully serve to discover the exactness of the preacher. He shines brightest with a long text, on which fancy has scope to play, and the mind has liberty to range. However exact he may appear in the page, it is impossible for the natural man, who discerneth not the things of the Spirit, to understand him. God may make the page printed, the instrument in his hand to convert the sinner, and then he will no longer ask "Doth he not speak parables?" but till then, as living he was, so dead he is liable to the lash of severity; but the same providence that preserved his person, will maintain his works: and thus he being dead, yet speaketh, and will continue to speak for a great while to come. Whatever invidious remarks they may make upon his written discourses, they cannot invalidate his preaching. Mr. Toplady called him the prince of preachers, and with good reason, for none in our day preached with the like effect.'

In the succeeding letter he reverts to the same subject.

'No time was to be wasted; and his expectations generally went before the ability of his servants to perform his commands. He was very exact in the time appointed for his stated meals; a few minutes delay would be considered a great fault. He was irritable, but soon appeased. Not patient enough one day to receive a reason for his being disappointed under a particular occurrence, he hurt the mind of one who was studious to please; he discovered it by the tears it occasioned, and on reflection, he himself burst into tears, saying, "I shall live to be a poor peevish old man, and every body will be tired of me." He frequently broke the force of his passion by saping, "How could you do so, I would not have served you so." He never commanded haughtily, and always took care to applaud when a person did right. He never indulged parties at his table; a select few might now and then breakfast with him, dine with him on a Sunday, or sup with him on a Wednesday night. In the latter indulgence he was scrupulously exact to break up in time. In the height of conversation I have known him abruptly say, "But we forget ourselves," and rising from his seat, and advancing to the door, add, "Come, gentlemen, it is time for all good folks to be at home." Whether only by himself, or having but a second, his table must have been spread elegantly, though it produced but a loaf and a cheese. He was unjustly charged with being given to appetite. His table was never spread with variety. A cow heel was his favourite dish, and I have known him cheerfully to say, "How surprised would the world be, if they were to peep upon Doctor Squintum, and see a cow heel only upon his table." He was neat to the extreme in his person and every thing about him. Not a paper must have been out of place, or put up irregularly. Each part of the furniture must have been likewise in its place before we retreated to rest. He said he did not think he should die easy, if he thought his gloves were out of their place. There was not rest after four in the morning, nor sitting up after ten in the evening. He never made a purchase but he paid the money immediately; for small articles the money was taken in the hand. He was truly generous, and seldom denied relief. More was expected from him than was meet. He was tenacious in his friendship, and when the transition of providence moved from prosperity to adversity, he moved with it to abide by his friend. He felt sensibly when he was deserted, and would remark, "The world and the church ring changes." Disappointed by many, he had not sufficient confidence in mankind; and from hence I believe it was, he dreaded the thought of out-living his usefulness. He often dined among his friends, usually connected a comprehensive prayer with his thanksgiving when the table was dismissed, in which he noticed particular cases relative to the family, and never protracted his visit long after dinner. He appeared often tired of popularity; and said, he almost envied the man who could take his choice of food at an eating house, and pass unnoticed. He apprehended he should not glorify God in his death by

any remarkable testimony, and was desirous to die suddenly.

Thus, my dear friend, I have aimed to gather up the fragments of a character truly excellent, that nothing may be lost. It is the character of a man who had his infirmities, but whose excellences bore a far greater proportion. He knew himself, and lived under a measure of self-abhorrence, but he knew he was the redeemed of the Lord, and extolled that name by which he was called. Not to detract, but justly to represent, is my object in what I have written concerning him. I had no claim upon him when he took me into his house. I was abundantly indepted to him for his kindness, and his memory will be dear to me while with my hand I can subscribe myself,

Your's, &c.

Botany.

The British Flora; or, a Systematic Arrangement of British Plants. The 2nd. edition, much improved. By J. Hall, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians of London, &c. Vol. I. Post 8vo. 9s.

Classical Literature.

Herodoti Halicarnassei Historicorum Libri IX. Musarum nominibus inscripti. Textus Wesselingianus passim relictus, argumentorumque, ac temporum notatio; Edit. Frederici Volgangii Reigii. 8vo. 18s. Large paper, 1l. 10s.

Excerpta ex variis Romanis Poetis' qui in Scholis rariùs leguntur, notulis illustrata, quas collegit in studiosæ juventutis usum Johannes Rogers Pitman, A.B. 12mo. 6s.

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History.

American Annals; or a Chronological History of America, from its discovery in 1492 to 1806. By Abiel Holmes, D.D. Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Minister of the First Church in Cambridge. With additions and corrections by the Author. 8vo. 2 vols. with a Map. pr. 18s. *Cambridge*, (N.A.) *Printed. London, reprinted for* Charles Taylor.

In the commencement of the Foreign Department of our work we noticed the American edition of the first volume of this valuable production, and now feel great satisfaction in announcing its accession to the general stock of British Literature. In every library where the volumes of a Robertson or a Raynal are found, these *American Annals* should accompany them; they may, in fact, be appealed to as models of national history, wherever

truth and not mere amusement is sought.

We shall insert the Rev. Author's preface to the work.

'A new world has been discovered, which has been receiving inhabitants from the old, more than three hundred years. A new empire has arisen, which has been a theatre of great actions and stupendous events. That remarkable discovery, those events and actions, can now be accurately ascertained, without recourse to such legends, as have darkened and disfigured the early annals of the most nations. But, while local histories of particular portions of America have been written, no attempt has been made to give even the outline of its entire history. To obtain a general knowledge of that history, the scattered materials, which compose it, must be collected, and arranged in the natural and lucid order of time. Without such arrangement, effects would often be placed before causes; contemporary characters and events disjoined; actions, having no relation to each other, confounded; and much of the pleasure and benefit, which History ought to impart, would be lost. If history however, with chronology, is dark and confused; chronology, without history, his dry and insipid. In the projection therefore of this work, preference was given to that species of historical composition, which unites the essential advantages of both.

It has been uniformly my aim to trace facts, as much as possible to their source. Original authorities therefore, when they could be obtained, have always had preference. Some authors, of this character, wrote in foreign languages; and this circumstance may be an apology for the occasional introduction of passages, that will not be generally understood. While originals possess a spirit, which cannot be infused into a translation, they recite facts with peculiar clearness and force. Quotations however in foreign languages are always inserted in the marginal notes. There also are placed those passages in English, which are obsolete, either in their orthography, or their style. To some persons they may, even there, be offensive; but they may gratify the historian, and the antiquary. The one may be pleased with such marks of authentic documents; the other, with such vestiges of antiquity.

The numerous reference may have the appearnace of superfluity, perhaps of ostentation. The reason for inserting so many authorities was, that the reader, when desirous of obtaining more particular information, than it was consistent with the plan of these Annals to give, might have the advantage of consulting the more copious histories for himself. Should these volumes serve as an Index to the principal sources of American history, they may render a useful though humble service to the student, who wishes to obtain a thorough knowledge of the history of his country.

Professions of impartiality are of little significance. Although not conscious of having recorded one fact, without such evidence, as was satisfactory to my own mind, or of having suppressed one, which appeared to come within the limits of my design; yet I do not flatter myself with the hope of exemption from error. It is but just however to observe, that, had I possessed the requisite intelligence, more names of eminence would have been introduced; more ancient settlements noticed; and the States in the Federal Union more proportionally respected.' *Preface.*

The peculiar compression of the materials of this work, renders it difficult to detach any portion as an extract; and to present the analysis of so comprehensive a publication could be impossible. It contains all the information relative to the settlement and progress of the colonies, both in North and South America, which the reader can require; the opportunities of information enjoyed by the author were of the most particular and superior description; and his talents, and industry, have employed them in the most advantageous manner.

The mode adopted by the author, is to present his narrative, chronologically arranged, in the text, and to refer with the most scrupulous exactness to his authority, in the notes, which also contain a great variety of instructive and amusing illustration.

The power of the Papal govern-

ment to arrange and settle the temporal disputes of those nations which preferred spiritual allegiance to the Pontiff, is forcibly shewn in the following extract.

A. D. 1493.

'The Portuguese, having previously explored the Azores and other islands, instantly claimed the newly discovered world, and contended for the exclusion of the Spaniards from the navigation of the western ocean. Their competitors, however, were careful to obtain the highest confirmation possible of their own claim. While orders were given at Barcelona for the admiral's return to Hispaniola; to strengthen the Spanish title to this island, and to other countries that were or should be discovered, their Catholic majesties, by the admiral's advice, applied to the Pope, to obtain his sanction of their claims, and his consent for the conquest of the West Indies An ambassador was sent to Rome. The Pope, then in the chair was Alexander VI. a Spaniard by birth, and a native of Valentia. Readily acceding to the proposal, he, on the third of May, adjudged the great process, and made the celebrated line of partition. He granted in full right to Ferdinand and Isabella, all the countries, inhabited by infidels, which they had discovered, or should discover, extending the assignment to their heirs and successors, the queens of Castile and Leon. To prevent the interference of this grant with one formerly made to the crown of Portugal, he directed that a line, supposed to be drawn from pole to pole, at the distance of one hundred leagues westward of the Azores, should serve as a boundary; and bestowed all the countries to the east of this imaginary line, not actually possessed by any Christian prince, on the Portuguese, and all to the west of it, on the Spaniards.

'How astonishingly great, at this period, was the influence of the Pope of Rome! This sovereign Pontiff, "in virtue of that power which he received from Jesus Christ, conferred on the crown of Castile vast regions, to the possession of which he himself was so far from having any title, that he was unacquainted with their situation, and ignorant even of their existence." Although neither the Spaniards, nor the Portuguese, now suspected the validity of the Papal grant, yet the other nations of Europe would not suffer them quietly to enjoy their shares. In the progress of these Annals, we shall find different nations planting colonies in in the New World, without leave of the Catholic King, or even of his Holiness. It early became a law among the European nations, that the countries, which each should explore, should be deemed the absolute property of that discoverer, from which all others should be entirely excluded. Above a century after this papal grant, the parliament of England insisted, That occupancy confers a good title by the law of nations and nature.'

The different voyages of discovery made towards the close of the fifteenth century, possess unusual interest; they they are detailed in the first volume in the most interesting manner.

The colony of St. Domingo, it is well known has now resumed the name of Hayti: the following extract relates to the conduct of its first subjugators.

A. D. 1505.

'The Indians of Hispaniola having made several attempts to recover their liberty, the Spaniards considered their conduct as rebellious, and took arms to reduce them to subjection. They made war against the cazique of Higney, who, after signalizing himself in defence of his countrymen, was ignominiously hung. Anacoana, the female cazique of Xaraguay, being accused at this time of a design to exterminate the Spaniards, Ovando, the Spanish governor, under pretence of paying her a repectful visit, marched towards Xaraguay with three hundred foot and seventy horsemen. She received him with every token of honor, and feasted him several days. Amidst this security, the Spaniards, at a preconcerted signal, drew their swords, and rushed on the defenceless and astonished Indians. Their princess was instantly secured. Her attendants were seized and bound, and left to perish in the flames of the house, where they were assembled, which was set on fire. Anacoana was carried in chains to St. Domingo, where, after the formality of a trial, she was condemned to be hanged. This atrocious conduct toward the Haytin princess completely humbled the natives, who, in all the provinces of Hispaniola, now submitted, without farther resistance, to the Spanish yoke.'

The history of the conquest of Mexico and other Spanish settlements, is interesting to humanity in general: the history of the discovery and settlement of the English colonies in North America, is particularly interesting to us as Britons: this part of the author's duty is, as might be expected, per-

formed in the most complete and masterly manner.

'A. D. 1607.

'This is the remarkable æra of the arrival of the first permanent colony on the Virginian coast. On the reception of the patent from King James, several persons of consequence in the English nation undertook the arduous task of planting the Southern Colony. Having chosen a treasurer, and appointed other officers, they provided a fleet of three ships, to transport the emigrants, one hundred in number, to Virginia. The charge of this embarkation was committed to Christopher Newport, already famous for his skill in the western navigation, who sailed from the Thames on the twentieth of December the preceding year, carrying with him the royal instructions, and the names of the intended colonial council, carefully concealed in a box. "To this singular policy," says Chalmers, "may be attributed the dissensions which soon commenced among the leaders, and which continued to distract them during a voyage long and disastrous.'

'It was the intention of Newport to land at Roanoke; but, being driven by a violent storm to the northward of that place, he stood directly into the spacious Bay of Chasapeak, which seemed to invite his entrance. The promontory on the south of the bay he named Cape Henry, in honor of the Prince of Wales; and that on the north, Cape Charles, in honor of the Duke of York, afterwards king Charles First of England. Thirty men, going on shore at Cape Henry for recreation, were suddenly assaulted by five Indians, who wounded two of them very dangerously. At night the box was opened, and the orders were read, in which Bartholomew Gosnold, John Smith, Edward Wingfield, Christopher Newport, John Ratcliffe, John Martin, and George Kendal, were named to be of the council, and to choose from their number a president for a year, who, with the council, should govern the colony. The adventurers were employed in seeking a place for settlement until the thirteenth of May, when they took possession of a peninsula on the north side of the river Powhatan, called by the English James River, about forty miles from its mouth. To make room for their projected town, they here began to cut down the trees of the forest, which had for centuries afforded shelter and food for the natives. The code of laws, hitherto cautiously concealed, was at length promulgated. Affairs of moment were to be examined by a jury, but determined by the major part of the council, in which the president was to have two voices. The council was sworn; Wingfield was chosen president; and "now commenced the rule of the most ancient administration of Virginia, consisting of seven persons, and forming a pure aristocracy." The members of the council, while they adhered to their orders in the choice of their president, on the most frivolous pretences excluded from a seat among them, Smith, famous in colonial annals, though nominated by the same instrument, from which they derived their authority. Animosities arose. Appeased in a degree at length by the prudent exhortations of Mr. Hunt, their chaplain, Smith was admitted into the council; and, receiving the communion the next day, they all turned their undivided attention to the government of a colony, "feeble in numbers and enterprize, which was thus planted in discord, and grew up in misery." In honor of King James, they called the town, which they now built, James Town. This was the first permanent habitation of the English in America.

'Newport and Smith, sent with twenty men, to discover the head of the river Powhatan, arrived in six days at a town of the same name, consisting of about twelve houses, the principal and hereditary seat of Powhatan, emperor of the country. Although they received kind treatment throughout this excursion; yet, on their return to James Town, they found seventeen men hurt, and a boy slain, by the Indians. To guard against frequent and sudden assaults and ambuscades, the fort was now palisadoed; the ordnance was mounted; and the men were armed and exercised. On the fifteenth of June the Indians voluntarily sued for peace; and Newport set sail for England, leaving one hundred men, with provisions, arms, ammunition, and other necessaries for a settlement.

'On the prayer of the colonists, king James issued an ordinance for enlarging the number and authority of his commissioners for directing the affairs of the colonies. Encouraged by favourable reports, and invigorated by this increase of power, the Virginian treasurer and council in England exerted themselves with laudable diligence, to transmit proper supplies to the plantation. Captain Nelson was sent to James Town with an additional supply of men; and, before the close of the year, Newport arrived with seventy more, making two hundred in all the colony. These accessions consisted of many gen-

tlemen, a few labourers, several refiners, goldsmiths, and jewellers. "The various denominations of these men," says Chalmers, "evince the views of the whole." The ships were at length sent back; the one, loaded by the miners with a glittering earth, which, they vainly hoped contained golden metal: the other, loaded with cedar." These are recorded as the first Virginian products, as constituting the first remittance, and as indicating the earliest pursuits of an infant people.'

'Smith, while attempting to discover the head of Chickahominy river, was taken prisoner twenty miles in the desert, by a party of of two hundred Indians, who tied him to a tree with the intention of shooting him to death. Already had they assembled around him with their deadly weapons; Opechancanough, a brother of Powhatan, and commander of the party, holding up a compass, that Smith had given him, they all instantly laid down their bows and arrows. Having conducted their prisoner in triumph to numerous Indian tribes, they at length brought him to Werowocomoco, where Powhatan then resided in barbarian state, with a strong guard of Indians around him. When the prisoner entered the apartment of the sovereign, all the people gave a shout. The queen of Appamatuck was appointed to bring him water, to wash his hands; and another person brought a bunch of feathers, instead of a towel, to dry them. Having feasted him in their best manner, they held a long consultation, at the conclusion of which, two great stones were brought before Powhatan. As many of the Indians, as could, laying hands on the devoted prisoner, dragged him to the stones, and placed his head on them, with the intention of beating out his brains with clubs. At this moment Pochahontas, the king's favorite daughter, her entreaties and tears not availing to rescue the captive from execution, rushed in between him and the executioner, took his head in her arms, and laid her own upon it, to ward off the blow. The father was subdued; and the victim was spared. Two days after Powhatan sent Smith, accompanied by twelve guides, to James Town.

Besides the personal misfortune of Smith, the infant colony met with various calamities in the course of the year. The store house at James Town taking fire by accident, the town, thatched with reeds, burned with such violence, that the fortifications, arms, apparel, beading, and much of private goods and provision, were consumed. From May to September fifty of the colonists died; of which number was Bartholemew Gosnold. The succeeding winter was extremely cold, and this rigour of the season was the cause of additional mortality.

The following presents an account of a very curious article of exportation.

'A.D. 1620.

'While the foundation of a new settlement was laid in the north, the Virginian colony was making rapid progress in the south. Eleven ships, which had sailed the preceding year from England, arrived at Virginia, with twelve hundred and sixteen persons for settlement. Nearly one thousand colonists were settled there, previous to this accession. One of the methods, adapted for the increase of their number, if not the most delicate, was perhaps the most politic. The enterprising colonists being generally destitute of families, Sir Edwin Sandys, the treasurer proposed to the Virginia company in 1620, so send over a freight of young women, to become wives for the planters. The proposal was applauded; and ninety, girls, 'young and uncorrupt,' were sent over in the ships, that arrived this year; and, the year following, sixty more, handsome, and well recommended to the company for their virtuous education and demeanor. The price of a wife, at the first, was one hundred pounds of tobacco; but, as the number became scarce, the price was increased to one hundred and fifty pounds, the value of which, in money, was three shillings per pound. This debt for wives, it was ordered, should have the precedency of all other debts, and be first recoverable.

The wars with the Indians form an interesting part of the history. The following extract relates to the war with Philip the celebrated Indian chief.

'A.D. 1675.

'The memorable war between Philip, king of the Wampanoags, and the New England colonists, now commenced. Sousaman, a friendly Indian, having given notice to the English of a plot, that he had discovered among Philip's Indians against the English, was soon after murdered. Three Indians, one of whom was a counsellor and particular friend of Philip, was convicted of the murder, at Plymouth court, and executed. Philip, apprehensive of personal danger, used no farther means to exculpate himself either from the charge of conspiracy, or of

having concern in the death of Sausaman; but had recourse to arms. Finding his strength daily increasing, by the accession of neighbouring Indians, he prepared for war. The Indians having sent their wives and children to the Narragansets for security, began to alarm the English at Swanzey. After offering them insolent menaces, they proceeded to kill their cattle, and rifle their houses. Provoked by these abuses, an Englishman discharged his gun at an Indian, and gave him a mortal wound. The Indians instantly fell on the English, and killed all in their power. Eight or nine were slain in Swanzey and its vicinity, on the twenty-fourth of June; and on that day the alarm of war was given in Plymouth colony. A company of foot under captain Daniel Henchman, another company of horse, under captain Thomas Prentice, with one hundred and ten volunteers, marching from Boston, joined the Plymouth forces at Swanzey, on the twenty-eighth. Twelve men of the cavalry, toward the evening of the same day, passing over a bridge, that led into Philip's lands, for the purpose of discovery, were fired on by the Indians from the bushes; one was killed, and another, whose horse was shot down under him, was wounded. The next morning the shout of war was heard at half a mile's distance; and nine or ten Indians showed themselves on the English side of the bridge. Their challenge was instantly accepted. All the horses with the entire body of volunteers under captain Mosely, chased them precipitately over the bridge, and pursued them a mile and a quarter beyond it. When the advanced soldiers were just retreating to the main guard, they discharged their guns on the Indians, who were running into a swamp, and killed five or six of them. This resolute charge of the English made great impression on the enemy; and Philip with all his forces, left Mount Hope that very night, abandoning the country to the English.

'Captain Hutchinson arriving as commissioner from Massachusetts government, with orders to treat with the Narragansets; it was resolved, the next morning, to march all the forces, to make the treaty sword in hand. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the fifteenth of July.

'During this negociation for peace, captain Fuller and lieutenant Church were dispatched with fifty men to Pocasset, to conclude a peace with the Indians, if pacific and friendly, or to fight them if hostile. They found the enemy on Pocasset Neck; but, such were their numbers, that, after some skirmishing, in which the English expended their ammunition, they were taken off by water to Rhode Island. Church, hastening to the Massachusetts forces, borrowed three files of men of captain Henchman, with his lieutenant, and returned to Pocasset, where he had another skirmish with the enemy, in which fourteen or fifteen Indians were slain. This loss struck such a terror into Philip, that he betook himself to the swamps about Pocasset, where he lay secreted until the arrival of the other English forces from Narraganset. These forces arrived on the eighteenth of July, and resolutely charged the enemy in their recess; but the Indians, taking advantage of the thick under wood, and firing at them, who first entered, killed five on the spot, and wounded four; and, deserting their wigwams, retired deeper into the swamp. The English followed them in vain, until night approached, when the commander ordered a retreat. Most of the Massachusetts companies were now drawn off, and captain Henchman only, with a hundred foot, together with the Plymouth forces, was left to watch the motions of the enemy. It being impossible for the English to fight in the swamp, but to the greatest disadvantage, they resolved to starve out the enemy; but Philip, aware of the design, contrived means to escape, with the greatest part of his company. Fleeing into the Nipmucks, this ferocious and vindicative prince, kindled the flame of war in the western plantations of Massachusetts.

'The Nipmuck Indians had already committed hostilities against the English. On the fourteenth of July they had killed four or five people at Mendon in Massachussets. The governor and council, in hopes of reclaiming the Nipmucks, sent captain Hutchinson with twenty horsemen to Quaboag [Brookfield,] near which place there was to be a great rendezvous of those Indians, who had promised to hold a treaty with the inhabitants of Brookfield. Hutchinson, with some of the principal people of that town, went to the place appointed; but, not finding the Indians, they proceeded four or five miles toward their chief town, until they were embuscaded by two or three hundred Indians, who shot down eight of their company, and mortally wounded eight more. The rest escaped through a bye path to Quaboag. The Indians closely pursuing them, violently assaulted the town, killed several persons, and set fire to every house, excepting one, into which all the inhabitants had gathered for secu-

rity. This house they soon surrounded and, after repeated attempts to set fire to it, they filled a cart with hemp, flax, and other combustible matter, which they kindled, and thrust toward it with long poles At this critical moment, major Willard happily arrived with forty-eight dragoons and dispersed them.

'The Indians on Connecticut river, near Hadley, Hatfield, and Deerfield, and those at Penicook and other places on Merrimack river, began their hostilities about this time; and before the end of August the whole colony of Massachusetts was in the utmost terror. The Hadley Indians, by fleeing from their dwellings, betraying their conspiracy with the hostile Indians, were pursued by captains Lothrop and Beers, and overtaken about ten miles above Hatfield at a place called Sugarloaf Hill, where a skirmish was fought in which nine or ten of English were slain, and about twenty-six Indians. The Indians, who escaped, joining with Philip and his company, was so emboldened, that, about seven days after, they fell upon Deerfield, and killed one man, and laid most of the town in ashes. On the same day Hadley was alarmed by the Indians in the time of public worship, and the people thrown into the utmost confusion; but the enemy were repulsed by the valor and good conduct of an aged, venerable man, who suddenly appearing in the midst of the affrighted inhabitants, put himself at their head; led them to the onset; and, after the dispersion of the enemy, instantly disappeared. This deliverer of Hadley, then imagined to be an angel, was general Goffe, one of the judges of Charles I. who was, at that time concealed in the town.

'Early in October, the Springfield Indians, who had been uniformly friendly to the English, having perfidiously concerted with the enemy to burn the town of Springfield, received in the night into their fort, about a mile from the town, above three hundred of Philip's Indians. The plot however being disclosed by a friendly Indian at Windsor, dispatches were immediately sent to major Treat, then at Westfield with the Connecticut troops, who arrived at Springfield so opportunely as to save considerable part of the town from the flames; but thirty-two houses were already consumed. On the nineteenth of October, seven or eight hundred Indians furiously assailed the town of Hadley, on all sides; but they were repulsed by the Connecticut and Massachusetts forces.

'The commissioners of the three United Colonies having declared the war with the Indians to be just and necessary, had already concluded, that it should be jointly prosecuted by all those colonies. Finding that the Narragansets, in violation of their engagements, were accessory to the hostilities of the enemy, they now determined, that one thousand soldiers should be raised, to march into the Narraganset country, to obtain satisfaction of those Indians, or to treat them as enemies. Josiah Winslow, governor of Plymouth, was appointed commander in chief. The Massachusetts forces marched from Boston on the eighth of December, and were soon joined by those of Plymouth. The troops from Connecticut joined them on the eighteenth, at Petyquamscot. At break of day the next morning, they commenced their march, through a deep snow, toward the enemy, who were about fifteen miles distant in a swamp, at the edge of which they arrived at one in the afternoon. The Indians, apprized of an armament intended against them, had fortified themselves as strongly, as possible, within the swamp. The English, without waiting to draw up in order of battle, marched forward in quest of the enemy's camp. Some Indians, appearing at the edge of the swamp, were no sooner fired on by the English, than they returned the fire, and fled. The whole army now entered the swamp. and followed the Indians to their fortress. It stood on a rising ground in the midst of the swamp; and was composed of palisades, which were encompassed by a hedge, nearly a rod thick. It had but one practicable entrance, which was over a log or tree, four or five feet from the ground, and that aperture was guarded by a block house Falling providentially on this very part of the fort, the English captains entered it, at the head of their companies. The two first, Johnson and Davenport, with many of their men, were shot dead at the entrance. Four other captains, Gardner, Gallop, Siely, and Marshal, were also killed. When the troops had effected an entrance, they attacked the Indians, who fought desperately, and beat the English out of the fort. After a hard fought battle of three hours the English became masters of the place, and set fire to the wigwams. The number of them was five or six hundred, and in the conflagration many Indian woman and children perished. The surviving Indians men fled into a cedar swamp, at a small distance; and the English retired to their quarters. Of the English there were killed and wounded about two hundred and thirty;

of which number eighty-five were killed, or died of their wounds. Of the Indians one thousand are supposed to have perished.

'The Massachusetts and Plymouth troops kept the field several weeks; but without any considerable achievement. The Connecticut troops, who had suffered most in the action, were so disabled, that it was judged necessary for them to return home. The great body of the Narraganset warriors soon after repaired to the Nipmuck country.'

The following character of Philip is given in a note.

'The death of Philip, in retrospect, makes different impressions from what were made at the time of the event. It was then considered as the extinction of a virulent and implacable enemy; it is now viewed as the fall of a great warrior, a penetrating statesmen, and a mighty prince. It then excited universal joy and congratulation, as a prelude to the close of a merciless war; it now awakens sober reflections on the instability of empire, the peculiar destiny of the aboriginal race, and the inscrutable decrees of Heaven. The patriotism of the man was then overlooked in the cruelty of the savage; and little allowance was made for the natural jealousy of the sovereign, on account of the barbarities of the warrior. Philip, in the progress of the English settlements, foresaw the loss of his territory, and the extinction of his tribe; and made one mighty effort to prevent those calamities. Our pity for his misfortunes would be still heightened, if we could entirely rely on the tradition (mentioned by Callender, 73.), that Philip and his chief old men where at first averse to the war; that Philip wept with grief, at the news of the first English who were killed; and that he was pressed into these measures by the irresistible importuniny of his young warriors. The assurance, on the other hand, of the equity of our ancestors, in giving the natives an equivalent for their lands, is highly consoling. The upright and pious governor Winslow, in a letter dated at Marshfield, 1 May, 1676, observes: "I think I can clearly say, that before these present troubles broke out, the English did not possess one foot of land in this colony but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase of the indian proprietors. We first made a law, that none should purchase or receive of gift any land of the Indians, without the knowledge and allowance of our Court. And lest yet they should be streightened, we ordered that Mount Hope, Pocasset, and several other necks of the best land in the colony, because most suitable and convenient for them, should never be bought out of their hands.'

Pensylvania, it is well known, was peopled, and Philadelphia founded, under the superintendance of the celebrated William Penn.

'A. D. 1681.

'William Penn, the son of Sir William Penn, having petitioned Charles II. for a tract of territory between the bay and river of Delaware and lord Baltimore's province of Maryland; a charter, making conveyance of that territory, was signed and sealed by the king, on the fourth of March. It constituted William Penn and his heirs true and absolute proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, saving to the crown their allegiance and the sovereignty. It gave him, his heirs, and their deputies, power to make laws, by advice of the freemen, and to erect courts of justice for the execution of those laws, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of England. The charter being thus obtained, Penn, by a public advertisement, invited purchasers. Many single persons, and some families, chiefly of the denomination of quakers, were induced to think of a removal; and a number of merchants and others, forming themselves into a company, purchased twenty thousand acres of his land. On the eleventh of July, Penn entered into certain articles with the purchasers and adventurers, which were entitled "Conditions and Concessions." These preliminaries being adjusted, a colony came over to America, this year, and commenced a settlement above the confluence of the Schuylkill with the Delaware.

'A. D. 1682.

'William Penn, the proprietary of Pennsylvania, published a frame of government; with a body of laws, agreed on in England between himself and the purchasers. To prevent, therefore, all future pretence of claim to the province by the duke of York, or his heirs, he obtained of the duke his deed of release for it; and as an additional territory to the province, he procured of the duke his right and interest in that tract of land, which was at first called the territories of Pennsylvania, afterward, The three lower counties on Delaware.

'In the month of August, Penn, accompanied by about one hundred passengers, chiefly quakers, embarked for Ame-

rica; and landed at New Castle on the twenty-fourth of October. The next day the people were summoned to the court-house; where, after possession of the country was legally given, he made a speech to the old magistrates and the people, acquainting them with the design of his coming, the nature and end of government, particularly of that which he came to establish; assuring them of "liberty of conscience and civil freedoms," and recommending them to live in sobriety and peace. He also renewed the commissions of the magistrates. Proceeding afterward to Upland [Chester], he there called an assembly on the fourth of December. This assembly passed an act of union, annexing the three lower counties to the province; and an act of settlement, in reference to the "frame of government." The Dutch, Swedes, and other foreigners were then naturalized; and all the laws, agreed on in England, were passed in form.

'Penn immediately begun a treaty with the natives, from whom he purchased as much of the soil, as the circumstances of the colony required, and "settled a very kind correspondence" with them. The friendship new begun, was never interrupted for the space of more than seventy years. One part of Penn's agreement with the Indians was, that they should sell no lands to any person but to himself or his agents; another was, that his agents should not occupy nor grant any lands, but those which were fairly purchased of the Indians. These stipulations were confirmed by subsequent acts of Assembly; and every bargain, made between private persons and the Indians without leave of the proprietor, was declared void. We have no disposition to detract from the merits of the wise and philanthropic founder of Pennsylvania, or of his pacific colony; but an *exclusive* title to the praise of justice and fidelity toward the natives cannot be granted them.

'The proprietary next proceeded, with the assistance of his surveyor general, Thomas Holme, to lay out a place for the projected city; to which he had already assigned the name of Philadelphia. The city was immediately begun; and, within less than a year, eighty houses and cottages were built. The first settlers were generally quakers, who had suffered persecution, on account of their religion; and who, with other dissenters from the Church of England, sought liberty of conscience in a country, which offered to the persecuted a peaceful asylum.

The first volumn of this valuable work, from which all the above extracts are taken, brings down the history to the revolution of 1688. We feel no hesitation in saying, that every library should include this work as an indispensable book of reference: while the interest which it will excite, will render it highly acceptable to the general reader.

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'To increase the number of schools, or so to model them, as to give the means of education to all the children of the

poor; and, at the same time, to neglect, or to leave under any uncertainty, the *superintendence* of them; which, by giving a right direction to education, alone constitutes the blessings of it; would be to build, man, and stere a ship, and put to sea without a rudder.'

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We present to our readers the opening passage of this Poem.

"Unloose the helm, the lofty mast-head scale,
And bid the swelling canvas catch the gale;
Guide me, ye gentle zephyrs, safely round
The wide Atlantic's European bound;
Guide me where check'd the sullen billow waits,
And rampir'd Calpe guards the frowning straits.
Safe thro' the pillar'd portal let me glide,
And gain the bosom of that classic tide,
Which ardent here to sultry Afric roars,
There milder breaks on Europe's southern shores;
Which onward sleeps embay'd on Asia's sands,
Eventful centre of immortal lands:
Gladly I ride where heroes plow'd the deep,
Shout where they triumph'd, where they perish'd, weep.

'Hail, distant isles, with blue-topp'd mountains grac'd!
Hail, first-born tenants of the watery waste!
Nor thou, the least in honour mid the throng
Whate'er thy name, shalt grace my humble song,
Daughter of arms, fair Malta, fam'd afar
For matchless enterprise and deeds of war:
What tho' unkindly Nature never smiles
On thy stern face, as on thy sister isles;
Or, haply, envious at thy might foreknown
Thy future fate and fame above her own,
Sick at the sight in joyless moment plann'd
Thy rocky desert, and thy shapeless sand;
Yet sweetest strains for thee the Muse shall breathe,
And twine around thy rock her fairest wreath;
For thee shall bid roll back th'historic page
And track thy titled praise from age to age.'

'Still o'er thy towers, in mystic pomp on high,
Sits, eagle-wing'd, thy guardian, Victory

St'll thy red banners, waving to the sl ies,
Responsive tell thy high-born destinies.
'Twas thine with Europe's choicest sons
to shine, [thine.
And call her brightest flow'r of knighthood
Illustrious band! who erst were doom'd to
bleed
On Jordan's banks for Juda's captive seed.
Of pilgrim saints, who watch'd the night-
ly rounds, [streaming wounds.
Chas'd their rude foes, and staunch'd their

'And later yet, when Mecca's countless
hosts, [coasts:
Urg'd ruthless war, and shook the bigots*
When the fierce Turk drove on his mad-
ding crew,
And the proud crescent o'er St. Elmo flew,
Thy barrier rock still bar'd its dauntless
breast. [rest.
And bade th' affrighted chiefs of Europe

'Nor then alone thy sons the cross re-
ver'd, [heard:
Or glad hosannahs through thy shores were
Roll back, ye years, and shew, from eldest
time,
The sainted honours of that favour'd clime.
Yes! to that clime with earliest dawn was
borne
The bright effulgence of the Christian morn
Her's was the lot mid angel-choirs to shine
Of first-born saints, and wake the theme
divine; [fly bread,
From God's own hand to catch the heav'n-
Drink living waters from the fountain head:
Before the infant cross in faith to fall,
And view the SAVIOUR in the God-like
PAUL.

'Dark was the night, and loud the tem-
pest's roar, shore:
And rude the wave which laid him on the
See, mid the fragments on the wreck-
worn strand,
The hero Saint, the great Apostle, stand!
His heaving breast the foamy showers yet
beat, [feet;
And streaming garments flow around his
Down his stern cheek the ocean-drops de-
scend,
And tears of joy a mingling tribute lend;
Whilst notes of praise by fav'ring whirl-
winds driven, [to Heaven,
Mount in the blast, and wing their way
Wildly around his rude companions press;
Part kneel, and crowd, the Prophet-Saint
to bless; [shelving bank,
Part struggling, yet scarce scale the
Part heave the wreck, part clasp the
floating plank.

'Hail, mighty master of the Gentile
race!
Hail, chosen vessel of immortal grace!
Thou, on whose path a more than mid-day
blaze [praise!
Proclaim'd thee destin'd to thy Makers's
Yet faint the emblem, faint the mystic sign
Of glowing ardours and a zeal like thine.
Thine were the gifts of more than Nature's
birth,
Celestial treasures lodg'd in mortal earth;
Thine was the look to Heaven's own fire
allied, [brow of pride.
Whose will'ring glance could blast the
'Twas thine persuasion's varying powers
to prove, [melts to love:
This which commands, and that which
For thee each earth-born passion dropp'd
its name; [fame?
Pain was thy pleasure, and reproach thy
Thy safety, suffering 'mid severest foes;
Despair thy hope, and danger thy repose.'

*Philip II. of Spain.

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'Pensive beneath yon solitary elm,
An aged seaman sits:—fixed is his eye
On the refulgent stream that flows below,
Where the rich radiance, an impervious
mist [waves,
Of brilliant light, plays on the sparkling
And with suffusive lustre veils the scene.
His only arm o'ershades his aching sight,
That pierces, anxious, thro' the dazzling air,
And rests upon its object, (scarcely seen,
Yet known to the best feelings of his heart)
The vessel that he fought in from his
youth:— [shout
She, on whose deck he often joined the
Of battle and of victory:—she, whose sides
Enclos'd the field of all his manly force,
The scene of all his friendships:—not a
plank [he lov'd!
But bears some mark of blood, which once
On this side, by the foremost cannon, fell
His own right arm, when in pursuit she
spread

Her crowded sails, and on the dastard foe
Bore down Britannia's thunder:—Slowly now,
She drifts up heavily upon the tide:
As when an eagle wounded in 'mid air,
On languid pinions motionless awhile,
Floats on the aërial current, so she moves,
A shattered burden on those very waves
That often with their sparkling spray have kissed [dashed
Her welcome prow, and, resonant, have
Their silvery spume against her rapid sides,
But ah, more swift then when the courted gales [mind
Swelled her expanded canvass, does the
Of this poor mariner retrace her course
On distant oceans:—by the tempest driven
He braves the mountain billows, or involv-
In all the dreadful dissonance of fight, [ed
Rends down the colours of the boarded foe!
On his rough brow Remembrance fondly gleams: [smiles:
His brightened cheek thro' all its wrinkles
While frequent 'cross his eye, his moistened sleeve
Drawn hastily, wipes off some starting tear.'—p 68.

In the poem called Lumena, the wife of an ancient British chieftain is described as drivin the chariot of her husband in battle, fighting by his side, and afterwards bringing back his corpse.

The translation of Flaccus merits praise.

Mr. Noble, by inserting the original at the bottom of the page, enables the reader to judge of his fidelity.

Ancient Ballads, selected from Percy's Collection; with explanatory notes, taken from different Authors, for the Use and Entertainment of Young Persons. By a Lady, with Plates. pp. 215, 12mo. pr. 6s. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe.

This selection from Percy's Ancient Ballads, is accompanied with explanations of the obsolete terms. It contains, *Chevy-Chace*, *King Estmere*, *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, *the Heir of Linne*, *Girnutus the Jew of Venice*, *My Minde to me a Kingdome is*, *Sir Lancelot du Lake*, *Marriage of Sir Gawaine*, *King Ryence's Challenge*, *King Arthur's Death*, *Hardyknute*, (a Scottish Fragment), *King John and the Abbot of Canterbury*, *Sonnet by King James and his Son Prince Henry*, *the Rising in the North*, *Northumberland betrayed by Douglas*, *Valentine and Ursine*, *and Sir Patrick Spence*, (a Scottish ballad).

The Plants, a Poem. Cantos the first and second, with Notes; and occasonal Poems. By William Tighe, esq. 8vo. pp. 156. 8s. Carpenter.

Two cantos are here submitted to the public of a poem, which may be concluded in two more. The title of the third part, if completed, will be The Vine; and of the fourth, The Palm. The object of this attempt is not only to bring together the most remarkable circumstances relative to each plant; from which the separate cantos derive their names, and to combine many of the ideas of association which the review of each subject may naturally awaken, but also to consider the Rose as the emblem of Love, the Oak of Liberty, the Vine of Friendship, and the Palm of Religion.—*Preface*.

The first commences with an address to love and to the nightingale, in which the poet adopts the eastern fiction representing that bird as the lover of the rose. After considering its various tribes, emblems, and attributes among the easterns, he proceeds to the introduction of the Syrian rose into France in the time of the crusades by Count de Brie, in Champagne, who, planting it in its native place, transmitted it to posterity under the name of the *provins* rose, called by corruption, the rose of *Provence*. Its different modes of propagation and treatment are next described, and a few verses are devoted to the superstition of the middle ages respecting the resuscitation of the rose from its ashes by the power of alchymy.

The poet then notices the medical uses of the rose, and introduces the episode of Milto, an Ionian damsel, who, as Ælian states, cured herself of a swelling in the neck by rose-leaves, and afterwards became the mistress of the younger Cyrus. He touches on '*Conserve of Roses*,' and the '*Essential Oil*;' in which he supposes Venus to have im-

mersed her favourite Paris after his Spartan foe. The durability of the perfume thus treated leads him into reflections on the short-lived fragrance of the flower itself, which we offer as a specimen of the versification.

'Far otherwise the tender flowers: they fade,
And lose their languid essence in the air,
E'en on Nerina's love-inspiring breast;
Or, loosely nodding o'er the plaited locks
Of Mira, bending in the brilliant maze
Of animated dance; or waving o'er
The airy robe, in all the negligence
Of grace, when festive music wakes to joy
The troubled dream, and lethargy of life,
For one short hour. How soon, in one short hour,
Closes the gleam of pleasure, and the dawn
Of hope! Ye shepherds, in Arcadian vales,
Cease the light courses of your airy dance;
And from your arms, and drooping hands let fall
The rosy bands, which youth for grateful love [late
Had twined; fall at the tomb of her, the
Companion of your sport, where first your eyes [dian.'
Catch the sad scroll, 'I too was an Arca-
So fell from Proserpine o'er Enna's mead
The blasted flowers, when down the dark descent [flowers!
'Gan roll the infernal car. Poor fading
How soon you fail, like all we love! emblem [sunk in woe,
Of joys you crown'd; when smiles are
And mirth's fantastic form dissolves in air.
The self-same hands that o'er the bridal couch [turn
Have throng'd to scatter roses, shall re-
To mock with tributary flowers, the grave,
And bind, in weeping wreaths, the urn of death.'—p. 28.

Of the occasional poems we present the following sonnet.

'Ah whither fly?—me, not the madrigal
By Amaryllis to the smooth lute sung;
Nor perfumes from her amorous tresses flung,
Amid the enchanted dance; or giddy hall
With revels mad, and pleasures ever new,
Shifting their fairy guise; nor hunter's horn; [morn,
No, nor the grey light of the virgin
That from the wild flower sips the mountain dew, [wave
Delight.——Can happiness her banners
O'er this devoted earth!—Then whither fly?
To thy dark shores, unknown eternity,
Lin'd with the trembling phantoms of the grave? [soul
Ah no!—Still clinging to the world, my
Aghast thy blackening tide sees onward roll.'

The Family Picture; or, Domestic Education. A Poetical Epistle from a Country Gentleman to his College Friend, the Bishop of ———; with Notes. 12mo. pr. 3s. 6d.

The Contrast: including comparative views of Britain, France, and Spain, at the present moment. In two Parts. Addressed to an English Nobleman. By S. J. Pratt, Esq. Author of Gleanings in England, &c. &c. pr. 1s.

A selection of Poems. By Charles Smart, Newark. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s. boards.

The first two books of Ovid's Metamorphoses, attempted in English Verse. By W. Mills, late a Scholar, now an Assistant in Buntingford Grammer School. 12mo. 5s. boards.

Politics.

An Exposure of the Arts and Machinations which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain, and of the means pursued by Bonaparte to carry his views into effec. By Don Pedro Cevallos, Pincipal Secretary of State to Ferdinand VII. Translated, revised, and edited, without abridgement, alteration, omission, or interpolation; by John Joseph Stockdale. In Spanish and English, 7s; or in English only, 3s. 6d.

A concise view of the constitution of England, by G. Custance, and dedicated by Permission to W. Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. 7s.

Theology.

A Sermon, preached before the Mayor and Corporation of Stamford, in St. Mary's Church, in that Place; on Sunday, 25th October, 1807; being the anniversary of his

Majesty's Accession to the Throne, By the Rev. Robert Lascelles Carr. Chaplain to Lord Mendip, and Curate of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. George in Stamford. 4to. pp. 21. pr. 1s. 6d. Drakard, *Stamford;* White, *London.*

From the text, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers," &c. (Rom. xii. 1, 2) the author deduces the general doctrine—that God is the supporter of all regular governments; which is then divided into the following propositions.

'1. The light of reason shews, that it is absolutely necessary for the safety and happiness of man, as a social being, that he should form and enter into some sort of civil government.

'2. But neither do reason nor Revelation prescribe any one particular form of government, but each nation is left to the choice of its own form.

'3. But both Revelation commands obedience to the form chosen, whatever it may be,—and reason shews that such obedience is absolute necessary."

A Sermon Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, York, before the Hon. Sir Alan Chambre, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench; and the Hon. Sir George Wood, Knt. one of the Barons of Exchequer, July 31, 1808. By the Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A.F.R.S. Of Trinity College Cambridge. Published at the particular request of the High Sheriff, and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. To which is subjoined an Appendix, on the Apocalyptic Number 666. pr. 2s. 6d.

A sermon, preached at St. Mary Le Bow Church, Cheapside, on Monday the 5th of September, 1808, being the first of a Series appointed to be delivered for Boyle's Lecture, on the first Monday of every month. By the Rev. Edward Repton, A.M. Of Magdalen College, Oxford; Curate of Crayford, in Kent. pr. 1s. 6d.

Scriptural Versions, Hymns, and Reflections on Select Passages. Designed for the use of young persons. By J. Waring. 12mo. pr. 3s. 6d.

A Discourse on the Being, or Existence of God, as discoverable by natural, unprejudiced reason; intended as a popular antidote against the pernicious influence of modern infidelity. By the Rev. Christopher Hodgson. LL.B. Rector of Marholm, Northamptonshire, and formerly of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists. By John Jones. 8vo. 15s.—Mr. Jones will speedily publish the second edition of a Grammar of the Greek Language, on a new and improved plan, in English and Greek.

Animadversions on the Rev. William Parry's "Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil; in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Dr. Williams is investigated." With an Appendix containing Brief Strictures on the Rev. William Bennetts, "Remarks on the same subject." By Thomas Hill. pr. 3s.

Christian Liberty advocated; a Discourse, delivered June 39, 1808. At the Unitarian Chapel in Lincoln. By H.H. Piper. pr. 1s.

New Editions.

The Signs of the Times; in Three Parts, to which are added, two Appendixes, for the farther illustration of the Prophecies, by the progressive calamities of Europe; and a Symbolical Vocabulary, for the explanation of the prophetic stile. By James Bicheno, M.A. Sixth edition, corrected and enlarged, 8vo. pr. 8s.

By the same author.

1. The Restoration of the Jews; the Crisis of all Nations, pr. 5s. bds.

2. The Destiny of the German Empire, pr. 4s. bds.

Scripture Dialogues; or, Dialogues between a Pilgrim and Adam, Noah, and Simeon Cleophas; containing the History of the Bible, and of the Jews, to their dispersion, at the destruction of Jerusalem; with Profane History; extracted from the best and most ancient author. Originally translated from the Dutch. A new editon, carefully revised and corrected. 8vo. pr. 8s.

Voyages and Travels.

A Voyage to Demerary, containing a Statistical Account of the Settlements there, and of those on the Essequebo, the Berbice, and other contiguous rivers of Guyana. By Henry Bolingbroke, Esq. of Deputy Vendue Master of Surinam. 4to. pp. 400. with a map. pr. Phillips.

'This Sketch of the Settlements on the Berbice, the Demerary, the Essequebo, and the Pomaroon, is in great part copied from successive letters written by the author to his family, in the course of a seven years residence at Stabroek, without any view to publication. He therefore hopes the reader will be content with a plain statement of what he has seen and thought. The original epistolary form has been dropped, and so much of arrangement aimed at, as was necessary to prevent repetition; but the connection of the topics is not very methodical, and facts oftener occur in the order in which they were acquired, than in which they might have been grouped.

'Emolument is not the inducement for attempting this statistical account; but a wish of displaying the importance of the settlements now possessed by the British along the coast of South America. They are undervalued; and were abandoned at the peace of Amiens with a levity, which lowered the character of our statesmen for information. If this endeavour to make the district more known should succeed, the author's end is reached. It will be a sufficient gratification for him to have had it in his power to disclose a new field, where British industry and perseverance are so likely to reap an early reward, and so able to found an immeasurable empire.

'Emigration ought to be classed among the merits of a citizen. The little void an absentee leaves is presently filled. By withdrawing from the competition for employment at home, he favours an increase in the recompence of industry. Whether he fails, and dies abroad; or thrives, and returns with a fortune; he has helped to keep in motion the great wheel of commercial circulation. He, who quits his country, does not forsake it; he only chooses a different post of activity in its behalf. He assists in extending to a distance the imitation of its manners, the consumption of its handiwork, the advantages of its intercourse, the popularity of its literature and law.

'Not that I pretend to have been governed by any such sublime moral motives, when I determined to seek my fortune on a transatlantic shore. Accident determined my destiny: The partner of a house in Stabroek who was at London in 1798, wished to engage an articled clerk on terms which my friends thought liberal. Fancy and ambition painted, at the termination of a West-Indian voyage, new forms of pleasure and of gain; and I embarked with delight on board the Comet, Captain Barrow, at Liverpool, on the 25th December, 1798.'

The subjects noticed in this volume, are of a very multifarious descriptions, and present the author's talents for observation in a favourable light.

Speaking of the British Navigation Laws, the supposed Palladium of our commercial prosperity, the trident of the British Neptune, he says:

'In the hot latitudes, the British shipping suffers considerable injury from the heat of the sun. The boards of the deck must be continually wetted to prevent their splitting quite asunder. The tar of the caulking liquefies, and the seems open formidably. Unless the vessels are copper-bottomed, the adherence of barnacles and other very little shell-fish, and of long seagrass, is so considerable as to retard the sailing; and the waterworm perforates the timber is so many places, as often to occasion a fatal leakiness. Our colony-craft is always bottomed with *sieurbally*, a very hard wood, but not absolutely wormproof, Still these hard woods make far fitter vessels for the tropical seas than the European timber. And if the teak-tree was cultivated in our districts, as in the East Indies, we should no doubt be still better off.

'The perverseness of the English navigation-laws provides for the West-Indian trade a most perishable sort of shipping. when, by suffering ships to be built on the coast of South America, a much cheaper and more durable commodity could be had. If British-built ships had

no peculiar privileges, little colonies of ship-carpenters would go and station themselves in all the woody parts of South America, which are within reach of water-carriage; would there build, as a venture, vessels immmerable on the spot, and bring them for sale to the chief sea-ports. With the refuse timber they would construct their own huts, and would found a number of villages, the seats of future commerce and consumption. The lumber and shingle now got from North America, both here and in the West Indies, could in great part be derived from the southern continent, and a set of wood-clearers would originate there also, to prepare the extension of agriculture inland. Lord Blaquire, and the other parliamentary advocates of the old navigation laws, do not seem aware of the positive mischief and hourly loss resulting from the use of British-built shipping; nor of the delay of colonial improvement resulting from refusing to their large forests the natural market. Provinces of woods now valueless would acquire an instantaneous importance, a transferrable marketable worth, if ships built in the Essequebo, or the Orinoko, had all the privileges of British shipping; and vessels could be built in future much cheaper at home, if the competition of the tropical trade, for which fir and oak shipping are well adapted, were in some measure withdrawn. The navigation laws have done nothing but mischief; they delayed, by half a century, the natural progress of North America, and therefore in a great degree, occasioned her rebellion; and if they are not repealed with respect to the West Indies, they threaten to occasion there a practical anarchy, in which the sovereignty of Britain will be nominally respected in her colonies, but her laws every where disobeyed by a general connivance. The several governors are obliged to exert perpetually a dispensing power, and thus, in fact, to abrogate a system of legislation, which accumulated experience has shewn to be pernicious.'

The author gives the following account of the Demerary, and state of cultivation on its banks.

'The Demerary is, as I said, two miles broad at its mouth, but inland it does not exceed one mile and a half. Its bed runs up this width perfectly straight to Diamond Point, which is about ten miles from Stabroek, where it takes a course more westward. The river affords an excellent harbour, and would, in fact, hold all the navy of Great Brithin, but unfortunately the bar will not admit vessels that draw more than eighteen feet. Ships lying here are completely sheltered from all squalls and tempestuous weather, nor do hurricanes ever occur. The water in the mid channel deepened as we proceeded from four to six fathoms.

'The cultivation along the river is confined to sugar, coffee, and plantains, with a small quantity of cocoa and rice. The latter was but recently introduced; however, little doubt was entertained of its being made perfectly to answer the purpose of the colony; and if the colony was to be encouraged by government, it would soon rival that of South Carolina, being aided by a great similarity of climate. The river affords picturesque but uniform scenery. Plantations regularly ranged on either side—dwelling-houses built on the banks close to the water—other buildings scattered about in different directions, without respect to order—the wind, water, and cattle mills, on the sugar estates, with the logies, or barns, of three stories high, on the coffee ones, made a pretty contrast. Every plantation has a wharf, or landing-place, opposite the dwelling-house, and a canal, or trench, with sluices, which answer two purposes, to drain off the superfluous water on the estate, and to harbour boats, &c. while they are loading or discharging.

'The cultivation of sugar and coffee on the banks of the river has a pretty effect. Boats sailing up and down, and windmills at work, gave a favourable idea of the industry of the inhabitants. The principal craft used in the river are punts, or flat-bottomed boats, about thirty feet long, and eight wide, nearly square at both ends, which, by drawing little water, are well calculated for the trenches, or canals, of an estate. They are generally large enough to stow twenty hogsheads of sugar with facility, and may be compared to the lighters on the Thames. In Stabroek there are people who let them out to discharge or load ships, at the moderate price of from twenty to thirty shillings per day.

'The estates on the river, I was informed, had greatly increased and extended themselves since 1797, as well as those on the coast; and were there was one sugar-plantation then, there were five now. Three fine new canals are already dug, and carried twenty miles into the interior, and, as the water carriage extends, fresh lands are getting into cultivation, in coffee, sugar, and plantains.

'The Reynestein is a sugar estate, and in my walks about it I had an opportunity of making several remarks, There are navigable canals all over the estate, which full into one grand stream that turns the water-mill. By these canals the sugar cane is brought to the mills in punts. In the West India islands, I was informed, the planters are obliged to convey the produce from the fields by mules; herein certainly the Demerary planter possesses an evident advantage, both with regard to labor and expence. The sugar-reed is naturally a marsh plant, and succeeds best in wet soils.'

The amelioration of the evils of slavery, must be highly gratifying from whatever cause it may arise, particularly when it seems interwoven with our national character.

'The Dutch planters are clear and strict accountants, very regular in all their transactions. They deserve credit for their industry and perserverance, and according to the old adage, they are slow but sure. They would be better planters than the English, were they to make an equal point of encreasing progressively their cultivation; but they cling to the maxims of their native land; they aspire only to a competency not to a fortune; and they waste labor, under an idea of having their estates look like gardens. The Englishman makes more of this property; but the Dutchman leaves it a better inheritance. All the land is so rich, that it requires little or no attention after being planted, except weeding three or four times within the year. Naturally, therefore, the more ground is planted, the greater the produce. With the same number of negroes a Dutchman has less land under cultivation than an Englishman.

'The Dutch were formerly severe masters, and used to inflict odious cruelties on their negroes. I am happy to have observed that this cannot now be laid to their charge. The milder habits of the English planter have gradually taught a better system. The indignation systematically shown by the English authorities, and the fines occasionally levied, by formal representation to the Fiscal of the division, have also been conducive to bettering the situation of the Dutch negroes. Yet even now it is felt as a terror to menace a negro with selling him to a Dutchman. The Dutchman, however, has a like terror in reserve, and threatens to sell his slave to a free negroe. The Africans are of all masters the worst to one another. They were accustomed on their native coast to a harsher and more abject slavery than they incur in Guyana.

'The English planters were frequently told that by following up their mild measures, and discountenancing all severity toward the labourer, they would in a short time bring the colonies in a state of insurrection. This comparative gentleness has, however, been practised for ten years with success; and I am confident, that besides dischraging a debt due to humanity, the planters are the richer for it.'

THE

LITERARY ANNUAL REGISTER;

OR,

Records of Literature.

December, 1808.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture proceeds in their design of completing the County Reports. Berkshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Derbyshire, are in the press, and are expected to appear before Christmas.

Chemistry.

A new edition, with additions, of the Dialogues on Chemistry, by the Rev. J. Joyce, is nearly ready for publication.

Classical Literature.

Dr. P. Burney has nearly completed at the Cambridge press, his very learned work on the Chorusses of Æschylus, and it will soon be published.

Geography.

On Monday, the second of January next, will be published, (to be completed in twenty-four monthly parts,) Part I. price 6s. 6d. or for those who may prefer it in Numbers, on the following Saturday will be published, No. I. price 1s. 6d. (to be completed in one hundred and four weekly Numbers,) making too very large volumes in quarto, of a short system of Modern Geography, or the Natural and Political History of the present State of the World; by John Smith, LL.D.

'In the distribution of the work' says the Prospectus 'the Author has adopted the arrangement recommended by late Statistical writers, as presenting greater regularity than any other. In the description of each country, he begins with its natural geography, delineating its position, climate, and peculiar meteorology, its external appearance, mineralogy, hydrology, productions, and zoology. This is succeeded by its political geography, which exhibits in different sections, its civil and ecclesastical divisions, the religion of its inhabitants, and the characteristic qualities of its population, the maladies to which the people are incident, their physiognomy, costume, and amusements; the proportions of such as live in towns to those who inhabit the country; the agriculture of the country, its commerce, industry, navigation, and roads; its chorography and topography; its form of government, judicature, imposts, charge of collection, revenue, public debt, army and navy, its different establishments, and political importance and relations; concluding with a sketch of its political revolutions.

In addition to the information ac-

quired from the writings of individuals, travellers, and residents, he has not neglected to avail himself of those statistical documents which several of the governments of Europe are accustomed periodically to publish; and such additional accounts of this nature as may transpire in the progress of the work, shall be engrafted, that the most recent information may be afforded to the reader, or subjoined in an Appendix which will contain every new fact or change which has taken place during the period of publication.

Tables of the most considerable cities and towns will be given, representing at one view their distances from each other; likewise copious tables of the latitudes and longitudes of remarkable places with references to their descriptions in the work, calculated to serve at once as an Index and Gazetteer. At the conclusion of the work will likewise be given a copious and comprehensive Index.

That nothing may be wanted to unite in this work every possible perfection, the embellishments, under the direction of Mr. Craig, and engraved by the first artists, will exhibit the natural curiosities and face of each individual country, the manners and habits of the people, a perspective of all the metropolitan cities in the world, and views of other striking objects, as well of nature as of art. In this respect the work will be without a rival in any country.

So that this New Geography will unite, as its characteristics, and in great part as its peculiar features,

I. Descriptions of all Countries, compiled from the *latest* and *best* authorities in the English, French, German, and Spanish languages; and arranged according to the most approved methods of statistical writers.

II. Graphic Representations of the Manners and Characters of all People, of the peculiar Features of all Countries, and of all those Cities in the World which form the Metropolis of each separate Kingdom and Empire.

III. A Collection of new Maps of all Countries, equal or superior to those given in any existing Geography or separate Atlas.

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With the twelth Monthly Part, or fifty-second Weekly Number, will be given a nine inch Terrestrial Globe, made by Adams, (Mathematical Instrument Maker and Globe Maker to his Majesty;) and with the twenty-fourth Part, or one hundred and fourth weekly Number, will be given a corresponding Celestical Globe, by the same Maker; the Pair, such as sells in the Shops at three Guineas.

Persons disposed to possess themselves of one or both Globes, without waiting for the periodical Publication, may do so on purchasing the first two Parts, or the nine first Numbers, and paying a Guinea per Globe in advance.

Medicine.

Mr. Carmichael has in the press a second edition, much enlarged, of his Essay on the Effects of Carbonate and other Preparations of Iron on Cancer, with an Inquiry into that Disease. Among the additions are a number of interesting cases, a disquisition on the uses of the oxide of iron in the blood, and remarks on such diseases as may depend on its excess or deficiency, or in any way bear a relation to Cancer; with an attempt to answer the queries of the Medical Society, in London, for investigating the nature and cure of that complaint.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, will shortly publish the first volume of their Records. It will contain some very valuable contributions from practitioners of the first-rate eminence in the metropolis.

Military Tactics.

The author of the Military Mentor, is preparing for publication three volumes of Essays on the Art of War and on modern Military Tactics.

Miscellanies.

On Monday evening, January 2, 1809, will be published, the first Number, price nine-pence, of a new weekly Paper, entitled the Family Gazette. This Paper will be adapted for families and seminaries, by a strict regard to decorum, utility, and sound principles; for the general reader, by the quantity, variety, and arrangement of its contents.

It will be printed in imperial octavo, in thirty-two columns, on good paper, and the press-work executed with particular care. Supplements will be occasionally published, so as to present the reader with all important public papers at full length, and with a satisfactory digest and abridgement of parliamentary proceedings. An Index will be given at the end of each year; and the whole will constitute a complete annual register of public affairs.

All persons interested in the education of youth will find a special regard paid in this Paper to the rising generation: sound principles in morals and in politics, will be invariably inculcated. The arrangement will be superior to that of any other paper, as every particular subject will be found under its appropriate head, and not in the disjointed manner in which they usually appear. Agriculture, and persons connected with trade, will find fully detailed the latest accounts of the price of corn and the state of the markets, from the Saturday's London Gazette and from intelligence received by post on Monday morning.

Orders for this paper may be addressed to the Publisher, L. B. Seeley, No. 169, Fleet-Street, who will punctually forward it, postage free, on payment being appointed in town; or to any of the Newsmen in the United Kingdom.

The Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Percival Stockdale, will make their appearance early in next year. They will include many anecdotes of the illustrious men with whom he has been connected; the work will also abound with social, moral, political, and religious observations, and contain a particular account of Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Algeirs, at which places the author for some time resided.

Mr. G. Burnett has in forwardness for publication, in two duodecimo volumes, the Beauties of Milton's Prose, with preliminary remarks and criticisms. It is the prime object of these volumes, to give an extensive diffusion to the sentiments of Milton, by selecting such of his pieces, as deserve to have a permanent influence on public opinion; thus connecting the prose writings also of our great Poet into a popular classic.

Mr. Alexander Walker, Lecturer on Physiology, &c. has issued a prospectus of a new quarterly work, to be called the Archives of Universal Science. The grand object of this work will be, by giving in detail all those subjects which other Journals embrace, and involving also all those other subjects of science which they do not embrace; to exhibit, either in valuable original communications, or in critical analyses of every work containing new and important observations, the progress which all the sciences and arts are every day meeting throughout the world; and further, also, by assigning, to each discovery, its place in a natural arrangement, to appreciate its value, and point out its influence upon the sciences and its application to the arts.

A new edition is in the press of Quarles's Meditation, called Judgement and Mercy for afflicted Souls. It will be a reprint of the first edition of 1646, with the errors of the press corrected. The introductory part will contain a Life of Quarles, by his widow Ursula, testimonies of his character and talents; with specimens of his poetry and prose. The whole will form a handsome crown octavo volume; to which there will be affixed a beautiful engraving of the author's head from the original by Marshal.

Natural History.

Mr. George Montagu's supplement to the History of British Shells is nearly ready for publication.

Novels.

A Novel from the pen of Mrs. Hanway, is in the press, and will make its appearance before Christmas; it will be entitled Faulconbridge, or a Devonshire Story.

Philology.

The Rev. R. Nares will shortly put to press, a Dictionary of the Middle Language of England, or the Age of Shakespeare, on the plan of Johnson's Dictionary.

Mr John Murdoch, of Hart Street, has nearly completed a work which he intends to Publish by Subscription, to be entitled The Dictionary of Distinctions, which is to consist of three Alphabets; 1. Words the same in sound, but of different spelling and signification, including such as have any similarity of sound. 2. Words that vary in pronunciation and meaning, as accentuated or connected. 3. The changes in sound and sense produced by the addition of the letter *e*. The shades of difference being pointed out and noted as in Walker's Dictionary.

Theology.

Mr. Plumptre, of Clare Hall, has in the press Four Discourses on the Stage, preached lately at Cambridge.

The Translation of the Scriptures into the Persian Language, so long in preparation, and by many thought to be abandoned, has been for some time in the press, at Newcastle upon Tyne, and is expected to be ready for publication in the course of the year 1809. It will form an elegant quarto volume.

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The following account of this Work in the Preface shews its connection with others that have been esteemed of great importance by eminent characters among us; and sufficiently expresses the intention of this additional volume.

'The Public has distinguished by an honourable reception those labours which were submitted to it, in conjunction with a new edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible, and the effort to render the Natural History of Scripture more intelligible, by divesting some portions of it, at least, of their intricacy, published under the title of Scripture Illustrated, has seen its edition completely exhausted. The present volume, is offered as a proper companion to those works; and it is hoped that it manifests no remission of attention or diligence, in consequence of success. The Geography of Scripture is a study no less important than the manners of antient times, or a knowledge of the creatures mentioned in Holy Writ. From the permanency of its objects, it might be thought capable of verification to the greatest degree. Much, however, remains to be done before the intelligent mind can depend on it with complete satisfaction.

'We have supported the hypothesis of many great and good men, that the nations of the West derived their origin from countries situated much further to the East than is commonly supposed, have considered the patriarch Abraham, as included in this general system, and have ventured to attach to the appellations given to certain countries by Scripture, a locality much nearer to the center of Asia than the statements in ordinary use would authorize. We have removed to the eastern bank of the Gishon, many particulars heretofore attached to the eastern bank of the Euphrates, and have attempted to shew that the phrase of "beyond the river," was ill restricted to either of the streams that water the plains of Shinar.

'We have, therefore, thought that many Hindoo ideas might be traced in the religious and civil institutions of the western world; and some of them are presented to our readers; together with correspondent evidences from the coins of sundry cities, as well Greek as Syrian. Very few Divines have had any acquaintance with Numismatics: and of those who have studied that science, scarcely any have attempted to direct its evidence in support of Scripture. This, then, will be found a source of information almost wholly new; but capable of the greatest services. These are the oldest, the most genuine, and often the most instructive memoranda extant; and within due bounds may safely be relied on, as having been composed while events were fresh, and having suffered nothing by the errors of transcription.

'We may further observe, that, by these antiquities, we obtain correct notions of the Deities of the ancient nations, and the objects of their worship. Learned men have differed greatly on this subject; because the names given to these idols in Scripture have so little resemblance to those which occur in heathen writers. Yet some are sufficiently clear and explicit. It is impossible to attribute the "goddess of the Sidonians" of Scripture, to any other divinity than the "Sidonian goddess" of our medals on the plate of Sidon, and the similarity of her image to that of the Indian Bavani, is remarked in our explanation of the plate. The Ashtaroth of the Old Testament is beyond all donbt the Astarte of the Greeks; and the Ashtaroth *Carnaim*,

or *horned*, appears on the plate of Sidon also.

'There are other names preserved in Scripture which correspond exactly with those given to the gods of Hindostan. If, instead of pronouncing the Hebrew word, Amos. ch. v. 26. *Kiun*, it were pronounced *Kiven*; that is to say, the sharp v instead of u, it becomes immediately the Sanscrit name of the deity, *Kiven*: and what *Kiven* is, we may learn from Baldeus's Voyage to India, (see Churchill's Collection of Voyages, vol. iii. p. 734)—he says, the three principal gods are *Brahma*, *Vistnum*, and *Quiven*, (Kiven,) —Kiven-linga is an emblem universally adored, in India, without any conceptions of immodesty attached to it. —It is, in short, the Baal Peor of St. Jerom. The same may be said of *Remphan*, Acts. vii. 42. which, if pronounced soft, *Remp-han*, *Remb-há*, receives illustrations from Sir William Jones on the gods of India, Calcutta Edition, p. 251. "It is very remarkable, that the *Remb-hà* of Indra's court, who seems to correspond to the popular Venus, or goddess of beauty, was produced according to the Indian fabulists, from the froth of the churned ocean."—This goddess then, is the *Venus Anadyomene* of the Greeks; (Cozbi, too, the name of a Moabite prostitute, is the Hindoo word for a prostitute, at this day:) and thus the history of the seduction of the Israelites by the Moabite women, becomes complete, in all its parts.—But the question recurs—Whence did these Moabites derive these Hindoo deities, and their names?—By the same means they might obtain the Hindoo prophet Balaam. If they had adopted the deities of India, the wonder that they should send to that country for a prophet is reduced to a nullity. This fact also is strengthened by the Hindoo objects of worship found on the medals of Emesa. They demonstrate a religious intercourse between the countries. *Kjun* is the name of a Persian deity in Spencer; but is capable of the same pronunciation as the Hebrew,—*Kij-ven*; and it strengthens the argument, by shewing the geographical progress of the idol.

'We see also the *Annameleck*, or "King of Clouds," of the Sepharvaites, on the plate of Persia: *Baal-Gad*, or the "Lord of Fortune", on its proper plate: *Meni* on the medals of Cæsarea; and others. These are instanced, because they are, beyond any doubt, analogous to the Biblical deities intended in the passages where their names occur. This line of study is but just entered on in the present instance: but the advantages to be derived from it are so numerous, that it will hereafter furnish many elucidations of Scripture incidents, which hitherto have been stumbling blocks, both to the learned and the unlearned.

'But, Geography may support another remark of no small importance to our holy faith. We have given a sufficient number of Medals of the cities in and near to the land of Judea, all of which bear Greek inscriptions, to shew, that, at the time when the New Testament was written, Greek was the prevailing language throughout the country. We cannot suppose that the cities of Bostra, Dor, Gaza, Gadara, &c &c. would have adopted Greek inscriptions, on their coins, unless they understood them; and unless the language had been current and even prevalent. This justifies the Gospel writers in communicating their information in a language generally understood. Those who have compared this, to the adoption of the Latin language among ourselves, which, say they, every man of learning understands, have been considerably below the truth, in their view of the Matter. Greek was as well known to the mass of the population as English is now in Ireland, in Wales, or in Scotland. There are undoubtedly persons in each of those countries, who do not understand English: yet an English book addressed to them, generally, would be sufficiently intelligible to inform the inhabitants of its contents. Acts of Parliament and other public documents, are promulgated, not in Irish, Welsh, or Erse, but in English.

'The same mode and principles of enquiry have laid us under the necessity of constructing maps wholly new, and we hope more intelligible than hitherto projected. On those that include the Continents, we have marked the situa-

tions of the nations mentioned in the Bible, according to the best light we have been able to obtain. When we could do no better, we have acquiesced in what had been done before us. But we presume to think that in adapting Maps of Canaan to different periods of the Bible history, we have given them a distinctness, which increases their utility, and have relieved them from that which is unavoidable where a crowd of names is inserted within narrow dimensions. The outline of these Maps is traced off from that constructed by order of Buonaparte for the purpose of being prefixed to the narrative of his campaign in Syria, Of this map, we believe, not more than a couple of copies reached England; with one of these we were favoured by the kindnes of Mr. Arrowsmith. This map no doubt, was constructed from the best authorities within the Draughtsman's ability to procure; but we are not to suppose that every part of it is equally correct; for instance, such as were too distant for inspection by the French. We may even mention here, in proof of the necessity for further geographical information, that neither Mr. Arrowsmith, nor ourselves, could point out any observations published in Europe, whereby the situation of the southern point of the Dead Sea, could be ascertained correctly. Some maps mark it as extending to the East, others, as extending to the West: there is no modern certainty of either. Little more is known as to the form and extent of the Gulph of Eloth: some deny that there is any such gulf, thinking it only a bay: others mark it as extending far inland. Unluckily, Sir Home Popham, who surveyed the Red Sea, did not survey this Gulf; neither did Bruce; both of them mark the entrance, look up it, and leave it, and thus the question, though a question of fact, remains in the same unsettled state as before.'

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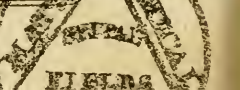

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